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AND

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THE PREMIER AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

To the wonder of all England, and we may add of Europe, the Grey cabinet still holds its sway over the destinies of the country. On the page of history it will read like a fiction, yet is it a fact, and we, the members of the living generation its veritable victims. There is something melancholy in the thought; yet, not so melancholy, but it is grotesque; and not so grotesque, but it is calculated to rouse indignation from its depths. What is the Grey cabinet that England should longer crouch before its influence? What is the Grey cabinet that at home and abroad—at our fire-hearths and throughout all Europe—we allow our name to sound like a sin and an abomination, like a sarcasm and a scoff? We speak of freedom and the omnipotence of the people, but what is freedom and where is the omnipotence, if thus we allow ourselves to be bowed down by so vile a curse? Is a British cabinet responsible to the legislature, or, like those precious mummeries of continental potentates, at the pleasure only of the despot? Thus, at least it would seem, since such a cabinet exists to exert over us the malignancy of its spirit. If any man, certainly Lord Grey was lifted into power on the shoulders of the people. In politics there is no room for the term *gratitude*; *gratitude* gives place to the sterner sentiments of *justice*. But if any man ever incurred the obligation of *gratitude*, it was Lord Grey to the people of England. His colleagues, too, were men to whom the mantle of popular favoritism had descended, and it was neither Lord Althorp nor Lord Russell who were the first expected to betray the liberties of their country. Of Mr. Stanley little was known, little consequently anticipated, and little disappointment, though more surprise felt, when he also threw down the gauntlet in defiance of the principles which marshalled him also, into one of the proudest posts of the kingdom. Sir James Graham had won the regards of the country from his

seeming adherence to the cause of radical reform; how he has lost those regards, let the whispers of his inward heart inform him. Lord Palmerston delivered pious harangues on the necessity of maintaining peace with Europe, and at the same time, preserving the dignity of our position with the nations of the continent, and he, too, was lifted into power—he entrusted with the seals of the foreign office. Such was the cabinet; such, with little difference is its outline to day. The partial revolution that has occurred among its members argues nothing as to the change of its intrinsic character; Lord Grey is still *premier*, Lord Althorp the principal of his colleagues, and while these are its leading features, the innovations that have arisen are seen, but are no more than perceptible. There is one other, however, whose name most willingly would we have kept aloof—one which we for ever hoped to have seen maintain the sphere of its proud supremacy. But that name too must now be enrolled on the common list; it has had its day—a lustre played around it—but even the name of Henry Brougham is shorn of its splendour, and like a thing changed, sullied and despoiled, worse than oblivion, is fallen into scorn—Henry Brougham was the idol of the people of England. They took him as they dreamt they had found him—close to their hearts, and then lavished on him the choicest, and highest and the most precious gifts of their affections. It was not so with others. Lord Grey appeared to them haughty and of “his order;” and although the nobleness of his nature may have won homage of their admiration, yet that admiration was not love, was not that adoring, intense, and impassioned love which they cherished and poured forth in the bosom of their own idolised Brougham. Brougham stood among them, and so he might have ordered it, that the hosts would have knelt and worshipped at his foot-stool. His might have been the nod that could have bent England to its dictum. But Brougham forgot the nature of that power on whose pinnacle he was throned; his head reached the clouds and might have reared itself to heaven, but pride, and then ingratitude, and then treason came, and then from heaven he was dashed to earth, to fix the eye only like the ruins of a Roman statue. So Brougham, too, has fallen! A woeful feature in the picture of the times!—But it is the giant, and not the land which in that fall is humbled—Britain has yet

other patriots, though not other Broughams, in whose bosom to repose the greatness of her friendship.

Of such, however, is the cabinet of our country at this day formed—to such men as Althorp, Brougham and Grey the administration of her first and most momentous interests, are confided. The secession of Mr. Stanley has given place to a sorry substitute, Mr. Spring Rice; while the withdrawal of Sir James Graham has summoned to one of the most, if not difficult, yet responsible positions, a man of whose pretensions to such a post the country has yet to be instructed—a man of at most that obscure species of merit which is the surest testimonial of the possession of none. And, let it be enquired, does Lord Grey seek among such elements the restoration of his name to the national confidence; can he come forward with such minions and demand a place in the country's respect? There can be no doubt, there is no doubt on any rational mind, that the evils to which the government of the last three, nearly four years, has given rise are deep if not irremediable. And if from the past we are to draw an earnest of the future, what calamities may not be expected to involve us in their gloom and ruin! The prospects of the nation under a government composed of such incapable and impotent instruments are, it must then be confessed, unpromising and drear enough. But one among them all that can be said to enjoy the slightest support from popular suffrage; and that one, too, chosen by so little design and to functions comparatively of so little consequence as to render it a matter of scarce more than a hasty thought. Mr. Abercrombie is the gentleman to whom we allude. Why was such a man, at such a moment thrust into a station so far beneath his abilities and moral worth, and when his popularity was so valuable as a prop to the other portions of the sinking government? Let the *Premier* answer. But in the mean while, what are the prospects of the country. Whether we turn our attention to the domestic, foreign, or colonial relations of Great Britain, embarrassment meets us in all. In the first is the spectacle of a country worn down by debt and taxation; its energies shackled by monopolies and commercial restrictions; a population, starving, driven to the commission of appalling crimes; laws, which urging into guilt, punish even the innocent; parents driven from their children—children from their homes; men linked

into associations hostile to the common weal, and then at the mercy of every Jeffery banished from the bosom of their native land, to drag on a hopeless being, amidst degradation and chains! Such under a whig ministry is become at length the condition of this great country,—where is the cure? for speedily some must be applied. We must have the abolition of the corn-laws, and free trade founded on their abolition. We want neither bank monopoly, nor monopoly by the church; but what we want, what we *do* want, is a free and untrammelled press. Government! don't laugh at us by proposing schemes of national education while you uphold stamp duties—taxes on the highest of our knowledge—that *political* knowledge which while dreading, you know to be to *us* at least the most vital of all knowledge. Literature may satisfy the metaphysical genius of Germany, and science, technically, satisfy France, but we, Britons, of the white cliffs of Albion, want literature and science, and something more: we wish to scan the charter of *political* truths, and thus learn to attain to political happiness. First, we must have good government; and then the tide of literature, and science, and the arts may flow in and fertilise a soil well capable of bringing each of those wonders to perfection. But can good government ever be the consummation under the present regimen. Lord Althorp is the *premier's* colleague, and with this we reply to the insane enquiry. Of all the members of the Grey cabinet perhaps there is not one so despicably contemptible; Lord Althorp sinks beneath all hate; he excites only that repugnance which is thought worthy of being reserved for reptiles.

• The feeling is, pure, unmingled, unmitigable disgust,—disgust in its most intense and abstract signification—disgust in its strongest and most overwhelming acceptance. Hypocrisy, imbecility and inefficiency—is this the fitting character for a chancellor of England? Every principle Lord Althorp stood upon out of office, he has spurned from him, when in. How many times did he not protest against the newspaper stamp? how many times not inveigh against the assessed taxes? how strenuously did he not call for total and utter reform, for retrenchment, for abrogation of the pension list, for curtailment of the property of the church?

• And yet it is this *seer* and senator to-day that pronounces the first impracticable, and the last sacrilegious! In addition to this.

how many budgets has not the noble lord brought forward, merely in proof of his absolute insufficiency to the subject, merely to see quashed? But in immediate addition to all of this, think of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Of this we know of nothing that can be said, save that it is the acme of whatever the insanity and fanaticism, ignorance, and error of its framer could, under any circumstance give origin. The Poor Law Amendment Bill, while it is in defiance of the first principles of our so vaunted constitution, is a living monument to the memory and disgraceful career of the Whigs, and although the second session of a *reformed* parliament has given to it its sanction, yet corrupt and vicious will those delegates of the people be, who shall hereafter accord to it a single vote. The session we speak of, however, is approaching its final gasp. The dog-days are at hand, and, at the signal, the second term of our glorious *reformed* senate will be no more. But, a question to Lord Grey: shall parliament separate while such a matter as that of the Irish Church remains undecided? November, with its dreary horrors will, ere that parliament be again assembled, have set in. The Coercion Bill, in the laughing days of May, may have passed off well, or at least unheeded; but when the biting frosts and barren fields of winter come, think, Lord Grey, think what may then be the fate of your Church and Coercion Bill—think! of the hosts of Irish peasantry that may then array themselves against you—boiling with indignation at your wanton treachery—at your base and unfeeling concessions to the tories, through which cause are they still kept naked, and hungry, and houseless! Are their tears for the woes which beset mankind? Oh, may they well be shed! Is their indignation to kindle at their wrongs, and shall it be stifled then? Mr. Stanley retreated in time before the storm, which is gathering, could burst—the *Premier* dares it—but it is coming—it is coming—the roar of the tempest is already on the winds; the waves of the popular resentment are seen now only with a gentle swell and an incipient rising; but, mark! how the whirlwind will stride the heaven in its wrath—see how then the moon will be darkened, and the sun not give its light—among the elements all strife and uproar—among mortals all madness and despair! Will the *Premier* then seize the helm, and guide the barque of the state faithfully through the waters?—Will he face the storm?

—Will he brave it as now he beckons it on? There is a rock, and he who stands by it is safe; but the *Premier* will sink—sink! and his colleagues, like himself, be engulfed in the mighty Maelstrom.

COLONIAL SYSTEM.—CHANGE OF SECRETARIES.

Among the events of the period, none, perhaps, are more astonishing than the features which have arisen in the recent revolution of the Cabinet. Change might have been anticipated; it was no more than the necessary result of elements so discordantly commingled, but change of such an order—of such a character—certainly, we think, must have defied the calculations of the politician the most gifted with the powers of divination. There is not, probably, an individual in the kingdom to whom the arduous post of Colonial Secretary is so little applicable as to Mr. Spring Rice. No individual is so little suited to it. Mr. S. Rice has not one of the qualities peculiar to his predecessor, and without a doubt not one analogous to a great statesman. ‘Mr. S. Rice’s mind occupies itself chiefly with detail; he has no idea, and no capability of grasping things in the mass; it is his talent to reduce entities to fractions, but he has no notion, and far less power of consolidating his atoms to an aggregate.’ Now, so contrary is this from the desideratum in the case of colonial legislation that no contingency was ever more remote from its object. In the capacity of colonial legislator, subjects, at this distance, come before the attention in the shape only of large and general principles. The home colonial secretary has nothing to do with the minutiae of calculation; his province is not with colonist and colonist, but with those comprehensive interests which involve in their very constitution, an important and far-stretching theory. The functions of colonial legislation are peculiarly of a serious and grave nature. To approach them in a spirit of lightness and hilarity would be one of those markedly offensive acts for which nothing future could atone. Now, under this view, also, Mr. S. Rice is, of all, least adapted to administer duties so pre-eminently dignified. Mr. S. Rice has wit at his finger’s end, and buffoonery is a quality ap-

parently as necessary to him as warmth to those noxious insects that live only in the torrid zone. So unsuited, therefore, in every sense is he to the high and distinguished post which has been assigned to him, that it is but surprising he was himself not the first to proclaim the inadequacy of his genius, and therefore, the impracticability of the premier's choice. In creed Mr. Rice is a whig, and a whig of course signifies whatever is of that light, volatile character, which, white to-day may be black to-morrow, or, on closer inspection, even blue or green, or any other modification of hue, the trifling and fantastic vagaries its chameleon spirit may attain.

But, if discordant, were the elements of Lord's Grey's Council previously to such a change, what may be imagined of it now Can Mr. Rice be considered a fitting substitute for the energetic, and, at least, firm and statesman-like Stanley? There is no affirmative to such a proposition. We are no advocate of the *toryism* of Mr. Stanley, but divest him of his toryism, and he stands on the political arena without a rival. The vigour of his intellect is obvious in the nervous flow of his eloquence, but we admit, even Mr. Stanley, was unsuited to the position to which a truckling and base faction had elevated him—because *Mr. Stanley was a tory!* ••

Neither could Mr. Stanley ever consent to become a whig. The vacillation and vile concessions of the whigs he saw and scorned, and though those concessions were to his party and himself, yet he could never bring himself to contemplate the foul motives whence they emanated, without sentiments of the highest and most sovereign contempt. Ultimately, Mr. Stanley seceded from a political affinity to men who were deficient in all the qualities of his virtues, while they retained those only of his defects; and wrapping him in the unbending haughtiness which is a portion of his nature, he may well smile at the fatuity which supplied with such an instrument, the void his own withdrawal from office occasioned. As it is, it is a subject on which the minds of all men are agreed, that no less certainly have changes in the cabinet taken place, than that its whole body is doomed to utter and very speedy revolution. Lord Grey confesses that he holds the reins of government only at the pleasure of a more potent will than he has power to control; and will the nation endure that

the authority of the executive should be longer swayed by an irresponsible power? As far, however, as relates to the subject of our present solicitude—the colonies—it is evident, that nothing can more materially affect their welfare than such unremitting changes in the offices referring to them. The imbecility of Lord Goderich was unrelieved, let it be remembered, by ought save the pretended liberality of Lord Howick. Then succeeded the haughty and ungovernable policy of a Stanley; then comes the incompetency of Mr. Spring Rice, and as time will shew, with it a series of evils, which possibly not all the talent of such legislators put together will be sufficient to correct. It is a demonstration, however, that the period has yet to arrive when the true importance of those vast interests will be justly considered. It is surprising to reflect how little Englishmen have even yet learned to appreciate their stupendous worth. Even the *extent* of the Colonial power of Britain is feebly understood, and in the recent agitation of the public mind on the emancipation of the negroes, one might really have inferred that in the West Indies were comprised the whole of its limit and boundary. Intelligence seems to have busied itself with all other orders of knowledge rather than with this, and the last principle of government the world has left to itself to learn is that of colonial legislation. It is very well for the French to despise the possession of colonies, because they have never been able to retain a power over them, and also for the more solid reason that till within these recent years France disdained commerce. It is different with Great Britain. She has immense colonial possessions, has long been able to establish her influence over them, and so far from disdaining, clings to commerce as the first and grand source of her omnipotence. We deprecate the appointment of Mr. Spring Rice. He cannot understand the magnitude of the elements with which his strength will be measured. While Jamaica and Barbadoes call aloud for one line of policy, our more northern possessions of the Canadas, may, in the same breath, demand another; while the isles of the Mediterranean invoke his attention on the one hand, Australia, with the anomalies of its condition, will be impatient for his regard on the other; the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Ceylon, will push their cries for deliverance from the ills which afflict them.

and it may be to the wonder of mankind, indeed, if Mr. Rice be found that able minister to those perilous complaints, which wanting long, too, in their remedies, have become therefore the more inveterate. Mr. Rice, however, may continue resolute on this point, that the most liberal will be the measures most certain to produce the cure. In the instance of the Mauritius (a small but invaluable dependency) the recal of Mr. Jeremie is the essential preliminary. The Canadas have their grievances in the person of Lord Alymer, who should be immediately superseded; and the appeals of New South Wales for a representative assembly should be promptly answered. Our limits prevent our entering more upon these subjects on the present occasion; but their importance will necessarily recal us to them at an early moment.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

The first axiom in national legislation is the attainment of the largest portion of public good at the smallest sacrifice of the prosperity of the individual. Innovation of whatever nature must infallibly be productive of certain disarrangements, and thus the establishment of the soundest principle, even may give rise to severe although partial grievances. The case before us is forcibly illustrative of the truth of the observation. The abolition of the Company's commercial charter, at a stroke has laid prostrate the service of the marine. A public good has been attained, but so far at the expense of a large body of individuals. The latter is lamentable, but still the former is to be exulted in. It is with the Company however, on this subject, that we have to do. Fresh incidents only serve to cast fresh light upon the enormities of the system; circumstances present themselves merely to reveal the heightening excess of its atrocious perfection. If ambition unlit by a sentiment of generosity—if rapacity unrelieved by an impulse of mercy—if ingratitude, unmarked by a trait of honour, be the qualities most entitled to the homage of the human race, then fearlessly we assert the Company are worthy of that homage, and worthy of it to an acme that would seem like exaggeration fairly to designate. To none more

than to their maritime service do they owe the foundation of their unbounded and unprecedented power. With the earliest dawn of their own existence it had its origin, and in a period of upwards of two hundred years has given proof of fidelity, gallantry, and uncompromising honour such as no service ever exceeded it in, and such as would merit, at least, the gratitude of those, towards whom so much was manifested. The Company, however, in cautiously adjusting the scales of their own interest, had not a thought to expend on those of their gallant marine, ~~and~~ it was not till their patience had become exhausted by the importunities of the sufferers, that they consented to make their claims matter of even momentary consideration. So much for the *munificence* of the Hon. Company of Merchant Legislators. Now, let us review their *impartiality* and *justice*. The service in itself, can put forward no claim on the nation at large; it is not to the British people, but the Company their supplications must be addressed. It has been the instrument for aggrandising the power of an exclusive corporation—a corporation whose interests had long run counter to those of the nation; it was enlisted under the banners solely of that corporation; to a certain degree, participated in the gains of that corporation, and consequently can be supposed only to stand or fall with the means which had thus brought it into being. Nevertheless, it would be impossible to withhold sympathy from the undeserved distresses of its present situation. From reasons which must be obvious, but which it would be tedious to enumerate here, its members peculiarly should be the objects of the Company's solicitude. In place of this, however, how different is the fact! As we have stated, it was not without endless appeals the Company would be induced to turn a moment's ear to their complaints, and having done so, it is worthy a transient glance to observe, with what regard to a sense of justice and equity. To substantiate our position we shall adduce what will be sufficient for the purpose, a few brief items, exhibiting the scale of compensation designed by the Company in reference to their home and marine establishments; while a mere tea warehouse keeper is apportioned with a sum of nearly £1,400 per annum, the senior officer, of a 1,200 ton ship is allotted the miserable pittance of a yearly £91, while a mere messenger of the home^list enjoys a pension of

£73; the second officer, of one of the stupendous merchantmen we have designated, is to be content on an annual allowance of £25! and while a cargo hoy master will receive £143 a year for life, the master in their fleet is insulted with a largess of £40! We could adduce innumerable others, but surely these will be ample to demonstrate the justice which in such paramount degree distinguishes the Sovereigns of Leadenhall! And if pre-eminently in the bosom of their own concerns such proofs of this *impartial* and *transcendent* distribution of justice exist, how admirable must be the exercise of their sway over the East—Is not the one, the symbol of the other? Does not the emblem image forth well the aspect of which it is the mere counterfeit? There is, however, one more branch of this subject on which we must just touch but no more, before concluding. It is as to the matter of compensation. In an abstract point of view—are the members of the Company's marine equally with those of any other service or interest, entitled to the rewards of compensation? Without question, no. On the same principle the borough-mongers were worthy of compensation, and on the same principle, inconsistently and infamously, the West Indian planters are afforded twenty millions, and the once Hon. Company of Royal tea dealers themselves admitted to compensation. But the case of the Company's marine is not general but particular, and stands essentially on the following ground. The Company, in transferring their *nominal* assets to the British government receive in lieu an annuity of £630,000. Not only is this annuity a work of compensation to them but more, although not on this point do we pause to dilate now; but the Company being admitted to compensation, every member of their body unequivocally is entitled to a share of commensurate compensation, and it is on this ground, the claims of the marine rest. For what are the Company permitted an equivalent for supposed loss, if those members of their body, most instrumental in establishing their interests, are worthy of none? The Company having grasped at this compensation for themselves, must deal it round among those who so materially have administered to their prosperity. In their own individual person they have given sanction to the principle, and it will not do now to attempt to baffle it. The pretext that their funds are inadequate is a delusion. Let them abstract a little

from their own redundant superfluities, they will then be fully enabled to accord justice to those who confided all to their honour. The half batta, and now your marine service, are singular instances of your *munificence*, gentlemen; it would take all your vaunted attributes of integrity and generosity to redeem the blot with which these particulars alone have dyed your name. The Company's *munificence*—pshaw! But, Gentlemen of the Charter, as says the *Times*, *respite finem*!

FORENSIC SKETCHES.—THE CALCUTTA BAR.

Mr. Turton.—There is a distinguishing line or cast of character to which the powers and talents of each individual member of the Bar are peculiarly and individually adapted, equally marked and as clearly defined as in the histrionic profession. This is occasioned in each profession, partly by the influence of the state of public taste and opinion, and partly by the peculiar qualifications, the strength and energy, or the weakness and want of stamina, which are characteristic of the individual. Unfortunate is he whose celebrity, like that of Betty or Charles Phillips, depends upon the capricious taste of false and inflated judgment of his audience; and happy is he who, like Garrick and Mr. Turton, must on every occasion, and from every audience, command admiration and applause. Pursuing our theatrical comparison;—if the subject of our last sketch may be compared to the firm and somewhat severe dignity of Kemble—the Coriolanus of the Bar—the subject now upon our easel, may be likened with equal correctness to Garrick. His great and striking characteristics are the quickness, facility, readiness and versatility of talent, equally capable of meeting, and equally prepared to meet, every legal emergency;—let him have to encounter the most strange and shapeless monster of legal difficulty which may approach him, more terrible in aspect than the rugged Russian bear, the Hircanian tiger, or any chimera or “fiction of the law—let it *take any shape*—there is no “*but that*” with him. There is no exception, no qualification in *his* challenge. He will not, like Macbeth, make one single sole reservation, and fight all the world beside. He bears, 'tis true, a charmed life in respect of law, but the spell is one degree stronger than the Thane of Fife's. Let difficulty dare him to the desert wilds of law, in any imaginable shape, he will meet it, and long will it be ere he “sheath

his sword for lack of argument." Indeed to be duly appreciated, he must be viewed—not gently moving through the cool sequestered vale of law (if such peaceful vale there be) but stemming the torrent, mounting the precipice, marching and countermarching through every strait and defile, and encountering his opponent at every point. A plain sailing, fair weather cause may be guided by a careless hand, but the worse the case the more, does it require to be said upon it—and then who shall predicate of the end? Stop him!—He will excuse us the simile—but he reminds us upon such occasions of the German, who having met with an accident by which he lost his leg, and having, therefore, occasion for an artificial limb, employed an artist of wonderful skill who produced him a leg—admirable in its shape and proportions—and contrived with beautiful mechanism—in short, a leg in all respects complete and perfect as a representation of the human member, but possessing this extraordinary quality—that when the wearer, justly proud of his acquisition, sallied forth to the public walk—once upon the march he *never could stop himself*, but found his leg continuing to walk off with him—very handsomely 'tis true—but without the possibility of his coming to a stand still, to the great astonishment of his friends and acquaintances, who successively beheld him, now marching rapidly through the public square of Lyden, anon with increased rapidity, through Amsterdam—and presently striding with miraculous celerity along the streets of Antwerp, whilst "panting time toils after him in vain." On such excursions as these—especially where his case has not a leg to stand upon—to the astonishment of all he still continues to march—forward forward—on, on; and, what is most astonishing, a feat in which he outdoes the German, he not unfrequently *carries the court, jury, and all along with him*. We will be upon the watch to ascertain and inform our readers of some future occasion when he is likely to be upon his leg again, in order that they may witness this phenomenon. Then will our readers perceive that in this march of intellect he outsteps the German artist; when at length by a mighty effort the momentum is controlled, and he shews that although he has travelled over so much ground, he has not gone a step too far. And this, by a necessary association of ideas, leads us to another point of excellence in the character of our present portrait, which is, tact—Tact is one of those qualities which, like wit, every body knows to exist, and the influence of which every body acknowledges, but which admits not of correct definition—and yet like those who have so spoken of wit, we must needs attempt to describe if not to define it. Tact is that faculty which enables a man to adapt with perfect concordance,

his words, his manner, his very mode of thinking to the party whom he is addressing—it teaches him to watch and apprehend the effect and influence of what he is advancing, ere he has committed himself too far to retract, and enables him to retreat or advance accordingly as he finds by the signs and symptoms arising either from concession, or resistance that the ground he would maintain is likely to be tenable or not. It is by tact that a man pitches and attunes, as it were, his own thoughts to those of others, and awakens a corresponding sympathy of feeling. Tact, in a lover, often supplies the absence of passion by a dexterous appeal to, and management of those minor influences to which the female heart is subject. Tact, in the statesman, very frequently supplies the absence of great talent, and supplies it well, by the skilful combination and employment of the talents of others. Tact, in the lawyer, is pre-eminently serviceable, as prompting (to borrow a definition which has been applied, though not so expressively to wit) “right words in their right places.” It teaches counsel always to address a judge as a judge, a jury as a jury; and is the more peculiarly requisite in our Courts, where the functions of judge and jury are in civil cases united. It is not the highest of the qualifications of lover—statesman or lawyer—but when combined with the highest, it renders them all-powerful, and were we writing a treatise on legal tact, we need refer to no better illustration of its efficacy in the courts than to the present subject of our graphic sketch. But all these admirable qualities would be insufficient to constitute so perfect a professional character as the present subject of our delineation, were that one wanting which alone can command the complete, unembarrassed and perfect use of the mental faculties—we mean temper. In this is Mr. Turton pre-eminent; and here we would remark that good temper, properly so called, is not the mere exercise of a mild and kindly nature. Good temper of the highest order proceeds from natural benevolence of disposition, combined with conscious power. The union of the consciousness of the giant’s strength with the hero’s patience. Petulance and peevishness are but other words for conscious deficiency and imbecility. But in temper, as we have said, Mr. Turton is pre-eminent. Perhaps one illustration by anecdote is worth a thousand descriptive assertions. We recollect, upon one occasion, being in court when the cause in hand related to the management, or mismanagement, of certain Hindoo widows’ in relation to the affairs of divers infants of whom they were guardians. In the course of his address to the court, the learned advocate found it necessary very frequently to advert to the relation between the character of guardian

and that of trustee. The then learned Chief Justice, who, certainly, when upon the bench, might be resembled to any thing rather than patience upon a monument, tired and wearied with the constant though necessary iteration of the word "*trustees*"—after divers irritable upraisings of his spectacles and various twitchings of his nether raiment,—judicial gesticulations which were the ordinary safety valves of his irritability, at length could bear it no longer in silence, but exclaimed in tones expressive of anger and impatience—excited both by the length of the argument and the conduct of the plaintiff, "*Trustees!—pretty trustees, indeed*" "*Pretty trustees! Your lordship,*" proceeded the advocate, who in this as in every other respect had the superiority of knowledge, "I have not seen my fair clients, and consequently cannot speak as to their claims to your lordship's compliment; but I will venture to answer for them that they will be much flattered by receiving it." A soft word turneth away anger; and when that anger would otherwise be visited upon his client, Mr. Turton's ready good temper and good tact are always at hand to avert it, though individually he cares not for the anger of living man—why should he? excepting that the same good temper might lead him for the sake of the angry man, if he had a regard for him, to put him in good humour in spite of himself? It is astonishing of what efficacy to his client, is often found the possession of this invaluable quality. Indeed we might, perhaps, go so far as to say, that the *most* essential qualifications of the Bench and the Bar respectively, are patience in the former and good temper in the latter; but we will not go on to philosophize on these important virtues, as our present object is not to afford our readers an opportunity for their exercise. Such are the leading traits which characterize our present sketch. Such is an outline; but an outline only of a portrait, which duly to fill up, would require an artist, of talents variable as his own, and in the enumeration of whose excellencies, though we mounted a German leg we should never tire.—*Oriental Observer.*

THE MADRAS ARMY.

It is with great pleasure we publish, for the information of our Madras military readers, that one of the decisive acts proceeding from Lord William Bentinck during the two days he took his seat in the Council of Fort St. George, on his way to Mysore, was to do the long delayed justice to the Coast army, of removing civilians from the appointments of military and deputy military secretaries to government, and appointing military men to them.

Thus the army of this presidency is in one more instance put on a footing with the armies of Bengal and Bombay, and sincerely do we hope, that it is but a first step towards the removal of all the invidious distinctions, in the way of staff places, pay, and allowances.

The secretaryships, in question, have been tenaciously held by the civil service ever since the ill-fated military commotions of 1809; and all efforts on the part of the army have failed to re-obtain them until now. We know that it was wished to be carried ~~into~~ execution by Mr. Lushington, but was then narrowly and successfully opposed by Sir George Walker, who stated in his minutes, we believe, as a principal objection, that he should then be liable to receive, as Commander-in-Chief, the military directions of government through a military individual of very inferior rank to himself; an objection his excellency always overlooked, as has done the present Commander-in-Chief, when he nominated boys who had scarce ever drawn their swords on peaceful parades, much less on service, to be his own military secretary, and the only channel for all the old officers of the army to communicate confidentially with its head on any subject.

The appointments in question, our letter states, not to be, at the time in printed orders, but that they were out in manuscript on the 26th of February is certain, and are as follows:—

Colonel Fraser, the political agent at Pondicherry, to be secretary to government in the military department.

Captain White, assistant adjutant general of the army to be deputy secretary to government in the military department.

In consequence of which the following other military appointments were to take place.

Lieut.-Colonel M'Lean, secretary to the military board, to be political agent at Pondicherry.

Captain Moberly, deputy secretary to the military board (sick, absent at the Cape) to be secretary to the military board.

Lieut. Iavie, assistant secretary to ditto to be deputy ditto.

Captain Haig, deputy assistant adjutant general of the army to be assistant ditto, *vice* White.

Lieut. —, of the artillery to be assistant adjutant general of the army, *vice* Haig.

SLAVERY AMONG THE MOOSOOLMANS.

In pursuance of our resolution to give whatever we are able to collect on the subject of Slavery in various parts of India, we now give the answers to the questions submitted some years ago by the Nizamut Adawlut to the Muftis.

Quest. "What description of slaves are authorized by the Mahomedan law?"

Ans. All men are by nature free and independent, and no man can be a subject of property, except an infidel inhabiting a country not under the power and controul of the faithful. This right of possession which the Moslems have over Hurbus (infidels fighting against the faith) is acquired by *Isteela*, which means, the entire subduement of any subject of property by force of arms. The original right of property, which one man may possess over another, is to be acquired solely by *Isteela*, and cannot be obtained in the first instance by purchase, donation, or heritage. When, therefore, an Imaum subdues, by force of arms, any one of the cities inhabited by infidels, such of them as may be taken prisoners become his rightful property, and he has the power of putting them to death or making them slaves, and distributing them as such among the ghazees (victorious soldiers), particularly when fighting against infidels; or he may set them at liberty in a Moosoolman country, and levy the capitation tax; should he make them slaves, they become legal subjects of property, and are transferable by sale, gift, or inheritance. But if, after captivity, they should become converts to the faith (Islam,) the power of death over them is thereby barred, though they would continue slaves; for slavery being the necessary consequence of original infidelity, the subsequent conversion to Islam does not affect the prior state of bondage to which the individual has been regularly rendered liable by *Isteela*, provided this be clearly established. From this it is evident that the same rules are applicable to the slaves of both sexes. If slaves are afterwards sold, or given away, by the Imaum, or by the ghazees, who shared at the distribution, or if they should become the property of another by inheritance, they then become slaves under the three different classes of purchase, donation, and inheritance.

"If a female should bear offspring, by any other than by her legal lord and master, whether the father be a free man or a slave, and whether the slave of the said master, or of any other person, in any one of these cases, such offspring is subject to slavery, and these are called *khanazad* (born in the family); but,

if the children be the acknowledged offspring of the right owner, they are then free, and *the mother of them* (being the parent of a child by her master) *become, at his decease, free also; and this rule is applicable to all their descendants to the latest posterity.* The practice among free men and women of selling their own offspring, during the time of famine, is exceedingly improper and unjustifiable, being in direct opposition to the principle above stated, viz. *that no man can be a subject of property, except an infidel taken in the act of hostilities against the faith.* In no case can a person, legally free, become a subject of property; and, *children not being the property of their parents, all sales or purchases of them, as any other article of illegal property, are consequently invalid.* It is also illegal for any free man to sell his own person, either in time of famine, or though he be oppressed by a debt which he is unable to discharge. For in the first of these cases a famished man may feed upon a dead body! or may rob another; and a distressed debtor is not liable to any fine or punishment.

“ We are not acquainted with the principal or detailed circumstances, which led to the custom prevailing in most Moosoolman countries of purchasing and selling the inhabitants of Zanguibar, Ethiopia, Nubia, and other Negroes, but the ostensible causes are, either that the Negroes sell their own offspring, or that Moosoolman or other tribes of people take them prisoners by fraud, or seize them by stealth from the sea shores. In such cases, *they are not legally slaves, and the sale and purchase of them are consequently invalid.* But if a Moosoolman army, by order of an Imaum, should invade their country, and make them prisoners of war by force of arms, they are then legal slaves; provided that such negroes are inhabitants of a country under the government of infidels, and in which a Moosoolman is not entitled to receive the full benefit and protection of his own laws. With regard to the custom, prevailing in this country, of hiring children from their parents, for a considerable period, such as for seventy or eighty years, and under this pretext making them slaves, as well as their produce also, under the denomination of *khanazud* (domestic slaves), the following laws are applicable:—*It is lawful and proper for parents to hire out their children on service, but his contract of hire becomes null and void when the child arrives at the years of discretion, as the right of parentage then ceases.* A free man, who has reached the years of discretion, may enter into a contract to serve another, but not for any great length of time, such as for seventy years; as this also is a mere pretext, and has

the same object of slavery in view, whereas the said free man has the option of dissolving any contract of hire under either of the following circumstances:—It is the custom in *contracts* of this nature, for a person hired on service to receive a compensation in money, clothes, and food, as the price of hire; any day therefore that a servant receives such a compensation, he is in duty bound to serve for that day, but not otherwise. The condition of contract of hire requires that the return of profit be equal to the price of hire, and this cannot be ascertained but by degrees, and in course of time. The contract of hire, therefore, becomes complete, or fulfilled according to the services or benefit actually rendered in return for the price of hire received, and the person hired has consequently the option of dissolving the contract at any moment of the period originally agreed for.

“ It is unavoidable and actually necessary in contracts of a different nature, such as in rent of land, &c., that the lessee should not have his power; but reverting to contracts of hire for service for a long period, the nefarious practices of subjecting free men to a state of bondage, under this pretence, it appears expedient to provide against such abuses; and with this view to restrict the period for service in all contracts of hired freemen to a month, one year, or the utmost to three years, as in cases of Ijanawugh, a form of endowment. It is customary also among the Zanane Towaf, (women who keep sets of dancing girls), to purchase female free children from their parents, or by engagements directly with the children themselves; exclusively of the illegality of such purchases, there is a farther evil resulting from this practice, which is the children are taught dancing and singing for others, and are also made prostitute, which are extremely improper, and expressly forbidden by the law.”

Quest. “ *What legal powers are the owners of slaves allowed to exercise upon the persons of their slaves, and particularly of their female slaves?*”

Ans. “ The rightful proprietor of male and female slaves has a claim to the services of such slaves to the extent of their ability. He may employ them in baking, cooking, in making, dyeing, and washing clothes; as agents in mercantile transactions; in attending cattle, in tillage, or cultivation; as carpenters, ironmongers and goldsmiths; in transcribing; as weavers, and in manufacturing woollen cloths; as shoemakers, boatmen, twistors of silk, water drawers; in shaving; in performing surgical operations, such as cupping, &c., as farriers, bricklayers and the like; and he may hire them out on service in any of the above capacities: he may

also employ them himself, or for the use of his family in other duties of a domestic nature, such as in fetching water for washing on *evazoo* (religious purification), or anointing his body with oil, rubbing his feet, or attending his person while dressing, and in guarding the door of his house, &c. He may also have connection with his legal female slave, provided she is arrived at the years of maturity, and the master or proprietor has not previously given her in marriage to another."

Quest. "What offences upon the persons of slaves, and particularly of female slaves, committed by their owners or by others, are legally punishable, and in what manner?"

Ans. "If a master oppress his slave by employing him on any duty beyond his ability, such as insisting upon his carrying a load which he is incapable of bearing, or climbing a tree which he cannot, the Hakim or ruling power may chastise him. It is also improper for a master to order his slave to do that which is forbidden by the law, such as putting an innocent person to death, setting fire to a house, tearing the clothes of another, or prostituting himself by adultery and fornication; to steal or drink spirits, or to slander and abuse the chaste and virtuous, and if a master be guilty of such like oppressions, the Hakim may inflict exemplary punishment by *Tazeer* and *Ucqubut Hukool Allah*, literally, the right of God, and meaning on principles of public justice.

"It is further unlawful for a master to punish his male or female slave for disrespectful conduct, and such like offences, further than by *sadceb* (slight correction) as the power of passing sentence of *tazeer* and *gizes* is solely vested in the Hakim. If therefore, the master should exceed the limits of his power of chastisement, above stated, he is liable to *tazeer*. If a master should have connection with his female slave before she has arrived at the years of maturity, and if the female slave should in consequence be seriously injured, or should die, the ruling power may punish him by *tazeer* and *Ucqubut Hagool Jillah*, as before defined."

Quest. "Are slaves entitled to emancipation upon any and what maltreatment? and may the courts of justice adjudge their emancipation upon the proof of such maltreatment? In particular, may such judgment be passed upon proof that the female slave has, during her minority, been prostituted by her master or mistress, or that any attempt of violence has been made by her owner?"

Ans. "If the master of male or female slaves should tyrannize over them by treating them unjustly, stinting them in food,

or imposing upon them duties of an oppressive nature; or if a master should have connection with his slave girl before she has arrived at the years of maturity, or should give her in marriage to another, with permission to cohabit with her in this state, such master sins against the divine laws, and the ruling power may punish him; but, *the commission of such crimes by the master does not authorize the manumission of the slave, nor has the Hakim any right or authority to grant emancipation.* Adverting to the principle upon which the legality of slavery is originally established, viz. *that the subject of property must be an infidel and taken in the act of hostilities against the faith; and also to the several branches of legal slavery arising from this principle, as by purchase, donation, inheritance, and kha nazadee,* whenever a case of possession of an unlawful male or female slave should be referred to the Hakim for investigation, it is the duty of the Hakim to pass an order, according to the original right of freedom of such individual, to deprive the unjust proprietor of possession, and to grant immediate emancipation to the slave.—SOORAJODDEEN ULLEE, MAHOMED RASHED.”—*Sum. Durp.*

PRINCIPLES REGULATING PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—1. The financial proposition, which was stated in my last letter of the 12th instant, is applicable to the condition of all countries, and has reference to the population, to the industry, and to the resources of those countries; because on these must rest the basis of every financial measure, as no population can increase without the means of support—no branch of industry can be conducted without people; and without resources the means of supporting the people and their industrious efforts fail. This is an important subject, which has not been at all considered, although an object for all governments to weigh well and determine.

2. For four or five years prior to the renewal of the last East India Charter in 1813, the calls from the authorities in England for retrenchment in the public expenditure of the Indian Government were as urgent as they have been for the last five or six years.

3. In 1810, (22 years ago,) the subject of general finance, but more particularly the principle of a national capital, formed a topic of discussion, at several conferences, with the late Chairman, Mr. Grant, who was certainly one of the most active and intelligent members of the Directorial body to which he belonged.

The discussion ended by a declaration on Mr. Grant's part, after various objections, which were over-ruled, that the point at issue (an extension of the funds of the Indian Government) involved a *great question*, and that he did not consider himself competent to give a decided opinion on the subject.

4. At this period, from great losses in the East India shipping, the Court of Directors had been obliged to obtain a loan of a *Million* sterling from the Government. They were bewildered about their *Indian debt*; and a large portion of 6 per cent. paper had arrived from India for payment.

5. Judging from the tenor of Mr. Grant's remarks, I have no reason to suppose that the subject of a *national capital* had ever before occurred to him; and so important a topic certainly required mature consideration. I left England early in 1812, and in 1813 the charter was renewed, on which occasion ten crores were declared a *permanent territorial debt*.

6. Had I received a favourable impression of Mr. Grant's candour, I should not for a moment have imagined that he could have borrowed an idea without acknowledgment; but, impressed as I was and am, I cannot but think that the matter furnished him had been used as his own; for, during our discussions, he seemed irritable and impatient when pressed with cogent argument.

7. As many of the *minor suggestions*, afforded on that occasion, have been subsequently adopted, I infer that the subject itself had made a *strong impression* on Mr. Grant's mind. Prior to that period, the demands of the Court had been most urgent for retrenchment, which was so strongly and constantly pressed on the Governments of India, that a specified surplus of *one million sterling a year* was the extent to which the Indian authorities were ordered to carry their measures of curtail even at the risk of the *general service*; and a Governor on this side declared that *one rupee*, under the then distressed circumstances of the company was an object of reduction.

8. Subsequently, however, to the *financial expose*, which was then presented to the chairman, the clamour for reduction was no longer heard; and after my return to this country, early in 1812, the subject was never mentioned in my hearing, and reasonable representation on public claims and disbursements were daily listened to.

9. From this statement of the rather prominent circumstances which I have here afforded, and the inferences which I have, I think, fairly drawn, I am inclined to make the following deductions:—

First. "That the mind of the Court of Directors was relieved on the score of the difficulties which they then laboured under."

Second. That they were enabled to repay their debt to Government without difficulty.

Third. That they were enabled to obtain an ample command of funds, in raising which, by reduction, they had been obliged to run the risk of injury to the general service by their unwise and impolitic measures.

Fourth. That they were enabled thereafter to conduct their departments of Government creditably, and loan after loan has since been made without a remark and without hesitation.

Fifth. That expenditure became not a subject of discussion, until the great Captain (though little Financier) obtained office, when he and the Court again became clamorous for reduction; for at this time the former Chairman had gone the way of all the living, and the Duke is not a person who listens to any one, as if he seemingly considered himself an universal genius—a great error in a Statesman, and it has proved the cause of his political overthrow."

10. But nothing was again said on the subject of reduction till 1827 and 1828, when that dissonant voice was again raised, and on that occasion I was again induced to address several influential men both in this country and in England, and among the others, the late favourite Governor of this Presidency, with whom I had previously discussed the subject. He observed, that he had not been slack in giving every encouragement to the public, and in acting on the principle of an extension of the national funds. The first indication, however, of the torrent of reduction being now stemmed, is the extract which was quoted in my last letter from the East India Magazine. In case, however, I should ascribe to myself more merit than I have an indisputable right to claim, you shall have sent to you the document which appeared to Mr. Grant to present a new view of Indian finance. When that document was written I had not so fully considered the subject as I have done since, particularly in regard to the extent to which the Government would be warranted in extending the public funds.

11. In determining this question, I would refer to the case of the funds of Great Britain. Her debt is said to amount to Eight Hundred Millions, and her population, when compared with that of any other country, may be termed wealthy. Say its numbers amount to Twenty Millions, which would average the sum of £40 from each individual to form the aggregate of the national capital.

12. The declared permanent debt (funds) of the Indian Government is Ten Millions, although the amount in loan is now said to

be *Forty Millions*. The former sum would only require 2s. 6d. from each individual to form that aggregate, and the latter 10s. (or say 5 rupees.)

13. Although Britain is a country abounding in wealth, still there is no kind of proportion between the influence of *her capital* and that of her Indian territory; but the above statement will afford a kind of guide to show the extent to which the Indian Funds may be carried: that is to say, if the average sum of £40 from *Twenty Millions of People*, form the capital of Britain of *Eight Hundred Millions*; the average sum of Rs 40, or about one-eighth from *Eighty Millions of Indian population*, would only be found a necessary extent, (considering the unimproved state of the country and of the people) to which to carry, as an experimental measure, the capital of India, and which would form an aggregate sum of *Three Hundred and Twenty Millions sterling*.

14. The annual income and profits of the people of *England* are said to be *Six Hundred Millions*; and if 20 per cent., or one-fifth, is the average amount of the taxation of *India*, its annual revenue being said to be *Twenty Millions*—the total annual income of the people of India, therefore, would not exceed *One Hundred Millions*; from which I would infer, that the total capital of *India* is not much above *Eight Hundred Millions*, as I calculate the average profit on commercial dealings and interest of money on that capital of *Eight Hundred Millions*, at 12 per cent., thus producing the annual income of *One Hundred Millions*.

15. But it is probable that one-fifth of this sum escapes the payment of any tax, and it is, perhaps, near the truth to estimate the total annual income of the *Indian population* under the influence of the British Government at *One Hundred and Twenty Millions*, which would allot, on the average, an income of about £1 10s., or Rs 15, annually to each individual, supposing the population to be *Eighty Millions*; and this is, perhaps, a pretty correct statement.

16. And further, calculating the population of *Great Britain* at *Twenty Millions*, and the national aggregate annual income at *Six Hundred Millions*, it follows that the average annual income of each individual would amount to £30, which will explain the facilities which the people of *Great Britain* possess over those of *India*, and shew the necessity of adequately extending the public funds in the *East*; for there, any extensive plans of improvement ought to be the work of the Government, as they are the proprietors of the soil, and as the people have not wherewithal to undertake such works, having but barely enough for their own support.

17. It is obvious, therefore, with so small an annual income as

One Hundred and Twenty Millions, diffused among so large a population as that of *British India*, that their plans of improvement must remain contracted and on a very confined scale. The converse of this is found to obtain in *Britain*, which is the richest country in the world, where the people are the proprietors of the soil, and possess the means of exertion and of extended improvement.

18. But assuming, as has been done, that the present amount of the national debt of *Great Britain* is *Eight Hundred Millions*; that the population of the country is *Twenty Millions*, and that this number, at £40 each person, will form the aggregate amount of the national fund, we have shown, on a similar assumption of the aggregate amount of the national annual profits of the *British empire* being *Six Hundred Millions*—that the proportion of individual advantage, which will accrue to each person will be about £30,—an amount of income which, without such a national fund, never could have been encompassed; and this conclusion may be drawn from the rapid increase in the short space of 24 years of the national revenue, which was, in that short time, quadrupled—the effect of the encouragement given to every species of industry.

19. Take now the case of *British India* with her permanent capital (fund) of *Ten Millions*—her population of *Eighty Millions*—and her supposed annual income of *One Hundred and Twenty Millions*; yielding an average to each individual therefrom of about £1 10s. or Rs 15 annually, they having, as already stated, contributed at the rate of only 2s. 6d. from each individual to form this permanent fund of *Ten Millions*. Thus we find, that the average individual annual income of *Britain* is £30, at an original expense of £40; while that of the people of *India* (who are more heavily taxed) is £1 10s. at an expense of 2s. 6d. to form their aggregate debt of *Ten Millions*; or rather let us take the present amount of capital (debt) which is said to be *Forty Millions*, and even this sum, at an individual average of 10s. or 5 rupees to each of its 80 millions of inhabitants shows, that this public capital (debt) of *British India*, exerts but a very inconsiderable influence on so large a population.

20. From the above statements, therefore, and the explanation afforded of the comparative condition of *Great Britain* and of *India*, as regards their national capital and annual income, the problem I have stated, admits of an easy solution, and it may hence be very fairly deduced, that the industry of those countries, and the condition of their population have an obvious dependence on their respective public funds and expenditure, as distinctly adverted to in

the extract embodied in my last letter of the 12th inst., and here more fully explained, and it obviously follows, that an increase to the public capital (debt) of India would tend materially to augment her income and resources, as that fund, at present, bears no proportion to the population and extent of the country, which must further, without this increase, and the facilities to industry, which it would establish, remain in a comparatively barren and unproductive state—the people at a low ebb in civilization—and the Government totally unable to make any extensive effort in improvement, or in its general scale of administration.

21. It is, moreover, to be inferred, if the people of India are able to pay about 20 per cent. from their collective income, or Twenty Millions out of a total of 120, which is said to be the amount of the public revenue, that the population of Britain can, without inconvenience, afford to pay half of that rate or 10 per cent. (provided property or income is made the principle of taxation) and that it may, without inconvenience to the community, be adopted, on a just principle, as the standard of public demand, which would thus raise the amount of the revenue to Sixty Millions a year, which sum is requisite for the efficient support of the military and naval force of the empire, and for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Government; and I am further of opinion, from the above statements, that an additional sum of 2 per cent. might, with propriety, be added, to defray the charge of the collection of the general revenue, which would produce the additional sum of Twelve Millions; for, it ought to be a rule, that all public departments, (if men are to be expected to act zealously and uprightly) should be respectably supported.

22. In conclusion, I trust I have now solved the problem involving the question of national expenditure, which embraces the principle referring to the general financial estimate, applicable to all countries; and I have further distinctly explained its application to that of Britain and of British India, showing that the rate of taxation in the former ought to be increased, and that the capital (funds) of the latter being perfectly inefficient, ought expeditiously to be augmented by a given scale, for “unless you sow, expect not that you will reap.”

RATIO.

THE SUB-COLLECTORS OF RAMNAD.

(Drawn up by one of the numerous victims of their misrule.)

A series of unparalleled frauds and fictions enabled the Company to keep virtual possession of the management of the affairs of

the Zemindarry of Ramnad, from the year 1796 until 1815, under the cloak of a Native Hereditary Zemindar; but on the 5th of March 1815, a further step was taken in the long meditated seizure of the estate; on that day, the management of the Zemindarry was "Assumed" by the Company; that is, seized upon by the Company!

I had been sailing out of the port of Calcutta from the year 1810, and had visited Madras, Bombay, and the other principal ports of India. In April 1823, I first arrived in Ramnad, and was glad of an opportunity to become acquainted with a part of the country so entirely native. The Zemindarry was comprised in the zillah or county of Madura, but it was managed entirely by Sheik Ismael, the head Tehsildar; a few years before, this man had been a begging Fakcer at a mosque near the gate of Dindigul; Dr. Christie had patronized him and recommended him to the notice of Mr. Peter, the principal collector of Madura, who had virtually placed the Fakcer on the throne of the kingdom of Ramnad; here he absolutely governed more than a quarter of a million of Hindoos, besides thousands of catholics, and thousands of his own fellow believers in Mahomet. I soon had occasion to attend this great court, and I was well pleased at having to wait in his cutcherry for hours together; the scene which it presented was quite new to me; for some weeks, my business rested with himself alone; I attended him several times, very patiently, much to his own satisfaction, for my attendance on him was a very unusual triumph for his pride; runners, heralds and armed men preceeded his palanqueen; friends and favourites ran by the side of it; expectants of office, defaulters, supplicants, servants and others followed it; at the cutcherry door, the officers received him with the most profound bows; even the proudest Mahratta Brahmins humbled themselves in his presence; the gold-badges promulgated and issued orders in the most commanding tone they could utter, and the silver-badges reiterated these mandates as imperiously as they were able: then a dead silence would reign; every eye would fix itself on the ground: the most favoured persons accommodated the silk cushions to every movement of their ruler, and they gazed upon the Fakcer with an appearance of intense interest; the more wily ones looking as far into his thoughts as they were able, the state dagger was occasionally removed and replaced by the state scimitar; rose water sherbet was served in a gold cup or waiter; every approach was on the knees; every communication in a whisper, with folded and up-lifted hands. But in the midst of all this show of pomp and

adoration of the representative of the Company, a bazar-man appeared trembling, in order to make the best terms, he could for some pieces of coarse cotton cloth which the Peons had laid hold of, and brought to the head Tehsildar, who has a shop at Madura; of course all the persons who were present exerted themselves to the utmost against the cloth merchant; every eye saw through his cloth, and every voice found fault with it; even the mighty organ of the company himself handled it, looked at its texture, and bargained for it. With these unfair odds, the customary tariff price was fixed for the cloth, and it became the property of the Tehsildar; for there is no law against a Native officer being concerned in trade.

In July, on my way from Devipatam, on one part of the coast, to Valerokum, on another part of the coast, I passed through the city of Ramnad, where my business with the Tehsildar obliged me to remain two or three days; in this interval, Mr. Charles Roberts arrived, as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; I naturally waited on him to pay my respects, never thinking about the reception I might receive, for I fully believed that all the Company's Civilians were Gentlemen; my quarters were in the Company's abandoned factory. I walked over to Mr. Roberts's Bungalow, and passing his elephants, horses, and peons, found him at his office, at a desk, covered with accounts—the head Tehsildar on his knees, explaining the accounts; I mentioned my name and said I had called over to pay my respects; but I met with no welcome or civility, therefore immediately bade good morning and returned to my quarters, with a strong line marked in my mind between Bengal Civilians and Madras Civilians, which remains deeply impressed to this day; I yet expect to find every Bengal Civilian to be a Gentleman, but I know that a Madras Civilian can be deficient in common civility. The same evening, just as I was setting out on my journey towards the coast as usual, on foot, accompanied by two or three coolies and servants, the Sub-Collector was returning from his drive; he sent one of his numerous attendants to demand my name, whence I came, and whither I was going. This was too bad: we were each at our own doors, therefore it was but a display of newly acquired power. Through an interpreter, I replied:—"He himself knows as well as I do." I proceeded on my journey, but was very much vexed at having called on such an impudent fellow as Mr. Roberts. Soon after this, I quitted the Zemindarry, and proceeded to Madura: Mr. Roberts soon followed, but we never met again. I made no secret of his insulting conduct, and my remarks were

mentioned to him; he gave some explanation, but I never heard what it was. On my way from Madura to the coast, I found great preparations making for the reception of a Brahmince, the favourite mistress of Mr. Roberts; even the courts of justice were prepared for her accommodation. Mr. Roberts was an officer of the Chittoor school, the best in the country; he had even become a convert to the zealous christian labours of Mr. Dacre; Mrs. Roberts died full of a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection; her life and death were so edifying that a Memoir was drawn up for publication; at that time, Mr. Roberts himself was a very zealous christian; however, after the death of his pious wife, and after his removal from that exemplary station at Chittoor into scenes of temptation, he begged that the Memoir might not be published, and eventually he apostatized, so that when he arrived at Madura, a station which for nearly twenty years had been the scene of the dissipated and criminal orgies of its Judge and its Magistrate; he wallowed with them in all their filth, and especially in their gambling, which Sir Thomas Munro emphatically called "The Vice of Madura." Whilst Mr Roberts was at Madura, he played very deep with the Judge and with the Magistrate, so much so, that reports of their proceedings reached the government at Madras; some said that Mr. Roberts had won and even cleared every thing off Mr. Peter's breakfast table; but their system of play confined the knowledge of the stakes to themselves; however, all of them were continually gambling; every thing was the subject of a bet: Shakespeare, Peter and Roberts were not only incorrigible, desperate gamblers, but the whole three of them were spendthrifts, who set no bounds whatever to their expenditure. Roberts had two daughters in England, for whose education he had to remit a large sum annually, and he was 60,000 rupees in debt; therefore he had recourse to all possible ways and means for supplying his bed, his board and even his stable with as little expence as possible; accordingly he exercised the barbarous right of Purveyance with as much unrelenting severity as if he had been the most sordid miser in the world. Of course he could not afford to be out of employment, therefore he willingly lent himself as a servile agent of the board of revenue, ready to obey all their most mercenary commands; he was their agent for the temples; he attended the idol festivals; patronised the musicians; and seduced the dancing women; and in support of this established system of idol worship, he forced the people of all creeds, even christians, to draw the ponderous cars of Rama, and of the other idols of

the Hindoo Pantheon through the deep and scorching sands of the blasted country.

Mr. Roberts had been Sub-Collector of Tanjore under Mr. John Cotton, the principal collector, but they quarrelled about their relative and respective powers; Cotton was known to be peevish and fractious, and he had neither time, inclination, or ability for long epistles to the board of revenue on the subject of his disputes with his Sub; Roberts being clever with his pen and engrossed with the dispute, had the best side of the question with their superiors; indeed, Cotton's conduct was in some points ultra despotic; on one occasion the Principal and his Sub rode over to Trichinopoly together, cheek by jowl, quite familiarly and friendly; but unsuspected by Mr. Roberts, the Principal reported to the Government that his Sub had quitted the province of Tanjore without his permission! These disputes caused the government to define by law the powers of Subordinate Collectors of the land revenue. However, to keep up discipline, whether right or wrong, the Principal was supported, and the Sub removed to Madura, an inferior station. Mr. Roberts obtained leave of absence from Madura and ran off to Madras, where he asked Sir Thomas for a better appointment, saying, that the board of revenue had now passed over the old dispute with Mr. Cotton; Sir Thomas grunted out—"Then why don't they report that they have done so?" Roberts dined with the governor and remarked that several of the guests had public servants, such as Duffidars, with their official gold-badges waiting on them at table; although there is a law which prohibits public servants being employed on private business, as well as private servants from being employed on the public service. Roberts was soon promoted to be Collector of Masulipatam, when he married the daughter of a General stationed at Trichinopoly: at Masulipatam he kept open house, and in return his guests puffed him in the Courier—even the government thanked him in the Gazette. He is now in the board of revenue, that is, he is a Lord of the Treasury of Madras!

Mr. Roberts was succeeded by Alexander Sinclair, a younger son of Sir John Sinclair, who, however long he drew the allowance of Sub-Collector, did only a few days duty; he appeared to be much of the same kidney with Charles Roberts but without his abilities. The next tyrant sent to the Company to collect the crop of the kingdom of Ramnad from the Rannie and her people, was David Bannerman, a son of Colonel Bannerman, a Director. He told me that Sir Thomas Munro had appointed him to this very desirable office over the heads of eight seniors;

and the only way he could account for the preference was the intimacy which had subsisted between Sir Thomas and his father. Mr. Bannerman was an inoffensive, amiable, kind young man, but quite an invalid, utterly ignorant of the language of the country, and without the least degree of energy, either of body or of mind. On entering the country of Ramnad at Permagoody he was met by Sheik Tomace, the head Tehsildar, who was accompanied by a train of seven hundred persons, chiefly dragged from their fields during the time of harvest, merely to swell his train and to minister to his pride; though but a few years before this great native functionary had been but a mendicant Faqueer at the gate of Dindigul! Mr. Bannerman said, that he feared to reprove him directly, lest it might cause confusion and resistance, but he issued a proclamation, forbidding any officer to press coolies and other cultivators; however, his proclamation was but a waste of paper; he could not pretend to hear a single complaint, even if the people had dared to complain. Mr. Bannerman naturally fixed himself and his family at the Bungalow at Mortapettah, the most quiet and cool retreat in the country. The Bungalow of Mortapettah on the coast, is near to the fishing village of Periapattam, but quite away from business. Bannerman soon had to quit Ramnad, on leave of absence, for the Neilgherry hills, but his presence or his absence was much the same; he had no source of information concerning the state of the country, he could not travel about to see the country and the people, and he had but one interpreter, his Sheristadar. The good nature of Mr. Bannerman would have excused the people from the grievance of purveyance, but being in ill health, and having a wife and family, caused him, in common with every other married civilian, of his own standing in the service, to be in debt above 30,000 rupees: therefore he thought, that in justice to himself, his family, and his creditors, he could not relinquish his right to fish, fowl, cattle, coolies, and a thousand other perquisites of office, meannesses and frauds; he refused every solicitation and importunity, and even the insolent dictation of the Sheristadar to pay the musicians and dancing women of the pagodas, who, at each town and village welcomed his arrival into their country, saying, that he had not ordered their attendance, and if was not their duty to do so, he would not hire them to do it at his own expense, even although Mr. Roberts might like such attention, well enough to induce him to pay for it. It was extremely inconvenient for the native officers of caste to attend Mr. Bannerman at his marine villa, as the nearest village was inhabited only by Mussulmen and by Catholics; therefore the Brah-

min servants requested to be allowed to dig a tank, and to erect some cottages for their own accommodation near the Bungalow; this they were allowed to do, on condition that no charge should appear for these public works in the public accounts: that is, they were to press the coolies and to steal the materials; or in official language, to make requisition and to collect them according to the custom of the country. Two or three times I visited the Bungalow, and always met with the most kind and friendly welcome; however, I never went there without being surprised at the horrid nature of our government. One day I was present at this scene about digging a tank and building huts; another time when I alighted Mr. Bannerman, in person, was wrangling with the palanquin bearers, who had run him to Ramnad and back, and he appealed to me about the rate of their pay; supposing them to be coolies, I said, the distance from Ramnad is 15 miles, and of course each coolie has to receive fourpence halfpenny for going, and the same for returning. He replied, "Oh, the coolies are contented enough to be allowed to go about their business without any pay, but these are palankeen bearers, and they insist that they ought to have fourpence halfpenny for each ten miles?" I said, "Yes; that is the Madras police-rate by the almanack, and what I always paid when I used to travel in palankeen." He knew that it was the Madras police-rate, but had heard that the Ramnad bearers took less; therefore the only magistrate in the country was squabbling with a dozen chair-porters about a few half-pence in their wages, wanting to pay them below the legal rate! One evening I walked out with Mr. Bannerman, and saw above half-a-dozen villagers drawn up at the gate to petition him. As soon as he saw them he said to me, "I will venture to say, that those fellows have got *false* complaints to make; they look just like it, don't they?" But whether their complaints were true or false, no hearing was granted; and on our return, when they began to chatter, they were told to go. Another day the Sheristadar brought in about a score of Tamil letters and orders to be signed, and as each was being signed he briefly stated what the nature of it was: he said, "This is to the Zemindar of Sheevagunga," telling him "that he must bear his share of the expence of repairing the water-course at the village of ——" Mr. Bannerman stopped short and said, "Oh, no, it must not be an order, but it must be a request that he will do so." The Sheristadar replied, "Yes, Sir, it is a request." Accordingly, whether an order or a request, it was signed by the puppet of the Sheristadar. Fortunately for the Head Tehsildar, he could not speak Eng-

lish: the appointment of an European as the Sub-Collector and Assistant-Magistrate at Ramnad, had placed a superior authority in the kingdom over him, but as long as he could transact business with the Log King, he lost only the name of supremacy, and retained his power entire; he had merely to kneel and crouch when he transacted business with Mr. Roberts or with Mr. Sinclair; but when Mr. Bannerman came, the case was far worse for the Mussulman, their mutual ignorance of each other's language utterly precluded them from transacting business together without the aid of an interpreter, who, of course, could very easily give his own colouring to most matters. The Sheristadar, or head of the writers and accountants, spoke English, and therefore became the factotum and premier of Ramnad, and continued supreme ruler as long as Mr. Bannerman was the Collector and Magistrate. In the course of the very few interviews that I had with Mr. Bannerman, I found him as eagerly desirous, as his unnerved condition would admit of, to become acquainted with the actual state of the country, and of what was going on around him, and even of what was done by the native officers in his name. My own almost total ignorance of the language made me very ignorant; however, I had above half-a-dozen young men thoroughly acquainted both with the Tamil language and the English language, stationed at the principal points of the country, and had posts running between them and myself daily, conveying their reports to me; besides which, I was constantly travelling about the coast of Ramnad by sea and land, accompanied only by a domestic or two, and often having two or three Tamil interpreters, themselves of different nations, in the course of a day's journey: besides which, I lived entirely amongst my divers and diggers, endeavouring to become thoroughly acquainted with every individual of their families; at the Choultries my mat was in the midst of an hundred divers and travellers; and in the small hamlets I encamped under their trees: every child along the whole line of the coast of both the Marawars, was familiar with the Chank Agent. The familiarity was mutually beneficial in many points; I had a direct interest in protecting the divers and diggers, and in keeping them well with each other, so that they might be constantly at work, procuring chanks and shells and chaya-root; every degree of their prosperity caused recruits to enter the lists, and increased the produce of the farms, for which heavy rents had been paid down to the government, merely by dealing justly, and with the weak as with the strong, the robust enterprising diver was enabled to re-

main out diving the whole of the day, and instead of having to wait himself for hours at the store-house, there to struggle through an impatient crowd for precedence, and to squabble about the number, measure, value, and payment of his shells, he was enabled to take his meal and his repose, and entrust his shells to any of his children who could carry them; indeed, often they used to say, archly, we find that you deal more gently with our children than with ourselves, and that you are not so exact in measuring our shells when we send them by the children as when we ourselves bring them, therefore we need not lose our own time in doing what the boys can do with more advantage. The youngest of the children, those from six to eight years of age, would have the money tied up in the end of their rag or cloth, and take the utmost possible care of it; they would have parted with it only with their lives; those who were older, used to calculate the value of their shells, and count and re-count their money with the utmost care, assisting each other with advice whenever there was any difficulty; in like manner, these children used to watch over the traps of their friends, all the day, with the utmost vigilance, without regard to the heat. Thus, my business and my habits made me become as one of the people; our interests were mutual, and according to the custom of the country, and the system of the government, I was their chief; every complaint came to me in the first instance. However, that which drew the bond most closely between the natives and myself was the hatred and horror which I had of the accursed system of robbery which the English gentlemen in the south of India practise towards the natives, under the specious, yet odious name of purveyance. Every body in the country knew that I abhorred the vile system, the base crime. The purveyance of fowls, sheep, cows, &c., was a continual source of discontent; therefore, the complaints made to me on the subject were innumerable, and often the fear of my exposing the robbery caused the prey to be dropped. Indeed, at one time, the orders were not to purvey from my people or in my neighbourhood. I soon saw that it was impossible for the Sheristadar to allow his master to meet with me, for even a single spark of light, elicited by accident, could not fail to cause a general explosion. The whole system, and the whole machinery of the government, was Hindoo: that is—false. No one subject or branch of it could bear to be investigated. The whole policy of every one, at all interested in preserving it, naturally was—secrecy. From the very first day of my arrival in the country I heard and saw all that I could, and spoke openly

of all that I heard and saw; all my own dealings were above board; I sought no favour, but paid direct to the government the full value for every privilege I bargained for; of course, long before this period, I had found out, that I might have bought far greater real powers than I actually possessed, at a much cheaper rate than I had paid by racing and gambling with the principal collector, by feeding and pleasuring with the subordinates, and by dealing with the Tehsildars and Ameens; but these things did not at all suit me, therefore I kept straight on my own course, and continued to speak freely of the state of the country as far I knew about it. It was not long before points of difference, arose between the government officers and myself, and such violent and unjust steps were taken against me, that I resigned the contracts which I had entered into with the government, and determined to abide an appeal to the King's Court at Madras; however, Sir Thomas Munro's government interposed, and I continued to carry on the farms and other concerns, but seeing that the interior of India was not my proper element, I gradually drew in my business, as I could without loss. Mr. Bannerman's health obliged him to retire to the Neilgherry Hills for some months, so that Ramnad was again left without a civilian. Soon after his return he obtained leave to visit Madras, and Mr. Robert Nelson acted as Sub-Collector. Mr. Nelson was a delicate young man, and for a Madras civilian he was well acquainted with the Tamil language, and laborious; no man could be more conscientious; in fact, he was very religious, but he thought it his duty to maintain the existing system of government, in every thing, except pandering to the Company's devil gods, and purveying for himself, his horses, and his dogs; these villanies he would not commit, no, not even for the Company; he resisted them most nobly, and set his face as a flint against them. He had been long at Ramnad before he flogged a renter, and two other custom-house officers, for three several cases of extortion; after this, when the market people and their customers went, as usual, to pay custom on their wares and victuals, the officers refused to take it, unless they were sure it was legal, and said to many of them, you are trying to entrap us, and get us flogged also. This administration of law, by Mr. Nelson, was like putting a piece of new cloth on an old garment; it only made the rent much worse. The old bottles of Hindoo usages, and customs were unable to contain the new wine of British law and justice; the bottles soon burst, and the wine was lost. The custom taxes had been collected

contrary to law, therefore, for attempting to restrain them within the limits prescribed by law, Mr. Nelson was sent back to Dindigul only as assistant to the Collector. However, he carried with him the esteem and affection of the people of Ramnad; not for pandering to their superstitions, but for attending to his duty to the best of his ability. The whole country also gave credit to Mrs. Nelson for having noticed and pointed out a case where their grass-cutter was defrauding a villager, and for seconding the unimpeachable integrity of her husband. I had no acquaintance whatever with the Nelsons, but my eye was ever upon them, and my ear open to every report of their conduct, for I hate the order of the Company's civilians, and more especially the Madrassese; it is the most abominable imitation of nobility; the most detestable caste I know of—grafted, as it is, by Britain upon India; the Brahmins did all that they could do to degrade the people of India, but the Company has out-done the Brahmins; the Company's civilians are more ignorant, more exclusive, and more exalted than the Brahmins ever were. The next person who came to Ramnad as the Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate was Jonathan Duncan Gleig, the son of a minister of the Kirk in Scotland, and nephew of the well-known governor of Bombay, Jonathan Duncan. This young civilian had studied the Teloo-goo language, and served in the Northern circars, where he lost his health and his reason, but a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope had restored both; he was totally ignorant of the Tamil language, yet he came to Ramnad as the fiscal of the whole kingdom: he was so apathetic, indolent, and lazy, that even in the sultry climate of South India, he used not to rise until noon: he was accompanied by a Telinga servant to play at billiards with him; when tired of this exercise, about four o'clock, he occasionally looked into one or other, or even both of his offices, and thus did he discharge the duties of the magistracy and of the exchequer of the kingdom of Ramnad; being the only covenanted civil officer of the company within that kingdom! In the evening, his chief amusement was in reading Teloo-goo with the daughter of his butler, a girl of twelve years of age, who was married soon after their arrival at Ramnad. Amongst his other mighty acts, Mr. Gleig issued numerous proclamations, which of course, superseded every law or custom opposed to them; by one of his edicts, he set aside the Tamil language, and ordered that all petitions, complaints, letters, &c. should henceforth be drawn up in the Teloo-goo language, in order that he himself might be able to understand them; by another ukase, he set forth that

much of his time was wasted with investigating false complaints, and therefore he declared that for the future all persons who teased him with complaints, which they failed to substantiate to his satisfaction, should suffer the punishment which would have been inflicted upon the accused, if found guilty: he varied the relative value of the current coins, and fixed the price of labour and provisions at such rates as suited his butler, his marker, and the other members of his cabinet: he forbade the use of music at funerals, and in fact, he did whatever he pleased, without the most remote fear of any check or controul whatever. He did all these things quite innocently; he thought he was doing good; and like every other Madras civilian he thought himself a Solon. These exclusives "of the service," are so flattered and so protected from contradiction, that they never suspect themselves of fallibility; they are indeed the spoilt children of fortune. From first to last, the whole system of the government of Ramnad seemed to me less a reality than a mockery of government; it was so utterly despicable and so very abominable. I had never seen Mr. Gleig, therefore I do not speak of him from personal acquaintance, but from common report; however, there is no doubt of the accuracy of the tongue of the world, for, wherever Europeans are so few and so exalted, they live in houses of glass; all their actions are most strictly watched and reported abroad among the people, whose properties, liberties, and lives are all at the disposal of the civilian, whose will is the only law of the land, to which he is sent to collect as much as possible of the crop into the granary of the company: indeed, the will of the civilian even regulates the religion of the people!

In thus attempting to delineate the characters of the Sub-Collectors of Ramnad, I have been obliged to use plain strong language, for the lines are so few, that it was necessary they should be graven deeply.

A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before the EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the

Army of India,

Including a Reference also to the information contained in the Appendix accompanying that Evidence.

(Continued from No. 43, page 598.)

Regimental Officers.—397. The establishment of European commissioned officers attached to a regiment of Native cavalry of six troops, and of Native infantry of eight companies, is 1

colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 cornets or ensigns—20 officers—Besides which there are two Native commissioned officers, a subadar and a jemadar, with each troop or company.

398. There is a great variety of opinion in regard to the number of European officers required to be effective with their corps, the establishment above-mentioned being intended to provide for the duties of the general staff, and liable to further reduction on account of sickness and on furlough in Europe.

399.—Sir R. Scot states that “on an average, there is probably about five or six officers per regiment (including absentees in England) permanently removed from duty with their corps; about two more may be stated as the proportion absent on mere temporary occasions, scarcely leaving half of their fixed complement present; and that number constantly liable of course, in any particular regiment, to be still further reduced.” Excluding then the colonel from the calculation, who generally does not perform regimental duty, out of an establishment of nineteen officers, there would not according to Sir R. Scot, remain, on an average, more than thirteen or fourteen officers per corps for regimental duty, and these liable to still further reduction on account of temporary absences in India, estimated at two per regiment. Excluding then the temporary absentees, the present authorized establishment would allow 1 officer to command, 2 officers for the regimental staff, and 10 or 11 officers, without taking the temporary absentees into account, or including them in the estimate, eight or nine officers for six troops in the cavalry, and eight companies in infantry, in regular Native regiments of the Company’s service; or about one European officer per troop or company, exclusive of the quarter-master and interpreter, who is always available in action as an additional subaltern, and of the two Native commissioned officers per troop already mentioned.

400.—The following is what is stated by the witnesses in regard to the number of European officers required to be effective with Native corps.

401.—Sir L. Smith thinks that “not many officers are wanted in the Native army except when a corps goes on service.” (See Question 2336).

402.—Sir J. Malcolm observes, “It is not for the parade and drill of a corps that officers of standing are much required in the Native infantry. A good commanding officer and staff, with junior officers, will bring a Native corps into full as high order, as if the whole complement of senior officers were present; but

it is in the command of these troops when on service, and when detached on special duty, that good and efficient officers are required; and all those I have stated are in the daily exercise of this duty."

403.—In another place he observes, the rank of captain "is one of the most important in the army, and there cannot be a condition more unfavourable to military discipline than that of many corps of this presidency (Bombay), in which there is not an officer between the commander of the regiment and the subalterns.

404.—Sir T. Pritzler, in speaking of the Madras army, remarks that "in general it is "as efficient as the material of which it is composed will admit;" but that it is generally "ill supplied with European regimental officers in the field."

405.—Col. Stannus thinks that "the number of European officers is unquestionably too limited, as it is well known that on them depends the confidence and military spirit which elevates a Native soldier far above those in the service of the Native powers."

406.—Lieut.-col. Baker is of opinion that the two lieutenants and one ensign per regiment, reduced in 1829, should be restored.

407.—Major Wilson remarks that "the present establishment of European officers to the Native regiments is considerably too low to enable them to meet a powerful enemy." He accordingly recommends the formation of two regiments of Native infantry into single regiments of two battalions, the European officers being attached to one battalion, and the Native to the other; the latter being commanded by a selected field officer or captain, with a Native adjutant and European regimental staff.

408.—Capt. Page states that "few companies should, in his opinion, have less than two European officers.

409.—Capt. Duff remarks that "an efficient number of European officers, the full complement at least, will always prove of incalculable advantage on service."

410.—Sir W. K. Grant thinks that the number of European officers with Native corps is too few.

411.—In another of the replies the injurious effect of increasing the number of European commissioned officers in respect to promotion is dwelt upon, and reasons are stated why, on other grounds, an increase of officers is not necessary, and that even a further reduction might be desirable.

412.—Some of the witnesses, besides a field officer to command,

and an officer for each of the regimental staff appointments, deem an European officer for each troop or company to be adequate to every purpose of efficiency, assisted as he is by two Native commissioned officers under him. Others, in addition to the number above-mentioned present with the corps, would have a captain to every squadron of cavalry, and to each grand division of infantry; and there are other witnesses who advocate an establishment which, in addition to a commanding officer, a second in command, and the regimental staff, would allow as many as two, and even three European officers, besides the Native officers being present with each troop or company.

413.—To maintain the degree of efficiency above-stated, Lieut.-col. Watson recommends the following establishment of European commissioned officers:—*Regiment of Native Cavalry*.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 or 5 cornets or ensigns, in all 22 or 23 officers; increase, 2 or 3 officers per regiment. *Regiment of Native Infantry*.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants, 4 or 5 cornets or ensigns, in all 24 or 25 officers: increase 4 or 5 officers per regiment.

414.—Col. Leighton recommends two majors instead of a major per regiment, besides a captain and a lieutenant per company, and two for the regimental staff appointments, and the four ensigns per regiment as at present. This would give an increase of one major, three captains, and three lieutenants, or seven officers beyond the present authorized establishment of Native infantry regiments.

415.—Those who advocate the higher efficiency of two and even three European officers per troop or company, would require a still more considerable increase to the present authorized establishment, probably not less than four or ten officers to each Native cavalry regiment, and eight or sixteen officers to each Native Infantry regiment, as the case might be.

416.—There being twenty-one regiments of Native cavalry and 152 regiments of Native infantry on the Indian establishment, the increase required to the army, if the views of those officers were to be acted upon, would be very considerable.

417.—The lowest calculation would extend to 498 officers, and the highest to 2,600 officers of the Native cavalry and infantry of India, independently of the number requisite to place the Company's European infantry and the artillery, both European and Native, in a corresponding scale of promotion.

418.—Independently of the question, whether the present authorized establishment be adequate to the wants of the service, another remains to be stated, which has reference to the unequal number of officers withdrawn from particular regiments on account of staff employ, or absent on furlough to Europe. From this cause the number of officers available for regimental duty, in particular regiments, has varied, according to Sir J. Nicolls, in the old double regiments, from as many as eighteen to as few as eight; and Sir E. Paget states, that on the occasion of his making a tour of inspection, when he saw by much the largest portion of the Bengal infantry, “there were instances, after the regiments were divided into two battalions each, in which he did not find more than three, four, or five officers with their corps.”

419.—To remedy this, a rule was adopted by the Court in November 1823, requiring that not more than five officers in each regiment should be absent on account of staff employ; and the practice of the local Government in carrying this regulation into effect, is stated by Sir T. Pritzler to be, that if a regiment has too many officers on furlough, an officer from that regiment is not allowed to go upon the staff as long as that cause of deficiency may continue. These regulations “are not yet in force throughout the corps, because they only take effect as the officers remove; the Government do not send a man from his staff appointment.”

420.—The following is the opinion of the witnesses in regard to the efficacy of this rule, & in equalizing the number of officers available for duty in their corps.” Sir J. Nicholls says, that it “is not so much so as it was intended to be; I had (he observes) one corps under me at the siege of Bhurtpore that had but one captain; many similar instances may be seen in the three armies;” and Sir T. Reynell thinks that the rule has been efficacious.

421.—The effect of the rule, however, may be correctly ascertained by a return, Appendix (A.), No. 53, which shows “the number of officers withdrawn from each regular regiment of cavalry and infantry, for staff and detached employment, in each year from 1813 to 1831.”

422.—By this it appears, that in 1824, when the rule came into operation, and in 1831 (the latest period to which the return could be prepared), the number of Native infantry regiments which had respectively the under-mentioned amount of staff and detached absentees, was as follows

		1821.				1831.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Regiments from which 9 officers had been taken for staff and detached employ		7	—	1	8				
8	ditto	4	3	3	10				
7	ditto	9	2	5	16	—	—	1	1
6	ditto	10	1	2	13	1	—	3	4
5	ditto	14	7	6	26	5	7	0	12
4	ditto	18	14	4	34	12	12	2	26
3	ditto	3	12	1	16	34	11	9	54
2	ditto	2	8	3	13	14	15	4	33
1	ditto	2	3	—	5	7	7	1	15
None had been taken for such employ		1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Total Regiments		68	50	24	142	74	52	26	152

423.—The effect then of the rule appears to have been as follows: namely, that in the year in which it came into operation there were altogether 47 Native regiments of infantry, out of an establishment of 142 regiments, from which more than five officers had been taken for staff and detached employ, and that when the rule had been in operation about seven years there were no more than five regiments, out of an establishment of 152 regiments, in which the prescribed number of five such absentees per regiment had been exceeded.

424.—Some of the witnesses are of opinion that this rule, if too strictly adhered to, would be productive of inconvenience. Lieut.-col. Fielding puts the following case in illustration of his opinion: "A very able man as lieutenant may be placed in the Political department, and very much distinguish himself in it; he may, before he attains the rank of captain, have attained a very high political situation; and if it so happens that the officer immediately above him is of the staff also, by the present regulation, that officer, notwithstanding the importance and dignity of the situation in which he is employed, must be remanded to his own corps to do duty as a captain." Sir J. Malcolm adds to the same effect: "Services are continually occurring in India, the success of which depends upon the individual character and qualification of the officers employed; and I have had, during the last three years, recurring instances of the difficulties which this has occasioned to the Government in the selection of its instruments. I cannot mention a stronger case than that strict attention to this rule was likely to have prevented my employing

Capt. Burnes, who has lately surveyed the Indus, and who, from local experience and other causes, was the only man, as far as I could judge, qualified to carry that important service into successful operation.

425.—Col. J. Munro also appears to consider the rule as liable to the objection of limiting too much “the field of selection to the Commander-in-chief and government of officers fit for staff situations.” Sir J. Nicholls and Sir T. Reynell do not appear to concur in this view.

426.—Sir J. Malcolm again remarks, “I should think the staff regulations might be construed to relate only to officers removed from regimental duty, or from the command of men of their line; and they might not be applied to brigade majors or line adjutants if the system was introduced of giving these temporary appointments to officers belonging to corps at the station. No situation of brigade or line staff should remain to the same individual beyond a period of three years, except on field service.” He observes, “Under the head of military staff is the general, the divisional, the brigade, the garrison, and the regimental staff. I consider also that in India the officers of the Commissariat department must continue on the military staff of the army.” Also those employed in the Political department, and as surveyors.

427.—Lieut.-col. Baker considers the restriction in regard to staff absentees as “highly expedient and politic.”

428.—Major Nutt thinks that the order of the Court relative to staff absentees should be rigidly enforced.

429.—In another of the replies it is suggested that, “the regulation at present in force, if modified in some such manner” as is therein suggested, “by leaving it discretionary with the local Government to deviate from the rule in special cases, the grounds of which to be recorded at the time, seems to be well worth a further trial, since the other remedies which have been suggested to widen the sphere of selection for staff employ, are not altogether free from difficulty, and might be attended with embarrassment.

430.—To obviate the objections above stated by some of the witnesses to the rule, it has been proposed to form a number of skeleton corps, with the view of substituting an officer from such corps in the place of a staff absentee, to do duty in his absence, with the view of obtaining a more full scope of election. Sir J. Nicolls thinks that such a plan would be “preferable to distressing the corps, as they now are, by taking so many officers away.” Sir T. Reynell—that “it would be a good arrangement, inasmuch

as it would tend to the efficiency of the corps." Sir J. Malcolm gives his opinion in favour of the plan, and offers the following suggestion in regard to the mode in which it should be carried into effect, in the subjoined extract from his evidence: "Various modes have been proposed as to the construction of such corps; the most practicable appears the formation of corps of officers without men, from whom vacancies caused by appointment to the staff could be filled, who might be employed on the staff, and when not so employed would serve with the regiment by whom their services were most required. These officers would, in short, be disposable in any way, though they would rise in unattached corps. There are fewer objections to this plan than any other; for it could in no degree disturb the regular rise of other corps, or produce those inequalities of promotion that must result from filling the vacancies made by nominations to the staff in the regiments to which they belonged. The unattached corps which have been proposed need have no ensigns, the seniors of that rank in the army being promoted into them as vacancies occurred; it would be formed, in the first instance, as an augmentation."

431.—Sir. R. Scot is also in favour of the plan; but Lieut.-col. Fielding has stated as an objection to it, "that it would be placing" the officers of the skeleton corps "in a very disagreeable situation, to be liable to be handed about from one part to another, and from one corps to another;" and Col. J. Munro states the objections to the plan contained in the subjoined extracts from his evidence: "I consider it to be a very unmilitary plan, and extremely difficult of execution: for instance, a skeleton regiment must be composed of the same number of officers in the several ranks as the other regiments, in order to have the same chance of promotion with them. As a regular regiment consists of five captains, eight lieutenants, and four ensigns, and as most of the officers absent on staff duty and furlough are from the higher ranks, it would be almost impracticable to form skeleton regiments that should supply the exact number absent, because there are probably as many captains absent as lieutenants and ensigns. Then, with regard to the military principles, the officers of the skeleton regiments would have no corps of men to which they would be permanently attached; they would be moveable from one regiment to another of the regular army, according to the casualties of the service, and therefore would have no motive to attach themselves to any particular corps, or make themselves acquainted with the character of the men belonging

to the corps to which they were only temporarily attached. If there should be a deficiency of officers in any particular regiment to any considerable extent, officers might be appointed with as much propriety to supply that deficiency from a regular regiment, where there was a greater number of officers, as from a skeleton regiment."

432.—Capt. Balmain appears to advocate the plan of skeleton corps.

433.—Sir H. Worsley recommends that certain irregular corps of cavalry and infantry should be regimented, and that corps of officers should be formed to provide for a portion of the staff designated by him.

434.—The difficulties which appear to be in the way of the plan of skeleton corps are stated in another of the replies to the Board's circular.

435.—To obviate the objections which attach to the skeleton plan, it has been suggested that the pressure upon particular regiments, occasioned by demands for the staff, might be obviated by a regulation to the effect, "that where an officer has been absent for four or five years from his regiment on staff or other employment, his place should be filled up by an effective officer, and be promoted in every grade of rank, up to that of lieutenant-colonel, with the officer who stood next below him in his regiment at the time he was appointed to the staff." Sir J. Nicolls thinks that such a plan "would be an expensive arrangement for the service, though beneficial to the individual;" and that it is liable to the objection of occasioning an irregularity of promotion which would make it "very unacceptable to the army at large." Lieut.-Col. Fielding appears to consider a plan of this description as liable to this objection: "If several officers were taken from one regiment to this staff duty or civil duty, the rapidity of promotion of the junior ranks in that regiment would be much greater than in a regiment whose officers were not taken for that permanent duty; and I do not exactly see how the difficulty is to be obviated." Col. Dickson is of opinion, that if the staff, particularly "the civil branch of it, (the commissariat, &c.) could be removed from the effective strength, it would be desirable;" and Capt. Macan, that "the staff, on a reduced scale, might be borne on corps as supernumeraries, except officers employed on actual military staff duty," and that "those attached to political situations, to the commissariat, and all duties unconnected with the military profession, should be borne as supernumeraries on corps; and upon the occasion of corps taking the field, such

officers should not be allowed to leave their civil duties, and reap the advantages of military command." Sir T. Reynell—that "if the arrangement for the commissariat," which bears the officers upon the strength of regiment, "could be altered, it would be advisable, so as not to deprive the army of so many officers;" but he would not recommend such an alteration for the pay department. Lieut.-col. Watson is of opinion that "many of the appointments might be filled, as in the British service, by persons non-military."

436.—Sir John Malcolm thinks that "the pay department should be separated from the army." He remarks in another place as follows: "I must place under the head of civil staff the auditor-general's department, paymasters, collectors, magistrates, or other officers, continued permanently on civil duties. All persons appointed permanently to this branch should be struck off the strength of the corps to which they belonged. Their promotion should cease, and they should retain no further claims upon the military line than that of a right, at the stated period, to the pension of the rank they held when they were nominated to the civil staff. Any vacancy caused by the transfer of an officer to the civil staff should be filled up by line and not regimental promotion. It will be but just to the meritorious officers now in this branch to give them two or three years to make up their option, whether they will remain in it, or return to the military line of the service."

437.—Major Wilson recommends that the civil staff should be a distinct service, by the "formation of a general and ordnance commissariat, on similar principles to those in His Majesty's service."

438.—Lieut.-col. Colebrooke is of opinion that officers appointed to the staff "should invariably be taken off the strength of their regiments without prejudice to their promotion."

439.—Sir W. K. Grant thinks that there should be a separate service for the duties of the stud, commissariat, building department, and such like.

440.—Lieut.-col. Mayne is of opinion that "the establishment of European officers present with Native corps should be kept more complete than has been the case of late years, by a promotion in lieu of officers appointed to the staff."

441.—Col. Stannus thinks that "perhaps it might be found advisable to have separate establishments for the commissariat, barrack, and other branches connected with the military department."

442.—In another of the replies to the Board's circular, the difficulties in the way of a separation of the civil staff, on account of its unequal operation upon promotion, are stated and considered.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The arrogance of the English, Scotch, and Irish lords is not equal to that of the knights, citizens, and burgesses of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, in legislating for British colonies and other dependencies, which are not represented in the British parliament; for the lords seem really to think that they have some hereditary rights of legislation; but every commoner is constantly reminded that it is only as the representative of his constituents that he is a member of the parliament, and he feels himself specially charged with the care of their interests; the very soul of his parliamentary existence is the natural right of man to make those laws by which he is to be bound.

By the constitution of England, the consent of the people is necessary to make all laws binding, therefore a fair legitimate representation of the people is absolutely necessary to constitute an effectual legislature for any part of the British empire: and wherever this constitutional and legal representation is wanting, no law can be made, every mandate issued, is a usurpation of power, and consequently, no tax can be levied without manifest robbery and injustice; indeed, even the English law abhors the idea of taking property from freemen without their own free consent: it says, it is iniquitous that freemen should not have the free disposal of their own effects; whatever is iniquitous cannot be made lawful by any authority on earth, for it is contrary to the eternal supreme law which divides good from evil. Thus, in every point of view, the making of laws for the subjects of any part of the British empire, without their own participation and assent, is iniquitous, and therefore unlawful; for though the purport of any law so made, be in itself, perfectly just and equitable, yet, for want of the necessary legal formalities of representation and assent, it becomes unjust and iniquitous, therefore unlawful. If the inhabitants of one part of the empire might determine a question, or enact a law for the peculiar advantage only of that one part, though to the manifest detriment and injury of another part, without the representation of the latter, the former part would be made judges in their own cause, which

would be partial, not equitable, therefore iniquitous; for even an act of parliament made against natural equity is void in itself, because the laws of nature are immutable, and as such, they are the laws of laws.

When the kings of England conquered Wales, and annexed that country to England as a principality, then the Welsh sent their own representatives to the parliament in England, and therefore they became bound by the acts of that parliament, even though not specially named in the acts of the parliament. In like manner, the people of Calais sent their own representatives to the parliament in England, and were, consequently, bound by the acts of that parliament. The sovereigns of England also, unjustly attacked and conquered the people of Ireland; but, as in Wales, and at Calais, the conquered people had a right to the same constitutional privileges as the people in England itself, although England was the seat of empire. The true constitutional mode of connecting British dominions, that are otherwise separated by nature, is only by means of the crown; the people of each portion of the empire have a right to govern themselves by their own laws, which requiring the assent of the same sovereign will have a sufficient degree of uniformity of object to ensure the public good. The respective parliaments of the two islands were entirely independent of each other; they separately granted supplies, and they respectively enquired into the application of their grants; they each had a distinct economy and an entire independence, yet they were firmly united in allegiance to one head. After ages of wars, peaceably by inheritance, the king of Scotland became king of England, and thus the crown of Scotland was united with the crowns of England and Ireland on the head of one common sovereign, to descend by the same rule of succession through future generations: however, Scotland retained its separate nationality; the Scotch court removed to London, but the Scotch parliament remained at home, quite distinct from the parliaments in England and in Ireland. At length, England and Scotland united themselves together into one kingdom, their parliaments met together and mingled themselves into one body; and a century later the kingdom of Great Britain united itself with the kingdom of Ireland, and the parliaments of the sister islands mixed themselves up with each other into one body.

British dominion will continue to extend itself as long as liberty and justice are duly maintained. The legal mode of extending the constitution to countries detached from the British

isles, is, by leaving to the people of each separate state their own rightful power of making their own laws; for, the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, cannot be esteemed a competent legislature to judge of the rights of any colony or other territory whose people are not represented in that parliament. There is no obligation whatever on any colony to conform itself to the will of any sovereign, or of any parliament whatever in which it is not directly represented, for where there is no authority to ordain, there is no obligation to obey; justice requires that the colonies shall be governed according to the established principles of the constitution and known laws of the empire. Every British colony has been settled as nearly as possible on the constitutional form of government which is enjoyed by all persons in the mother country, every British colony long enjoyed its constitutional right of a separate legislature, and every British colony has an inalienable right to maintain its own liberties. Nothing but the free grant and assent of the people gave the laws force originally in the mother country, and wherever they are introduced, nothing but the free assent of the people on the spot can possibly render them legal, just, and binding; therefore, no newly acquired territory can be bound by any law of the English parliament, without such manifest injustice and iniquity as must render null and void all such pretended laws; for, if they were admitted, they would render all the rights of the people entirely uncertain and unfixed, which is odious to the law. For the parliament of England to impose the laws of England, or any one of its own acts, as law upon any colony or any other country is the highest possible injustice and iniquity. Nevertheless, how distinct soever the several colonies and provinces of Britain may seem to be in point of situation, as well as in the exercise of a separate legislative power in each, they are yet firmly united by the crown, so as to form one vast empire, which will never be divided if the safe and honest policy be adopted, of maintaining the British constitution inviolate in all parts of the empire; for it is a system so natural, so beneficial, and so engaging to the generality of mankind, that by the same means we might hold the empire of the world; to do this, it is only necessary that the laws of natural equity, justice, and liberty shall be strictly observed, and the abomination of political servitude be abolished. When any person becomes subject to Britain, then that person naturally, constitutionally, and legally inherits the rights of a Briton; his submission places him under the protection of the constitution, but even natural equity does

not permit the inferior rights of property to be alienated without the consent or fault of the proprietors thereof; much less can it permit the alienation, annulling, or changing of a nation's most valuable inheritance, the laws of their country, without the due consent of the people themselves.

A parliament cannot exercise a sovereign legislative power over any people whatever, who have not their own due share of power in that parliament; neither can a people be induced to submit themselves implicitly to a parliament in which they have no share of power. The very nature of a parliament limits its power to its own constituents; they send their representatives to answer for themselves, but not to domineer over unrepresented colonies and nations of whom they know nothing whatever, with whom they have no connexion or sympathy, but who are aliens to them in language, in religion, and necessarily also in their laws.

THE COMPANY'S REVENUE COLLECTION-SYSTEM DESCRIBED.

The instances are so rare of individuals in the service of the East India Company, coming forward manfully and fearlessly to give a faithful and correct account of the abuses existing in the administrative system of India, which we have so loudly and so repeatedly denounced, that it is with unusual gratification we present our readers with the following extract from an excellent poem, just published, entitled "*India*," by a young civilian; to which we briefly alluded in our last. The execution of the work is beyond all praise, and the feelings and motives under which it was dictated, will confer more lasting honour and credit on its author, than all the empty rank and wealth which the East India Company, or any other Company, could grant. Let the British government read this, and blush, that under the cloak of its sanction and authority, such things are being continued to an extent of which they can form no conception; and that other abuses of the existing administration, equally flagrant and iniquitous, are not more frequently brought to public notice, is attributable entirely to the mercenary and dishonourable motives and feelings of those, who as instruments and witnesses of the

system out of which they are created, possess not the candour, the manliness, or the heart to speak out, as the young civilian has done.

Now mark me! If a fierce fanatic host
Whose law was blood, and cruelty their bosom,
Heaped with the wrongs of fury uncontrolled
A conquered race too happy to be bold—
If each successive century that past
Brought burdens more, and greater than the last,
'Till the poor slaves had nothing left to give,
But the mere mass on which they strove to live—
If mind and body with their torture bowed,
Their feelings withered, and their souls were cowed,
'Till man, the noble image of his God,
Was scarcely better than the ground he trod—
Was it for you to imitate their part,
To plant your banner on the people's heart
To tear away man's earliest, dearest right,
From honest hands that worked but could not fight,
To make their scheme the basis of your own,
To wear the country's bosom to the bone,
To exact the growing tribute as it ends,
With all the damning guilt it comprehends,
As if man's happiness were a pretence,
Man's worth an estimate of pounds and pence?
And when men fainted with the load they bore,
And the vexed earth would yield her stores no more,
Was it for you to call arrears a debt,
To sell goods, houses, all that you could get,
To strike amazement thro' the heart of home,
And drive the starving wretches forth to roam
Thro' winter's rain or summer's blazing day,
Because they pay not what they cannot pay?
And when e'en then your claims remain unpaid,
Was it for you to use the prison's aid,
Immure the ruined man who never knew
A fault but that of labouring for you;
Tear him from all he knew and loves on earth,
Whate'er his high descent, his rank, his worth,
Take freedom from the swelling heart you've broke,
Add insult to misfortune's bitter stroke,
Until it please your high and mighty mind
To loose the galling chains 'twas sin to bind,
And send him with dishonour back again,
To beg at liberty from better men?
And this not now and then—not here and there—
But always, and to thousands—every where.

THE GRANTS, AGAIN!

OR, THE EXTREMES OF STUPIDITY AND FOLLY.

In the Government, there are two Grants—pleasant, agreeable men in private life—nobody better; full of fraternal affection, and addicted to piety and port-wine.

Robert the Second, is going out Governor of Bombay. Herein is his cunning. Charles the First, (we mean, the First of the Grants,) remains President of the Board of Control; but, like a much more exalted personage, similarly designated, it is quite clear that he has already *lost his head*. Would it be Believed that so much ignorance could be found in any collected body of thirteen commonly educated individuals, as has been displayed in the concoction of the new India Bill, if one did not know the fact? The right honourable Charles Grant, (which rather surprizes us,) not knowing the world was round, imagined that every place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, must be some where in the East Indies; but the Liverpool merchants, who have seen maps and looked at globes, have discovered that Dantzic is fifteen miles farther East from Westminster, than the Cape of Good Hope. So that, His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, by a stupid, thick-headed piece of ignorance, which the veriest, dirtiest, scamp of Stinkowalee would be ashamed of, have regularly thrown overboard the Act which they themselves obtained from the present Parliament in its last session, and which came into operation only on the 22nd of April; stifling their own offspring, as soon as the month is up! We beg our readers to turn to page 359 of the sixth volume of this magazine, where they will find the Act at full length; and they will be fully persuaded that it authorizes the import of tea from Dantzic. We trust, that, no new law will again close our ports against the delicious and fragrant herb, known in Russia by the name of flowery tea, and restrict the people of the United Kingdom to the use of large leaf coarse Bohea, damaged with bilge water on a long voyage, and very musty and dusty by long keeping. We know of no simple measure by which Parliament can so effectually promote temperance, as by keeping the ports open to a fair supply of tea of every description from every quarter, without regard to its bearings and distance, its latitude or even its longitude: without obliging every tea ship to work a traverse, to sail into a certain latitude before they run down their longitude, whether east or west, and to double the Hope, the Horn, or else either grope through the straits of Magellan; or, penetrate through the Arctic seas. Alexandria, is

to the eastward of the Hope, and Porto Bello is to the westward of the Horn. Certainly it was the very intention of the framers of the existing law, that it should be lawful to import teas from Suez, and also from Panama. But, forsooth, if the sea made a breach in the isthmus of Suez or in the isthmus of Darien, and a tea ship was to take advantage of such a breach or canal by sailing straight home through it, instead of tossing her crew and cargo about the stormy seas of the Antarctic for some weeks, then the officers of customs, instead of congratulating her captain on his safe arrival by a passage hitherto undiscovered, would clap the King's broad-arrow upon her, just as if he had got hold of a wreck, or of a sturgeon, or of a whale. The prerogative which allots the tail of a whale to the Queen, is now allowed to be barbarous, as Her Majesty has not so much occasion for the tail as she has for the head matter or the jawbone. However, should the 2200 chests of tea imported into Liverpool, by too short a voyage, be confiscated by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, then the Queen will have a clearer claim on the cargo, as suitable, for her tea table, though it is not fit for the public market or the general consumption of the baser people. The broad-arrow makes it imperial tea. The royal household ask no questions, for conscience sake. Like the Queen, Mr. Grant will have a claim on the prize; the Tea would disturb his sweet slumbers; but the chronometers will enable him to ascertain what o'clock it is at Greenwich, the next time he awakes, to issue an order in council, or to frame a public bill. But, we believe that the India minister leaves such matters of mere detail to the Secretary of the Board, and the Secretary who did these things, has doubled the Cape of Good Hope, he was not out in his reckoning; however, since the president is out in his longitude, and Macaulay is not here to draw up another Bill, and to gammon the house to send it up to Lord Brougham, but as Mr. Grant is on good terms with the Pope of Rome, the best thing he can do is to send to his holiness for a bull, altering the limits which his predecessors last fixed upon for the Indies. Mr. Grant, may remind his holiness of what he has already done for Ireland; and also tell him that during his administration of India, he has there extended episcopacy, and adopted popery! Surely the Pope cannot refuse to bring the Capes of the Indies a few miles closer to each other, especially as the people of Dantzic and of New York are heretics, quite out of the pale of the church.

This mistake of His Majesty's ministers, ought to rouse Parliament from the lethargy into which it is sunk, and to cause the

members to look into the tea question, and see if there is any reason, why it should not be imported from any part and in any vessel, even in a junk, transhipped if they please at Suez, or even at Dantzic, for where can be the harm? If it suits the thirsty artizan, to import tea from Rotterdam instead of gin from Schiedam, where can be the injury to the ship owner or the capitalist? The only objection can be, that one of the links of the long chain of the domestic monopoly of the land owners would be fractured; and that every concession to the liberty of trade is a step towards the repeal of the Corn-Law, which imposes heavy taxes on the poor, for slight temporary advantages to the rich.

But, what a ministerial mistake this is. No one ever suspected that the Grants would discover the longitude, but, when they were off the Cape, Charles was quite old enough to know that he was to the west of Dantzic. At all events, he has convinced his colleagues, that, infuture, they must not trust to him to look out alone for the longitude; but they must put a steady smart hand into his watch: the right honourable gentleman may do very well to take the height of the sun, at noon; but, as soon as the watch is set, on goes the night-cap, and he never thinks about where the ship goes to; in fact he is a mere fine weather bird, all his life he has been, as it were, running down the trades, merely shifting his span sails, or, at most, only like a Dutch Indiaman, taking in a single reef for fear of a squall in the night, to avoid turning out.

We commenced this article, by adopting what the John Bull has said; and we conclude it by a quotation from the St. James's Chronicle, concerning the Red-tape Ministers;—"Whoever complimented Mr. Charles Grant, or Lord Palmerston, or Lord Conyngham, upon the administrative talents of any of them, yet, these men have supped from the public spoon and pap-boat, the whole substance of their animal being! there is not an ounce, a scruple, a dram, a grain of one of them, that has not been contributed by the public bounty, and yet it is to be seen, how little we have got for our money."

THE CITY OF PALACES.

So soft the scene, so formed for joy;
So curst the tyrants that destroy.—*Siege of Corinth.*

In nature nothing more exhilarating! just landed at Chaund-paul ghaut, and the aspect of the "City of Palaces," still as enchanting as a chapter from the "Thousand and One Tales." Every thing so new, and because new, therefore so interesting. I

could dream away an existence in the emotions the region has called up. Two hours before noon, and yet so tensible is the heat from the scathing rays of the already blazing sun, that I am bent to earth with lassitude and enervation. Oh for a breath from the dreary and cold shores of my own England! My energies are gone; I have scarcely strength to raise my pen towards the ink, to tell you the situation in which I am plunged : *mais allons*. I have just landed at Chaund-paul ghaut, and having reached under the shelter of a huge canopy, which I am directed to consider as a sample of native ingenuity, formed from a single leaf of the palmetto palm.—I have reached, I repeat, my friend ****'s carriage, which from an early hour, has been in waiting for me; the blinds studiously sealed so as to exclude the minutest particle of the sun's light, and the roof covered with matting, kept in a constant state of moisture : and am on my route to the most attractive and European station of this splendid capital, viz. Chowringhee. The interior of the carriage, is darker than a dungeon ; so, as to describing to you the beauties of the drive would be a work of most absolute fiction. My friend's conversation has thrown a spell however over time, and the horses are pulled up, I am arrived before I thought we could have emerged from the first angle. The mansion has a superb exterior, it is a square, lofty, massive architectural pile, surrounded by successive tiers of balconies and verandas, supported on beautiful columns of the corinthian or composite orders. It is embellished too by a handsome portico, which having penetrated, you advance through a magnificent, cold, marble vestibule and staircase, to a suite of spacious and sumptuous saloons. The floor, except the marble floor of the hall, is covered with that delightful manufacture, India matting, and thence the footsteps over it are so noiseless, that a further effect is produced to enhance the voluptuousness in which the senses are steeped. But, nothing I abhor so much as minutiae; so, in a few rapid words, I shall tell you, that the ceilings are hung with chandeliers and punkas, the walls divided between folding doors, mirrors, and venetians; the lateral boundaries of the apartment literally studded with ottomans, and attendants in retines, that would do honour to the Grand Seigneur. Such a sight! a dozen Kitmigers, just analyze the features of their countenances; see a white robe of the clearest and most beautiful texture, pink, blue, yellow, or crimson

satin drawers, sandals in the place of shoes, and then the turban so fanciful and picturesque, a pink one, for instance, set off by a bandeau of silver lace! and, now, do look at the creatures smile! he is a Mussulman, that you discover at a glance; born under the meridians of London or Paris. A *voisé* pronounced, as it is he is a voluptuary in the most expressive signification of the term. How different from the Hindoo? There is one pulling to and fro the light and ornamental cords of the Punkah. For hours, he has been at that lazy operation. Now, watch the distinctions in his form, the physiognomy of the Moorman. What a being! By my soul, I believe him unmoved by a single impulse worthy the name of passion. Speak to him; he is neither Rohilla, nor Afghan, every inch a Bengallee, docile to servility, abstemious to frugality, poor to destitution; timid, passive, smiling, treacherous! in the very heart of British civilization, reduced by political tyranny to the most woman-like species of barbarism. So much to the honour of the rule of England in Asia! But how abominable prosy I am. You must wish me at the Antarctic. I have not, however, told you a twentieth of the delights, with which my brain is whirling. Which, among the gods of antiquity, is it, represented with his finger on his lips? What a lesson for those, who in the sad predicament of myself, have lost half their wits! Yet, have patience with me, beautiful Isabelle; you know what an unfortunate Kaleidoscopic mind I have; and, more unfortunate still, how my pen keeps time with its rapid and eternal variations. All the ladies (I am completely ensconced by ladies) are awfully for tiffin; ten to one you don't know what tiffin is. Tiffin is an elegant interpretation of that grossy word, *lunch*. People in India could not eat *lunch* to save their souls; but as to tiffin, it is the most enjoyed collation of the whole day. The term tiffin, includes every eating and every manifestation of variety in the catalogue of *aliments*. You are supposed to touch, scarcely to touch, the rich viands served profusely before you; but the supposition and the fact, be assured, lie at immense distances. It is the luxuriousness of the Indian meals in. Right! wear out the tiffin hour, and then come to drink of the conso; and in the mean while, to drink of the conso, the honour of drinking to you in claret, to

sparkling A. L. E.?" The challenge no sooner given is accepted, and Mrs. P. very plausibly may be supposed to rise rather jocularly from table, when eight, ten, perhaps twenty bumpers of Hodgson, have lent the magic of their exhilarating aid to resuscitate her drooping powers. Mrs. P. is a delightful woman! so fat, fair, but, hush!—forty, she is not; at least no symptoms, not a line of care, not a wrinkle, redolent; I swear to you, with smiles and blushes. Of all society in the world, society in India is the most *bête* and unendurable. Such forms, such punctilios; it would be as easy to learn the rules of the House of Commons. Invite a party to your house; ask Mrs. General A. and Mrs. Major B. but, lead Mrs. Major before Mrs. General, to the place of honour; and, oh! fire and flames of vengeance descend upon your head. The General A. would lead Mrs. General from your house that instant, and do not think I offer you any exaggeration; this is fact, fact, having actually taken place at Madras. But, speaking of Calcutta, which *par excellence* is the "City of Palaces," I never knew but one musical lady there. The rest, "could not sound a note on the piano for the world, it was so long since they had given up practice; the heat, the excessive heat, was such an obstacle: and then, the nursery, their case was the hardest imaginable." Dear, sweet, intellectual beings, that can toy away life before a mirror; sorting over finery, and scolding, or diverting in the idle prattle of their ayahs! Mrs. C—'s beauty, of course is transcendent; celebrated too for her connoisseurship in painting, could not endure the English school, would rather undergo purgatory, than have the "Helen," even of Westall in her house. Exquisite selection! nothing less than a Claude, or a Domenichino, or a Canaletti; superb taste, prodigious sagacity. Now, listen to a view of the Brenta, by Canaletti; beautiful to excess of beauty, soft, delicious, Italian, is brought for the verdict of Mrs. C—; for the object, it is stated, that the artist, is no more than our own Turner, Mrs. C. cannot endure it. The picture, to use her own words, "is thoroughly defective." By Minerva, the women of Calcutta have fine souls, you would say so, did you take a drive in the evening round the course, and attending the spot allotted twice during the week to the public performance of the band; descend from your equipage, and enjoy the sweet converse of their yet sweeter language. What vivacity in the flow of their ideas? But, he

sure you wear a red coat with a couple of golden epaulettes, or that you are in the civil service, with at least the rank of a ten years, standing, otherwise you will be utterly "rotted off," an *ineligible* of the most hopeless caste. But more of the ladies another time. My first evening at Calcutta was particularly *sombre*. I was neither interloper, nor griff, but a mere wayward fanciful being, travelling the world over for personal gratification. At ten at night we rose from dinner; coffee, and liquors succeeded, but with these swept away the residue of the enchantments of the evening. Every one was thoroughly *ennuyé*, myself not the least; and in vain I attempted to render the moment less tedious, by reference to topics of the most general interest. "Topics of the most general interest," however, were the least adapted to the singularly obtuse intellects of this singular society. Turning to a civil servant, I remarked, that the political condition of Europe was as critical as that of India seemed anomalous, and he responded by assuring me, "that the offices of judge, collector, and opium grower, were so onerous that no other subjects occupied his attention:" whereupon, being on my left flanked by a remarkably handsome, dark moustachioed captain, I addressed myself to him also, by observing, that of all men of the day perhaps there was not one so admirably chosen as the present governor of that Presidency; to this, I had no sooner given utterance, than the captain literally raved. I saw my mistake, but like many a general after the battle, when it was too late, I took my hat, and pleading illness, was off before a voice could be raised entreating me to stay. Did I repent the rashness? impossible! it was to allow of my being ravished by a night of unimaginable splendour. There was a breeze, a breeze afloat, and I rushed onward till I reached the very margin of the waters. Beautiful Hooghly! I hear the murmur of thy waves, as at that hour they lay all bare to the warm moonlight. I wandered on along the whole extent of the esplanade, the hour was so calm, the palace of the governor looked gorgeous, and told of the pomp and sovereignty that reigned within; I passed hastily in front of the Town Hall, and then, the Supreme Court; the first, invoked my admiration; but the latter, shabby, spidated, gloomy, shewed how far it was regarded as the genius at war with the spirit of all surrounding objects. I marched on, I was not wearied; there was the Custom House, and almost

attached to it, the residence of the old deceased Commodore; then, there was Garstin's Buildings, then the splendid Hurkaru establishment, further on Tank Square, and the Monument to the gallant Ochterlony; while in the distance to the left, the long, beautiful, line, yclept the Writers' Buildings. But, hie! hie! a serenade; I hear the tones of a guitar! Adieu! more, perhaps, to-morrow!

MILITARY TYRANNY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In our last number, we published the congratulatory addresses of the military masonic lodges in the Madras Presidency to that long persecuted officer Colonel Smythe of the Cavalry, on the full and honourable acquittal he had obtained of the foul charge preferred against him by Sir Robert O'Callaghan, the Commander-in-chief; and sought to be sustained by conspiracy and perjury. We had at that time received from India very voluminous papers relating to that extraordinary proceeding, to the libellous remark made by Sir Robert O'Callaghan in general orders on the acquittal, and to the universal disgust and dissatisfaction felt throughout every branch of the Indian army at a line of conduct so scandalous and degrading on the part of his Excellency, and his seeming determination, in utter disregard to every principle of honor and justice, to screen with the arm of his power, a band of official unworthies in every combination to work the ruin of any honourable character obnoxious to them. From these papers we had intended to cull plentifully for our present number, but recent arrivals from Madras having inundated our table with further letters and documents, relating to the outrageous course still pursued by the Commander-in-chief, under the secret guidance of the Adjutant General and Judge Advocate General, in regard to Colonel Smythe, and the vile means employed against him; as well as in regard to the quickly following trial of another officer of that army, also a victim to foul confederation, and these papers being of a nature so serious as to involve very high parties, in and about Fort St. George in matters of most grave accusation; we require more time for their consideration than the period for publication now allows.

In the case of Ensign Hiern some time ago, we refrained from publishing much that we considered of a nature to reflect the utmost disgrace on Sir Robert O'Callaghan, because we were led to understand the Court of Directors had decided there to interpose their authority, and to terminate the iniquitous system to

which that young officer was sacrificed. His unfortunate death of a broken-heart while under the suspension to which headquarters so tyrannically and cruelly subjected him, in the face of two acquittals by the Court which tried him, alone, stayed, if we may believe what we then heard, the transmission of such a dispatch to the Madras Council as would have caused Sir Robert O'Callaghan to observe more delicacy and caution for the future, in interfering with and commenting on courts-martial proceedings and judgments. We regretted this at the time, for the sacrifice of that individual officer's life, rendered such a dispatch *the more urgently called for*; and we had reason to think from what we heard of Sir Robert's official qualifications and habits, and of the dispositions of those by whom he has been in all things directed since the death of his military secretary Colonel Lyndsay, that the evil system would be persevered in until the army might be brought into the discontented and agitated state in which all late letters and arrivals therefrom now represent it to be.

The several general orders on the recent trials of Captain M'Donald of the Cavalry, at Hyderabad—of Colonel Smythe of the Cavalry at Vizagapatam—and of Captain Sprye, Deputy Judge Advocate General, at Masulipatam, all rapidly following each other, will, we doubt not, excite some surprise in our military readers; even those, who from having served in India, know something of the infamy of the Madras head-quarter system, and who look on the assembly of courts-martial; as something which should be better than the mere calling together bodies of fifteen honourable men to have them put to act on their oaths, and to the best of their judgments, in order that their decisions may be insultingly returned to them with a string of comments directly impugning by implication, not only their character for honesty, integrity, and impartiality, but for every principle of truth, honour, and justice, by which as officers and gentlemen they were bound by the strongest of human obligations, to consider and to decide on the matters and questions submitted to them.

That some of these courts-martial, particularly those of Mr. Hiern, Colonel Smythe, and Captain Sprye, must lead to particular investigation by the authorities in this country, we are perfectly assured, so seriously as the honour, the character, and the well-being of the Madras army stand affected by them. Our confined limits have enabled us to give but one of them in this number, but in the next we shall insert the others, with such remarks and opinions as the perusal of the numerous documents

with which they have been accompanied, and the infamy of the proceedings, may seem to require.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A NATIVE FUNCTIONARY.

John Sullivan, Esq., the late collector of Coimbatore, gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of the East India Company, and made the following statement concerning the treatment of native civil functionaries.

Since I left Coimbatore, Ramia, who for 14 years was my chief native officer in that province, he being the head sheristadar of Coimbatore, has been made a close prisoner in his own house, and kept under the custody of peons for many months, before he was made acquainted with the charges preferred against him, by people instigated to come forward against him, and who wished to get his place. This was under the authority of Mr. Thomas, my successor. Other instances of the same sort have occurred in the provinces of Tinnevely and Tanjore, where the head native agents of former collectors were imprisoned in the same way by the collector who succeeded to office. The bringing of the native officer to trial, depends upon the European collector-magistrate, and the European is bound to report to the government that he has put the native into confinement; he is empowered to try, summarily, all offences against the revenue, and all instances of bribery or extortion committed by any person under him, but he is prohibited from carrying his judgment into effect until it has been approved of by the board of revenue; but, if the person whom he has tried considers himself aggrieved by any order or proceeding of the collector, under the ninth regulation of the year 1822, he is entitled to appeal against it to the governor in council and the board of revenue; and the governor in council is authorised to take one of three courses, viz., to grant the relief prayed for, to constitute a special commission for the trial of the appeal, or, to indorse the petition, that the petitioner is to seek his redress from the ordinary judicial tribunals: these tribunals are expressly prohibited from entertaining any suit against the collector, for any proceeding arising out of this regulation, except the petitioner shall produce the indorsement from the governor in council; so, that, if the governor in council shall refuse relief or to constitute a commission and give the indorsement, which has been the case in the instance of Ramia, then the petitioner is without remedy. In the Madras territories there is not any thing having the most remote resemblance to our law

ordering the writ of *habeas corpus*. Redress by appeal to a suit in the law courts is attended with such great difficulty, delay, and expense, that Lord Hastings has recorded "his opinion, that "a suit in court, by a poor man, is a mere mockery." The present practice of imprisonment before trial is very reprehensible. It is a common practice amongst the inferior native servants to combine together and conspire against the superior native officers as soon as the European collector quits his situation: this practice was followed in the cases of Tinnevelly and in Tanjore; and Coimbatore is the third instance in which the moment the European collector left the province, the head native agent of the province has been tried and imprisoned; though in two out of the three instances, the men so tried and imprisoned have at length been exculpated; in all these three cases, the new European collector abused his fiscal powers, by imprisoning the head confidential native, the prime minister of his immediate predecessor.

If the native officers are very corrupt it is entirely in consequence of our treatment of them; for they have no interest in working for us, and therefore, whenever they can they invariably work against us. If we held out to the natives the same inducements as to Europeans the natives would be as honest as Europeans. Upon all occasions of any native being imprisoned he should have a direct appeal to the governor in council; under the native government every native always enjoyed that privilege: this would not amount absolutely to a *habeas*, because it would not be imperative upon the government to order the release of such a person, as a judge is obliged to grant a *habeas corpus*. At present, native officers imprisoned by collectors, under summary process, have no such appeal; every native may indeed present a petition to the government, but the government can only deal with such petitions through the medium of the regulations. Actually, a collector places a guard over his native assistant, and seizes all his books and papers, and puts his seal upon his property; in the instance mentioned at Tinnevelly, it is upon record that the papers of the man were seized, and his person confined, before process was commenced; the same also took place in the case of the native functionary at Tanjore; and again it was the case with respect to the head native agent at Coimbatore. In the cases of the two parties, who were declared innocent, one of them was confined previous to trial, and his property placed under attachment, the other was kept in confinement, after he had satisfied the judgment; and in the case of Tanjore, the commission of appeal awarded compensation to the amount of about 40*l.*, expressing an opinion at the same time, that no com-

penal he could award, could remunerate the men for the sufferings they have undergone from that process of the collector. Such imprisonments have the effect of degrading the prisoner beyond all expression in the eyes of the natives; no man of sensibility and right feeling can ever recover it. The native officer employed by me was placed under surveillance by Mr. Thomas, my successor, ten days after I quitted the province; he has made an appeal to the government, and I have made an appeal for him to the court of directors: the Madras government took no notice whatever of his appeal; instead of ordering the process prescribed by the new regulations, they indorsed the petition to be frivolous and vexatious, by which the man was left without any remedy. I cannot possibly tell how long he will remain under restraint, whether he will always remain under surveillance; his property was sequestered, and security was demanded of him, to the amount of 20,000*l.*, all before the trial commenced; he is a man in whom I had the greatest possible confidence; unless he is convicted of the crime laid to his charge, his property which is now under sequestration ought to be restored to him with interest; but from what passed upon the former occasion, with respect to the native officer of Tanjore, who got about 40*l.* damages, I suppose this will not be the case. According to the existing law, Ramia, who is now under surveillance, ought to be brought to trial, but these provisions and regulations have been entirely dispensed with in this instance, and therefore it is impossible for me to say when he will be relieved from his present restraint. It is nowhere stated upon what ground the laws have been dispensed with. Ramia, when aggrieved, made his appeal in the manner prescribed by law; but the government, instead of complying with the three provisions of the law, upon the occasion of a native functionary appealing against the orders of a collector, in granting relief constituting a commission, or indorsing the petition to the ordinary tribunals; indorsed his petition as "Frivolous and Vexatious!"

Ramia, was tried by Mr. Thomas the collector, who was both prosecutor and judge, by a summary process, and the result of his trial under this summary process, by this gentleman, was his conviction of embezzling the revenue of about £800; it was an *ex-parte* conviction; he was sentenced to repay the amount which he was said to have embezzled, with a fine of equal amount. I learn from persons who were present at the trial, that not a single evidence was confronted with Ramia in the court, neither was he himself present in court at the time when the investigation took place: consequently, he has appealed to the Governor in Council,

from this summary conviction, in the way pointed out by law ; but the Governor in Council, has, against law, refused to allow the ordinary law courts to entertain his appeal.

The executive government is not authorized to dispense with the law of appeal at its own pleasure, and there is no similar instance upon record ; indeed, the government has in general scrupulously observed the laws, often to its own detriment : neither can the government at its pleasure remove a judge, if his decree should be displeasing, on that account ; such a power has never been exercised ; two gentlemen were indeed removed from the head-court, Mr. Greenway and Mr. Scott, because their proceeding in a case before them was not approved of in England. However, lately the Madras government has exercised the power of removing a judge, without assigning any reason ; but it is in direct contradiction to the orders of the authorities in England ; by which orders, the local governments are expressly prohibited from removing any civil servant from his office, without a proper investigation.

When Ramia heard that people had trumped up charges against him, he implored that those charges might be produced ; and in the early part of the year 1829, I made the most earnest solicitations in his behalf, telling the government, that if the province of Coimbatore had attained a considerable share of prosperity, it was owing mainly to his talents and exertions, and that if any charges were to be brought against him, they might be brought forward at once ; but no notice was taken of these applications.

In January, 1830, I quitted the situation of collector of Coimbatore, and five days after I had quitted the province, the charges were produced ; Ramia was arrested ; kept in his own house under a guard of peons ; all communication cut off from him ; his papers were seized ; his property was sequestered ; and security to the amount of £20,000 was demanded, before he had been made acquainted with the charge against him. On the very day that I sailed from Madras for England, the first process against Ramia was issued. All the circumstances, which happened when I was in India, are stated in the memorial that I presented on the subject to the court of directors : his own petitions are now before the directors.

I have heard from many persons on the spot, that a great number of most serious alterations have been made in the system of land revenue by Mr. Thomas the collector, of his own authority, seriously affecting the prosperity of the province and the right of the inhabitants.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

Replies to the Queries submitted by the India Board to Peter Gordon, Esq.

(Continued from No. 43, page 610.)

In 1788, the free merchants at Calcutta continued to make strenuous efforts to remit the fortunes acquired by the civil and military functionaries of the Company by the medium of the produce of British India, on British built bottoms, direct to the Company's own warehouse in London, and to be sold by the Company in its own hall, instead of covering a circuitous trade by foreign Europe and independent America; but, Lord Cornwallis was shocked, and said "The principle of regulating commerce and the commercial regulations of the Company have been indecorously arraigned by the free merchants, as if they considered themselves authorized to trade without rule or regulation, and agreeable to their own conceptions of a free trade;"—that is, they thought they had a natural right to hire weavers and to pay them liberally for their work, to reward them according to their industry and skill, instead of limiting them to the most scanty subsistence; that they had a right to buy piece goods at higher prices than the Company's commercial governors, counsellors, judges, magistrates, and agents fixed as the assize price.

In 1793, in consequence of the decided support given by Mr. Dundas to the free traders, private trade first became an object of legislative enactment, and the Company was compelled to increase the exports of British manufactures and produce, and to bring home the fortunes of individuals. The Company reluctantly admitted as a great innovation on their monopoly of the trade with India, that, the surplus produce of India, beyond what the appropriated capital of the Company could bring home, should be considered as the means of transferring the fortunes of the servants in India to London: hereby, the Company lost their monopoly of the remittance of funds from India, and private traders stepped in and intercepted these funds, which had heretofore been remitted either legally through the Company's treasury, or illegally under the cover of foreign flags. The charter act of 1793, also provided for a private export trade from London of British produce and manufactures, whereby the Company said they were forestalled by private traders in the sale of European goods in India; so that, their three usual modes of providing funds for the Company's homeward investment; re-

venue, remittance, and sales were no longer available, and the funds could be provided only by loans, on condition of paying a high rate of interest in London, at the rate of half-a-crown for the rupee. The private traders in India soon embarked a large capital in this new branch of trade, and built many excellent large ships; the house of Fairlie, Gilmore, and Co., at Calcutta, had a million and half pounds sterling afloat; the capital employed in this trade was greatly augmented above its natural amount, by the necessity of bringing pepper, spices, &c., from the countries of their growth to Calcutta for re-shipment to London. This unnecessary outlay of capital was imposed on British India when capital was the great want of the state for political subsidies, military expences, and civil charges; and when capital was the great want of the people for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

III. The system pursued by the Company, in the conduct of their commercial transactions in India, both in the interior and at the several presidencies may be more than divined by a reference to the diary of their factory at Surat, extracts from which, on the provision of the investment, were published by Mr. Rickards, formerly the chief secretary at Bombay, when he was a member of the House of Commons: in an appendix to his speeches in Parliament, in 1813, on the renewal of the Charter, is a letter from another covenanted civilian, high in office, who, after describing the system of the forced manufacture of salt in the Sunderbunds, exclaims, "this is indeed making salt out of the blood of the people!" Throughout all India, every mercantile transaction is cramped by the arbitrary regulations of the Company. The Company has taken the trade out of the hands of the natives, and left no means whatever by which these poor men can get a livelihood. The Company fixes its own assized prices on labour, on raw produce, and on manufactured goods; they monopolize every thing to themselves, and there is no one to set bounds to them, no one to oblige the Company to fulfil its engagements with the weavers, winders, boilers, and cultivators. The Company's servants follow the example of the Company, and tread in the same steps; after they have gathered in the harvest for the Company, then they glean the fields for themselves. In every village, street, and temple, wherever any person will offer any sum whatever, for any exclusive privilege whatever, it is monopolized and farmed out; a publican is taken into partnership with the government, and invested with the most extensive fiscal powers: even the making of cakes, and vending of lamp-oil in the

pagoda at Seringham, are monopolized by the Company as its own exclusive privileges, and put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder.

The Company's agents are careless of the prices at which they buy and sell goods, and of the expense at which they transport goods from one place to another; they live with the profusion of sovereigns; and, in spite of that profusion, they rapidly and certainly acquire princely fortunes. The best commentary on the Company's commerce is the continued violent fluctuations to which it ever has been and now is subject: factory after factory has been settled and abandoned, and one branch of trade after another has been monopolized, opened to its servants, and successively and certainly abandoned as a source of loss, and abandoned for the public to restore to health and prosperity. The Company's first factories were on the pepper coast and on the spice islands, where millions of money were sunk; and where the insult inflicted on the nation at Amboyna has been exceeded by the base sale of Bencoolen, the Company's own settlement, and the most ancient British settlement in India, to the Dutch, who continue to exceed the cruelties of their ancestors on families, who, for more than a century, have been subjects of Britain.

The Company's next occupation in India was that of conveying pilgrims to Mecca! this cabotage became unprofitable, and was abandoned to the servants of the Company; the Company's trading governors, counsellors, judges, magistrates, fiscals, ambassadors, and factors, in their turn became too great for traders, and their place was spontaneously supplied by merchants, who sprang up, nobody knew how, between the feet of the colossus company and under the feet of its aristocracy of senior merchants, junior merchants, factors, and writers.

Lord Cornwallis's system of comparative justice and liberality was the mercy stroke to the Company's ignominious commercial existence in India. Every succeeding year has witnessed private traders rivaling and opposing the Company with increasing power and success.

Lord Wellesley most justly despised the Company's commercial character, and he began to raise a revenue in India from customs on commerce: under his government, a very respectable maritime commerce flourished in India.

Lords Minto, Hastings, Amherst, and Bentinck, have beheld with apathy, and even with exultation, the languid expiring commerce of the Company, which overwhelmed India with debt, giving place to the vigorous, animating, and wholesome commerce

of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, nourished by the redundant capital of England.

The system pursued by the Company, in the conduct of their commercial transactions in India, cannot be more forcibly expressed, or more strongly reprobated, than by quoting the Company's own panegyrick upon its own-self, from the records of the General Court of the Proprietors of India Stock, where they say, "Under Mr. Hastings, every resource, commercial as well as political, was combined; then, India agents were scarcely known;—under Lord Cornwallis, the number and influence of India agents increased; then, the commercial funds, as a resource to the Company, were diminished, and the Company had to send silver to India;—now, under the administration of Lord Wellesley, the Indian agents are numerous; and the distress of the Company abroad is great, and increases according as they are deprived of the resources absorbed in private trade, by means of which the funds of individuals are intercepted on their way to the Company's treasury and employed; indeed, the truth has at length appeared, and now the avowed object is to introduce ships built in India!—a measure which threatens the existence of the Empire abroad, and the Company at home!"

IV. The practical effects of the union of government, with trade in India, are, unmixed evil; in point of fact, the powers of government have been employed to place rival merchants under every possible unfair disadvantage in trade, and rivalry in trade has been found to be productive of a very undue bias to the proceedings of government as a government, whenever rival merchants are concerned; in fact, the inconveniences to the public, which do arise from the union of the two operations, do outweigh the advantages to the Company.

Nolo eundem populum imperatorem et partitorem esse terrarum.

Of all governments, commercial aristocracy is the most tyrannical, oppressive, and odious. The subjects of this mercantile Company's sovereignty ever have been, and yet now are, sacrificed to the profits of the Company's trading concerns. General principles of good government ought not to be violated on any account whatever, not even if facts are stated in behalf of the violation of principles, for, it should be remembered, that there is afloat in the world double as many false facts as false principles. In the whole range of history, and in the whole science of government, no points are more clearly established than that the machinery of empire must be simple to be durable; that a despot

cannot trade fairly, and that a monopolist cannot judge justly. The practical effects of the union of trade and government in India are fully recorded by Burke, and more recently by Wellesley, Rickards, Tucker, and Macculloch, as follows:—"The intimation of a wish from the Company's resident is always received as a command by the native manufacturers and producers." "It is quite clear that the manufacturers may be kept in perpetual bondage to the Company's service; it is completely subversive of every principle of hope for public good." "The Company's investment in India, during the last ten years may, in some instances, be said to have been forced." "It is not in the nature of things that the Company's purchases can ever be fairly made."

V. The system pursued by the Company, in the conduct of their commercial transactions in England, is detailed in papers and advertisements published in England, and re-published in the Government gazettes in India: the Company's proceedings, in their commercial transactions in England, has proved extremely prejudicial to the general interests of Indian commerce.

VI. The necessity of the Company effecting a large remittance to England, without primary regard to profit, operates very detrimentally upon commerce; but the extent of this detrimental operation upon commerce cannot be expressed in figures, it cannot be traced through all its ramifications; however, the indigo trade may be cited as a striking instance, merely noticing that almost every London house in that line has been ruined by the ruinous fluctuations of price caused by the Company's blind and irresistible speculations in the drug.

A similar remittance could be conducted through private agency, and the effects would be unmix'd good, not merely to the finance and commerce of the British empire, but also to the general interests of the whole commercial world.

The idea of remitting tribute in goods naturally produces an indifference concerning the price and quality of those goods, for they are regarded as little more than a sort of package for the tribute.

VII. Remittances to the amount of several millions a year have, for a century, been made between England and India, and also between India and England, by whoever the law of England permitted, and in every legal mode; the only obstacles are those which are common to remittances between London and Dublin. The mode, when no better offered, has been an ingot of silver; the terms need never have been worse than the

freight, risk, and interest on the silver; however, by the Company's own shewing its remittances often have been effected in goods at a much worse rate.

Remittances between the principal places of commerce in India and Asia have been effected, for many ages, by private merchants, to any extent, with the greatest possible advantage in merchandise—often of precious commodities, as shawls and jewels, generally also by bills, and always, at the worst, by means of gold and silver, conveyed in the most economical manner, by coolies, whose whole caste insures their fidelity. On the other hand, the Company moves its funds from the villages to the town, thence to the cities, and again to the camp, with all the clumsy parade of Turkish tribute; the treasure chests being accompanied by cashiers, accountants, and guards enough to empty them by the expenses incurred on their journies.

The operations of foreign exchange and remittance, as a distinct or separate business, are conducted by the European merchants of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Canton, certainly to the extent of ten million pounds sterling a year, and if there was any want of the utmost possible degree of regularity their business would cease. They are also conducted by the Armenian, Greek, Arab, Jew, Parsee, and other such merchants from Constantinople to Canton, and by the Hindoo, Mahometan, Seik, &c. merchants, throughout the whole of India within the Ganges.

The question is simply what are the routes to, from, and in India, by which men and money can pass safely.

In 1772, the current rupee, worth 24 pence, realized by the Company's investment but 15 pence, and the unhappy natives of Bengal suffered all the evils of oppression and misrule by insatiable tyrant monopolists. Professor Macculloch, in his commercial dictionary, under the head of East India Company, says, truly, "It is well known to every mercantile man in London, that they are, at this moment, selling indigo that cost them 24 pence in India for 14 pence, incurring a loss upon the remittance of no less than forty per cent." Evidence in the self-same terms is before the Select Committee, and the whole mass of evidence tend to confirm it. Hereby, from the acquisition of power, in 1765, even until the extinction of the Company's commerce in 1832, we see the self-same result, and it has been invariable: a voyage on the Company's account always has sweated down the shilling to about seven pence half-penny. In many cases this result has been hid from Parliament, by means of advances, long credits, buying with Bonds bearing high interest, selling at long

dates and low interest, variable and fictitious rates of exchange, and even by incomprehensible fraudulently transactions between commerce and territory.

VIII. The funds required for territorial purposes in England could be regularly supplied, and the Government effectually secured from loss by bad bills, were the executive authority in India to cease to carry on trade. The means by which this could be effected are numerous. The rate at which it is to be expected that such remittances could be realized, certainly never can be worse than a bullion remittance.

IX. The present arrangements with foreign states, in regard to trade with India, are glanced at in the appendix marked A., they are all anti-commercial; the Company's single aim being to preserve its political existence by means of preserving a commercial appearance. The improvements which can be suggested in those relations are—to unite the whole world into one community, by means of the natural and indissoluble bond of mutual interest.

There are not any benefits derived by the revenues of Great Britain from the present system for conducting the trade with India and China, which would be lost by a change of system.

The vaunted benefit of collecting the custom and excise taxes on the import and consumption of tea, without charge either to the crown or to the nation, is as monstrous a fable as ever was invented in Leadenhall or Bagdad. The crown has to keep up the same custom and excise establishments as if tea was imported direct into every part of the United Kingdom. The nation has to carry the tea from London to the place of consumption—an enormous charge on so bulky a commodity. The nation is totally deprived of the use of real tea, for it does deserve the name, when compared with the herb consumed in Russia. The nation also is at the expense of warehousing, for sixteen months, all the tea imported, at an enormous expense for rent, and a great deterioration of quality.

The excess of monopoly is, for a commercial nation, to allow only the chairman of the East India Company to deal with China, and even after he has been driven out of that and every other market, in every article that met a rival in the home market, still to uphold his monopoly of tea, a primary necessary article of consumption, allowed even to the poor subsisted by a rate levied on their parish. Is it in regard to the interests of the stranger, lest a mere trader should drive too hard a bargain with the Chinese, that the least economical commercial

agent in the world is employed to invest the capital of Britain in China, to exchange the woollens of Britain for the tea of China.

The Company boasts the benefit which the people of England derive from the present system of conducting the patronage of India and China; to preserve their pomp and royal state, the thirty tyrants of Leadenhall turn an imploring look to the people, and with coward hearts and false tongues, they invoke liberty, in order to revel in despotism and to stifle freedom; their mercantile character is utter worthlessness; they toil not, neither do they spin, but they spend more than those who do, although labour is the foundation of the social fabric.

A change in our system of trading with the Eastern hemisphere, and in our system of governing Hindostan is most unequivocally demanded, not only by the meetings, petitions, and delegates of the whole mercantile world; but also, by the result of every parliamentary investigation into the affairs of the East India Company, all say Unscethe the Tyrant—Unshackle the Commerce.

XI. Very many measures, not involved in previous questions can be suggested, calculated to advance the interests of Indian commerce; such as the improvement or increase of the exportable productions of India, which would be an inevitable result of any improved system of government; defence is incomplete, for the people are unarmed, and occasionally and in some parts of India they are exposed to Cossack and Dacoity: legislation, justice, and finance are all in avowed hostility to the interests of Indian commerce.

Colonization, it is to be feared, is the mildest and speediest remedy we can look to, for a palliation of the ruthless sway exercised by the British over Hindostan.

It is to be borne in mind, that every commercial scheme of the Company has ever proved abortive; the Company claims merit only for one improvement,—the Italian mode of reeling silk, and they yet burn down the rival silk establishments of interlopers, because they would pay according to the quality of the raw silk, not according to the Company's tariff of fixed Pergunnah rates; the most rude mode of carrying on commerce by assize of price: To the present hour, all the Company's commercial servants in India and England seem ignorant of the nature and culture of the mulberry—of the species and habits of the various silk worms—and they have completely abandoned the more complicated concerns of dyeing and weaving silk; they do not pretend to cultivate,

to rear, to dye, to weave, or to embroider, their skill extends only to the purchase of Cocoons and to the winding of raw silk ; yet even these simple transactions are managed by the most expensive and powerful machinery—by the great dignitaries of the Indian empire. The profuse and indiscriminate advances of cash, the forced services of the Natives, the total exclusion of competitors, and the punishment, without trial, of British subjects, the acme of procursular despotism, the punishment of a man because he is free-born. The Company's attempts to cultivate indigo, cotton, &c., have invariably been failures. Even the Company's management of landed estates is familiarly termed " mis-management." The Company's cultivation of the poppy, and their manufactories of opium, salt, coin, ships, houses, cannon, saltpetre, bricks, lime, paper, cotton-cloth, together with their posts, banks, and other establishments of a mercantile nature, are all extravagantly conducted, and would be more advantageously managed by private persons than by great officers of state on account of the state.

The Company's interference with transactions properly belonging to the subject, and improper for the sovereign, infinitely exceeds that of the autocrat of Russia ; it even greatly exceeds the combined interference, exercised by the sovereign and predial lords, over the serfs and copets of of Russia.

The Madras revenue accounts, under the technical term of " Farms and Licenses," cover many vile and baneful monopolies and taxes : Mohturfa and other arbitrary lessees blast the whole land and degrade the whole people. A primary step in improvement yet remains to be taken, investigation into the tenures of land, for the purpose of exposing servile tenures held of the Company, and of recording all tenures, a measure which can never be effectually done but by the intervention of a jury.

My agents in Tanjore have constantly had to apply to Mr. Cotton for his order to the manager of villages under the Company's immediate " mis-management," prior to rushes, flags, and palmyra leaves being gathered, and to the old women being employed to make mats, and mat bags at a penny each. In like manner application is made to the Company for men, women, and children as coolies ; also for a bazar-man to attend a gentleman on his hunting excursions with bazar articles of condiment, &c., at any remote bungalow or tent. Three or more collectors of Tanjore are now on the spot, and can be examined as to this statement of facts.

The entire existing system of government in India is anti-commercial ; the principle of the government in India, and, perhaps,

of every government in the world, is to hold in its own hand every species of power and of influence. The most cruel monopoly of the whole of the inland trade of Bengal in 1765, has not only its advocates, but, in fact, is in full force in Madras; not only salt, tobacco, and beetle-leaf are most rigid monopolies, but so is every other article, especially all articles of agricultural produce and of domestic manufacture.

Create a constitution, beneath whose ample arch every man of every sect and clime may stand secure in all his natural rights,—destroy the tyranny which stains England with indelible disgrace,—annihilate the Company! for it was born in fraud, baptized in blood, and reared by rapine; it blasphemes all that is holy, and cankers all that is good; it has confiscated every estate, plundered every family, and impoverished every kingdom of all India. On the suspicion of wealth our cruel despots call forth the racks, screws, and torches of the mercenary hireling police spy, and lets them loose on the domestic circle to violate every tie of caste. The natural, invariable, and unavoidable effect of despotism is, this fiery sway of the execrable monster; but, if the tyranny was ten thousand times more crafty, more vigilant, more ferocious than it actually is, it could not secure either temporary advantage or permanent dominion; it could not elicit wealth. Liberty is the great creative power of wealth, the animating principle of all human happiness. All parts of the British constitution are quite as applicable to India as to England; but no part of the Company's system has ever been proposed as applicable to England or to any other country; it has always been avowed as a system of momentary and local expediency. Think of the most odious concentration of qualities—horrid and contemptible—timid and sanguinary—effeminate and ferocious—impious and superstitious: see the Company selling tea and cheating armies; bearing, as its standard, the cross of Christ, and yoking millions to the cars of devils; kneeling to a minister and defrauding an emperor; the victim of fury and of fear, trembling enthroned on the bones of benefactors, its ensanguined diadem guarded by the sword of British freedom, its sceptre waving only to crush.—Who can sympathize with such a monster?—Who can see unmoved a mighty empire writhing in the embrace of this boa?

THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTS.

*Statement of the Value of Merchandise
and Treasure from the 1st May
1832 to 30th April 1833.*

	From Foreign ports.	Provinces.
Arrack	8,743	1,06,959
Broad Cloth . .	2,888	
Coffee	4,19,370	282
Copper	16,25,396	
— Old	1,22,583	
— Ware	3,732	17,674
Cotton	6,38,360	21,46,197
Cotton Yarn and Thread	6,30,778	3,711
Gin	32,448	
Grain	7,76,116	24,11,123
Indigo	1,36,626	16,667
Opium, Malwa . .		60,97,996
Piece Goods . . .	67,02,053	9,29,131
Printed Cottons and Calicoes . .	6,94,420	
Quick Silver . . .	67,697	
Raw Silk	17,22,481	4,613
Rum	11,382	
Spelter	68,532	
Steel	1,18,017	
Sugar	16,71,017	1,267
Tea	1,91,117	800
Tin	1,70,359	
Tin Plates	17,030	
Velvet	99,371	
Whiskey	5,640	
Wine	7,56,608	1,761
Woollens	2,93,958	517
Brandy	1,40,978	2,291
Drugs	7,91,853	1,89,560
Spices	12,19,627	40,816
Metals	8,35,462	12,300
Miscellaneous ar- ticles	65,23,293	20,98,841
Treasure	51,21,842	11,65,311

Total 3,10,21,461 1,92,48,806

EXPORTS.

*Statement of the Value of Merchandise
and Treasure from 1st. of May 1832
to 30th April 1833.*

	To Foreign.	Provinces.
Arrack	494	11,118
Brandy	18,010	1,11,536
Broad Cloth . .	47,755	1,92,624
Coffee	7,34,238	6,318
Copper	1,36,880	10,00,264
— Old	30,102	86,313
— Ware	1,660	10,366
Cotton	1,21,60,756	255
Yarn and Thread	1,34,726	6,68,857
Gin	2,011	21,070
Grain	6,84,739	1,24,699
Indigo	30,551	8,288
Opium, Malwa . .	85,08,602	
Piece Goods . . .	34,44,124	42,53,326
Printed Cottons and Calicoes . .	30,858	28,643
Quick Silver . . .	15,470	14,365
Raw Silk	2,07,928	22,80,868
Rum	1,010	11,968
Spelter	16,951	61,751
Steel	22,426	62,638
Sugar	8,75,619	13,09,024
Tea	87,533	51,856
Tin	33,243	82,296
— Plate	926	15,524
Wine	81,071	3,13,560
Woollens	30,362	5,116
Drugs	9,49,704	3,09,129
Spices	4,08,789	3,10,181
Metals	2,61,840	5,31,261
Miscellaneous Ar- ticles including Treasure	63,98,253	75,60,665

3,54,08,808 1,96,83,596

Statement of the Trade of Bombay with foreign Ports in 1832-33.

IMPORTS.

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
From the United Kingdom	3,10,22,688		1,30,82,688
France	5,00,367		5,00,367
Brazils	77,643	67,300	1,44,943
Madeira	63,786		63,786
Isles of France and Bourbon	1,09,449	867	1,09,336
China	33,39,302	35,38,341	68,71,343
Manilla	7,46,805		7,46,805
Penang and Eastern Islands	6,95,676	1,39,348	8,36,021
Bengal	18,30,911	1,01,219	19,32,130
Coast of Coromandel	56,296		56,296
Ceylon	21,258		21,258

Fall of Fish from the Sky.

Mulabar and Canara	47,06,912	3,200	47,10,112
Goa, Demasun and Dew	1,89,058	67,005	2,56,063
Cutch and Soud	12,29,288	.	12,29,288
Persian Gulph	9,14,172	6,46,916	15,61,088
Arabian Gulph	7,52,747	4,83,094	12,35,841
Coast of Africa	3,20,228	3,19,82	3,62,210
America	1,70,233	41,750	2,11,983
	2,27,99,509	51,21,912	3,19,21,451

From places subordinate to the presidency.

Panwell and Concan	25,17,468	9,60,331	34,67,799
Surat	11,25,112	2,13,149	13,38,261
Guzerat	1,42,40,915	1,831	1,42,42,746

EXPORTS.

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
To the United Kingdom	87,51,419	16,66,318	1,04,17,737
Lisbon	35,231	.	35,231
France	3,60,390	.	3,60,390
Brazils	57,259	.	57,259
Isle of France and Bourbon	63,021	72,727	1,25,748
China	1,48,92,689	.	1,48,92,689
Penang and the Eastern Islands	6,27,166	.	6,27,166
Bengal	8,59,834	3,300	8,63,134
Coast of Coromandel	2,29,233	501	2,29,734
Ceylon	1,40,440	4,000	1,44,440
Mulabar and Canara	10,67,489	5,77,780	16,45,269
Goa, Demasun and Dew	2,01,228	1,63,809	3,55,037
Cutch and Soud	15,23,182	52,025	15,75,207
Persian Gulph	26,64,720	71,000	27,35,720
Arabian Gulph	8,48,165	37,575	8,83,740
Coast of Africa	2,48,893	6,650	2,55,543
America	2,04,584	.	2,04,584

Total. 3,27,63,113 26,46,685 3,54,09,798

To places subordinate to the presidency

Panwell and Concan	54,28,007	3,17,366	57,45,373
Surat	19,22,191	5,78,227	25,00,418
Northern Ports of Guzerat	89,10,150	25,32,845	1,14,42,995

FALL OF FISH FROM THE SKY.

The phenomenon of fish falling from the sky in the rainy season, however incredible it may appear, has been attested by such circumstantial evidence, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the fact. I was as incredulous as my neighbours, until I once found a small fish, which had apparently been alive when it fell, in the brass funnel of my pluviometer at Benares, which stood on an insulated stone pillar, raised five feet above the ground in my garden. I have now before me a note of a similar phenomenon, on a considerable scale, which happened at the Nokulhatty factory, zillah Dacca Jelalpur, in 1830.

Mr. Cameron, who communicated the fact, took the precaution of having a regular deposition of the evidence of

several natives who had witnessed the fall, made in Bengalee, and attested before the magistrate: the statement is well worthy of preservation in a journal of science; I therefore, make no apology for introducing a translation at length. The shower of fish took place, on the 19th February, 1830, in the neighbourhood of the Surbundy factory, Feridpoor.

Deposition of the witnesses to the fall of fish from heaven, on the 19th of Phalgun, 1236, B. E. at Haveli, zillah Dacca Jelalpur.

1. Shekh Kitabuddin, son of Shabdi, and Shekh Shumsuddin son of Bakshu, were called, and declared in their deposition, saying, "That on Friday, in the month of Phalgun, we do not recollect the date, at 12 o'clock P. M., the sky being cloudy, there was slight rain, and a number of fish of different kinds and sizes fell from heaven, we took some of these fish, and retired home. This is the account which we know."

2. Shekh Sulimuddin, son of Ibadullah, inhabitant of Bib-hagdi, declared in answer, saying, "On a Friday, in the month of Phalgun, the date of which I do not recollect, at 12 o'clock, evening, while I was coming from a village named Nakolbuti I perceived a *badali* fish, large, about one cubit, fall before me from the sky; after which I went further, and found another fish of the same size, lying upon the ground. I picked up these two fish and proceeded forward; and as soon as I arrived at home, I found, to my great surprize, that many persons had likewise collected fish, and carried along with them. This is all, and I know no more."

3. Shekh Muniruddin, son of Mydi, inhabitant of Umerbati, expressed in his deposition, "About 12 o'clock P. M. on Friday of Phalgun, the date of which I have forgot, the clouds being gathered together, began to rain, and a little after, many fish, large and small, began to fall from the sky. I picked up some of them and carried to my house, but I did not like to taste any of them. I know no more of this account."

4. Fakirchand Chang, inhabitant of Nagdi, was called in, and declared in his deposition, "That in the month of Phalgun, the date and day of which have escaped my memory, at 12 o'clock P. M., the sky began to be cloudy, and to rain little; while I was sitting in the front part of my cottage, I observed a *mirgal*, and some other fish, *bodulis*, &c. of different sizes, fall from the sky. I picked up about five or six of these fish to satisfy my curiosity, but afterwards threw them away, and did not eat them at all. This is my account."

5. Shekh Chaudhari Ahmed, son of Mutiullah, inhabitant of Nagdi, relates in his deposition, " That I had been doing my work at a meadow, where I perceived at the hour of 12 o'clock, the sky gather clouds, and began to rain slightly, then a large fish touching my back by its head fell on the ground. Being surprised, I looked about, and behold a number of fish likewise fell from heaven !. They were *saul*, *sale*, *guzal*, *mirgal*, and *bodul*. I took 10 or or 11 fish in number, and I saw many other persons take many—then I returned home, I looked at heaven, and I saw like a flock of birds flying up, but these my perceptions was not clear enough. Amongst these fish, many were found rotten, without heads, and others fresh and perfect; and amongst the number which I had got five were fresh, and the rest stinking and headless.

6. Shekh Turikullah, inhabitant of Nagdi, 12 years of age, declared in his deposition, " That in the month of Phalgun, on a certain Friday, I do not recollect the date, while I was sitting in my own house, I perceived a number of fish fall from the sky, some of them on the roof of my cottage; one of them was large, about one cubit, and three seers in weight. I know no more."

7. Shekh Suduruddin, inhabitant of Nagdi, was called in, and declared in his deposition, saying, " On Friday, at 12 o'clock p. m. in the month of Phalgun, I do not recollect the date, when I was at work in a field, I perceived the sky darkened by clouds, began to rain a little, and a large fish fell from the sky. I was confounded at the sight, and soon entered my small cottage which I had there, but I came out again as soon as the rain had ceased, and found every part of my hut scattered with fish; they were *boduli*, *mirgal*, and *nouchi*, and amounted to 25 in number. I know no more."

8. Shekh Katbuddin, inhabitant of Nagdi, relates in his deposition, saying, " At 12 o'clock p. m. of Friday of Phalgun, the date I forget, as I was coming from the fields, I saw a number of fish spread on the bank of a Nālā. I picked up six of them, viz. two *boduli*, two *mirgal*, and two *nouchi*, besides these, there were many other fish of numerous kinds, and they were witnessed by many persons who were there. Some of these fish were fresh, but others rotten and without heads. I know no more."

9. Saee Dipchundru Bundopadhya, son of Puncharam Bundopadhya, inhabitant of *Sobiadi*, aged 45 years, declared in his deposition, " That in the month of Phalgun, I cannot recollect the date, seeing the sky commenced to gather clouds, I sat

down near the door of a workman's cottage; it was then precisely 12 o'clock, when a drizzling rain began to fall; and at the same time, two *boduli* fish fell down from heaven. I soon got up and marched on, and in the midst of the road, saw several other fish fallen before me. I picked up some of these fish—but one named Banchha Ram Chung forbade me, saying, 'Do not touch these fish; you do not know what fish they are, and how they have fallen here.' Listening to him, I threw away all the fish, and went away. This is my account of the fish."

[Several other depositions of those who were not immediately eye-witnesses are omitted.]—*Journal of Asiatic Society*.

MR. TUCKER, THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have elected Henry Saint George Tucker to be their Chairman for the present year: the private character of this man is so public, that every Bengalee remembers this "Antidote to Love," as he was called in the Supreme Court. However, now he says, "We cannot impose too strict a test on moral conduct in a service which is exposed to such temptation." He naturally has an antipathy to that court, and to those laws which punished him for his criminal conduct; and talks of "the barbarous jargon of our statutes;" and says, that "the King's courts, in India, are unquestionably, to the natives in the interior, objects of terror and aversion." He is opposed to the Law Commission; and the addition of three new members to the Supreme Government, at an expence of £30,000 a year; and thinks the Commander-in-Chief should be with his army—not watching over their interests in council—yet would retain those most abominable little-goes, the councils at Fort St. George and Bombay Castle. Would he not restore that of Fort Marlborough, and revive that of Prince of Wales Island? He thinks the number of directors should not be reduced, and that they should retain the power of absolute nomination to the services in India, as heretofore;—that their nominees should not be set to struggle against each other. He would not add two suffragan bishops to the establishment, while their flock is so small, and the clergy to be superintended so limited; and the visitations of the diocese present such an agreeable variety of climate—so little difficulty, fatigue, and inconvenience! He says, "The location of Europeans generally upon the lands of India must

tend gradually to the supercession of the native landholders, and may lead ultimately to consequences affecting the peace of the country and the stability of our dominion : but his most strenuous exertions are directed to the support of slavery and all its rights for the people of India, exclaiming “let us have some regard for the feelings and the interests of the people who are expected to obey our laws !” He says, “The proposal to extend the legislative powers of the Supreme Government so far as to embrace objects connected with His Majesty’s Courts, appears to me most salutary and expedient. British subjects cannot justly complain of being restrained by regulations which, with a view to the public good, may place in abeyance, for a time, the rights and privileges which they might enjoy in their own country. The local government cannot be too strongly armed with a repressive power over Europeans.” Mr. Tucker is a strenuous supporter of all the Company’s monopolies—especially those of salt, opium, and silk.

Critical Notices.

Oriental Fragments, by the Author of the Hindu Pantheon.—Smith, Elder, and Co., 1834.

THIS unpretending Volume, by that celebrated Orientalist, Major Edward Moor, although containing a vast deal of curious and instructive matter for the Oriental Scholar, is not without some reading of a particularly interesting nature for the general reader. His recollections of the “days that are gone,”—the pleasurable visits to the grates of the Nuns at St. Salvador, with their attendant associations, are given in all the freshness and ardour of a recent occurrence. Want of space prevents our giving an extract in our present number.

Illustrations of the Bible, Parts 2 and 3, by Vestall and Martin.—Bull and Churton, Holles Street, 1834.

No family in the kingdom should be without these splendid illustrations, which most happily elucidate the most important points of Sacred History ; and, at its very moderate price, is within the means of all.

The Music Book of Beauty ; containing Twelve Original Songs and a set of Quadrilles—the Poetical Selections from the Poems of Edmund Smith, Esq.—the Music by the most eminent Composers.—Simpkin and Marshall, 1834.

THIS is indeed a splendid publication, and contains some of the choicest and most favorite Songs of the present day. The words of some are beautiful :—“My first love and my last”—“Sweet girl, for ever fare thee well !” are particularly so : but the whole volume merits a high place in every Lady’s Musical Collection.—the end is given some Quadrilles and Waltzes.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

January 18th 1834.

Mr. Turton shewed cause against an order nisi obtained by the Bank of Bengal, to compel the assignees of the estate of Alexander and Co. to sell several factories at prices now offered for them. The learned counsel chiefly urged, that the price offered was inadequate to the value of the factories, and secondly, that if the property was sold, the joint proprietors would have no means of paying off their debts to the estate; and also that the whole of the property mortgaged to the Bank ought to be sold, and not the most productive parts taken from the estate. Mr. Prinsep, in reply, contended that the valuation was fair, and made since the rise in the price of indigo in Europe was known in Calcutta, and above the value put upon the factories by the appraisers appointed by the Court. He also offered, on the part of the Bank, to close with Mr. Turton's offer that the whole of the mortgaged property should be put up for sale. After a very lengthened discussion, Sir John P. Grant, who presided in the absence of the Chief Justice, said that, perhaps, the better way would be to order the whole of the mortgaged property to be put up at public auction, and he intimated to Mr. Prinsep to take measures for so doing, saying he would communicate with Sir Edward Ryan, and decide the matter on Monday morning; in the meantime, perhaps, the contesting parties might come to some adjustment. After some consultation, further consideration of the matter was postponed until Wednesday next, when there will be a special sitting of the Court.

SUMMARY.

Meeting of Shareholders in the Laudable Societies.—A meeting of shareholders in the Laudable Societies was held on 18th Jan. last in the Exchange Rooms, to take into consideration the conduct of the Directors, and the nomination of fit and proper persons as new Directors. In the room of Trevor Plowden, Alexander Colvin, and William Frederick Ferguson, Esquires, and if any vacancy shall occur in the office of Secretary to fill the same until the next half yearly meeting on the 26th January instant. After several gentlemen had been solicited and declined to take the chair, Mr. Cockerell was induced to accept the office. Mr. Turton said that before he entered on the

business of the meeting he was requested to state that Mr. Hogg had a letter to read. He for one would be glad to hear it, for though he did not know what it was about, he could guess who it came from. Mr. Hogg stated that he did not appear there to express any opinions of his own, not being himself a shareholder, but he attended there on behalf of certain Directors to lay a letter before the meeting. He then read the following: *To the Subscribers and Shareholders of the Laudable Societies.*—Fellow Subscribers and Shareholders. Although we have felt it to be our duty to publish, that we consider this meeting, convened by a small number of the shareholders, is in direct contravention of the fundamental rules of these Societies, and, therefore, altogether irregular and illegal, we take this opportunity to assure you of our readiness to convene, in the prescribed manner, a general meeting of our constituents for the purpose of considering any points relating to the interests of the Societies, whenever we may be requested so to do on reasonable grounds, and by such number of you as is usual on these occasions. We consider this declaration necessary at this juncture, not only to prevent any misconception of our motives for the opposition we have offered to the meeting convened for this day, but also to rebut the assertion, if made, that we do not acknowledge your right to convene a general meeting, or that we are inclined to treat with disrespect the general body of the shareholders. J. Pattle, G. Young, Theodore Dickens, John Cowie, Directors of the Laudable Societies. Calcutta, January 18, 1834. Mr. Plowden wished to know what was to be understood by *reasonable grounds* and why they could not meet if they pleased without any grounds at all? Mr. Hogg replied that he did not come to express opinions of his own. Mr. Turton.—I do not think it necessary in consequence of that letter to make any alterations in the course I intended to pursue. I shall state shortly the reasons for which I for one, have been instrumental in calling this meeting; and I fully agree with Mr. Plowden that we have a right to meet whenever, and wherever we like, when we have to consider matters interesting to the Societies at large, and more peculiarly so to take into consideration the conduct of those to whom our affairs are entrusted. But before proceeding any further I will

refer you to those letters which have been published in the newspapers, and I will ask you if you think a fitting opportunity has not passed to call us together on matters of vital importance to the interests of these Societies; I allude to the filling vacancies, and which no longer than twelve months ago was determined to be the right of the proprietors at large, and not to constitute a right in any private individual or the patronage of the Directors. I think there has been too much angry discussion, and I regret it for all parties, and I am not willing, nor shall I lend myself to keep it up, and though it may have been considered that I was in some degree the originator of it, which I avow so far as having been instrumental in calling this meeting, yet neither in private or in public, have I ever intentionally shewn discourtesy to any one, but I will maintain the right of fully and fairly examining into the management of any funds in which I have an interest, and that those accepting the trust must be prepared to answer to their constituents, whoever they may be, as to the manner in which they have discharged it. I find a notice in this morning's papers with reference to this meeting, which has just now been termed in the letter which has been read to you: a meeting called by a few subscribers. The few subscribers whose names are attached to the requisition are as follow: Cockerell and Co, Bruce, Shand and Co. William Bruce, A. F. Smith, J. Leighton, Tulloh and Co., Hamilton and Co., Twentyman and Co., A. Rogers, T. E. M. Turlon, Longueville Clark, William Smalley, Shamian Tagore, Rustumjee Cowanjee, Neelmoney Muttelaui, G. Higgins, W. Hickey, J. Moor, Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Gunter and Hooper, John Palmer, John D. Smith, W. Da Costa, Shedden and Co. for various other parties, Rogoram Goswala and Gibson, McKellar and Co. Now if this is said to be a small requisition, which is signed in a single day upon a transaction which took place after three o'clock of the preceding day, I am yet to learn what is a competent number of subscribers to call a meeting. The objection which I find to the holding of this meeting is as follows:—"We the undersigned, Directors of the Laudable Societies, hereby give public notice that the meeting convened by certain shareholders for the 18th inst. is in direct contravention of the fundamental rules of the Society, and more particularly of the 11th rule of the 7th Laudable, and 10th rule of the 13th Supplementary Laudable Society."—

Now I beg your particular attention to these two rules, and I will shew you from the report which was drawn up last year with great ability by my friend opposite (Mr. Adam), and signed by him and all the other members of the Committee, with no reservation except that which I made myself; and though the whole report was not formally adopted, yet the meeting which was held here, unanimously agreed in that part of it, that it was considered absolutely necessary, by those who signed it, for the interests of the societies, that part of those two rules which should make this meeting irregular or informal, should be abrogated; and yet it is on these two resolutions attempted to be shewn, that we have not a right to express our opinions, and not only that, but that this is an illegal meeting called for that purpose, and this your four Directors have put their names to, and have thus declared that they will put an extinguisher on every attempt you make to state your sentiments, except you have received the previous permission and concurrence of all the Directors:—"and that the same being altogether illegal and irregular all proceedings and elections had and made thereat will be null and void." With regard to their irregularity of election I shall say nothing, but you will observe that all your proceedings by their *velo* are to be null, and void, and that all your resolutions are to be considered as idle, and as chaff before their wind: "That no Secretary or Treasurer can be lawfully appointed thereat, with any power whatever to grant policies or receive premiums; and we warn all parties insured not to pay any premiums whatever to such Treasurer, if appointed, as the Directors will not acknowledge or adjust the policies, and will hold such parties still liable." This is signed by Theodore Dickens, J. Pattie, G. Young, and John Cowie. You are told that whatever expression of opinion there may be, the Directors care nothing for it, that they will not abide by your decision, but they will stick to the order of regularity, and have nothing but a strictly legal meeting called on *reasonable grounds*, if they think fit when such a requisition is represented to them. I protest against it, and if I were the only one I will protest against that being considered any part of the authority of the Directors, and I will never vote for those Directors again, who tell you they despise the expressed sentiments of the shareholders at large, unless regularly convened by themselves. Now for the reason of calling this meeting. I

have said enough of this advertisement and will now proceed to the next part of our business. On the day of the failure, our Secretaries, Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.,—on the evening of that day I was informed that Mr. Wright had been elected Secretary. I think it improper to allude to any thing that passed in private, but this I may say, that I was told in private and consulted professionally on the point in the first instance, and before I took any part as a subscriber; but then I protested, as now, that the right of election belongs to the proprietors at large, and not to the Directors. You will recollect that the failure of Alexander and Co. took place a short time before the meeting last year, and then a request was made to Cruttenden and Co. to act as Secretaries, which gave great offence to many. Mr. Pattle objected to any right being in Alexander and Co. to hand over the affairs of the Society to any Secretary whatever, and Mr. Adam was exactly of the same opinion. I myself thought that when Alexander and Co. failed they ought to have come to the proprietors at large to elect a Secretary. Mr. Adam will say whether I am correct or not, that though I differed in opinion in degree on some points, the Committee were never divided on that, or indeed upon any other, except as to the propriety of having a paid Secretary, upon which I stood alone in the Committee. I signed the report expressing that it was with some modification. Mr. Dickens who was the only Director present signed it without any. I shall now advert to the meeting, which I may say is your foundation charter, it being declared there, that that was the first time the proprietors were ever called in, or exhibited a desire to superintend or interfere in their own affairs. Therefore what is meant by the letter addressed to you as to the requisition being signed in the usual manner, or by the usual number of requisitionists, I do not know. I say that I know of no meeting ever called on the requisition of the subscribers at large. The original meeting on the 31st of December 1832, was called by Cruttenden and Co. and did ever any body say that it was not regularly convened? No one ever said or appeared to think so, but they said let us turn to the affairs of the Society and appoint a Committee to report. The first meeting after that was not convened by any requisition by the Directors at large, but by Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., the disputed Secretaries, under the authority of the meeting, when it was

directed that the meeting should be postponed till the report was ready. The second meeting was held here in consequence of Mr. Pattle's objecting to the rooms of the Society being too small, and the place not sufficiently public. Mr. Adam will say whether my recollection is correct; that he and Mr. Dickens supported Mr. Pattle's view, and it was accordingly held here on the 14th of January. On that day I suggested that the Directors whose conduct was impugned, should see the report, and have time to make their answers to it, and on the following week we met again when the report was read. I will now read some passages of the report. I admit that this report was not formally adopted, and though I concurred in its being generally adopted, there were some passages in it to which I did not agree, but it formed the grounds of the subsequent meeting, and bears the sanction of Mr. Dickens' authority to shew that the recommendation of the report met with his concurrence; and there was no individual at the last meeting who did not feel that it was impossible that any Director could thereafter insist on these two rules. I myself said, you may depend upon it that the Directors will never act on them after that report, and the expression in the resolution as to public general meetings; and yet this meeting is to be stopped to-day by these two regulations. I will now read to you a part of the report. "On the present position of the Laudable Societies, your Committee will only remark, that the failure of the late Secretaries and Treasurers being a case wholly unprovided for by the articles, the appointment of provisional officers was a proper act of discretion;"—not of power but discretion—(hear, hear).—"but they further think that in the then circumstances of the Society, the Directors ought, on the failure of Alexander and Co., to have called a general meeting of subscribers—(hear, hear)—at the earliest possible period, for the purpose of laying before them the condition and prospects of the Society, the more especially as no time was lost in publishing the usual intimation of premiums being due." Gentlemen, I am not reading of what has taken place in 1834, but I am reading of what took place in 1833, but which has equal application to what has taken place in 1834, with the single exception of the appointment of provisional officers, the Directors having taken upon themselves;—I say, as a matter of patronage, they have taken upon themselves to ap-

point absolutely a Secretary whose signature alone is to be the warrant for your subscriptions (*hear.*) The report goes on to say that "in the future conduct of the *Laudable Societies*, your Committee consider several important modifications of the fundamental regulations which they can here barely indicate, indispensable to the efficiency of the Societies, and the protection of subscribers." Amongst them is this on which; (though there was a difference as to the recommendation of the Secretary) there was no difference, that the clause of article (the 10th of the rules of the seventh, and the eleventh of the thirteenth Society) should be annulled. (*hear.*) Was it your opinion this time last year, when you appointed new Directors, that you were never to express your opinion but on the permission of the Directors on "reasonable grounds?" (*laughter.*) Was that your opinion then, and is it this that has been acted upon? I will now call your attention to the charge that this meeting is illegal. It was a recommendation of the Committee "that general and public meetings of subscribers in Calcutta shall be annually convened, at which the Directors for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot." Where are your Directors of last year; how have their successors been elected, or how has sanction been given to their continuance in office? Now the only material part of the report that comes after this, is, the names of the parties who subscribed to it, and these are "W. Adam, Henry Henderson, W. Bruce, and Theodore Dickens." My own name follows with this remark: "I concur generally, but with some qualifications to the above report, Thomas E. M. Turton." Gentlemen, I have not receded one iota from what I expressed a year ago. Upon what ground the Directors have thought advisable to do so I really am at a loss to conceive. But let alone that, there should have been an annual election; the chief object for which the Committee was appointed was with reference to the management of the Societies. That meeting was adjourned, and when we met here again, I proposed this resolution: "That no sufficient ground appears for the removal of Messrs. Crittenden, Mackillop and Co. from the office of Secretaries; and that they be requested to continue their services as Secretaries." Is that or is it not an assertion on the part of the proprietors at large that they had power of removal and election? and where is it: and

that any more than a provisional appointment could be made by the Directors? Even the resolutions say not a word of the Directors having the power to appoint a Secretary, and the report says, that their insolvency is a case not provided for. How was my motion met? By an amendment by Mr. Pattie, who proposed that in future the Seventh *Laudable Society* should have a paid Secretary, and this was negatived by a majority of 157 votes in one society, and 103 in the other! And yet the Directors, three of them at least, in the face of this majority, appointed a single individual the paid Secretary, without reference to the Societies at large; thus not only altering the mode of management, but in direct contravention of a resolution of the shareholders. Even supposing that they had the power, here is the expression of the subscribers that they thought it not right to be exercised in this way, or that they should have such preference in the appointment of the Secretary. But I will say this, that it was impossible for them to do more under any circumstances than to appoint a provisional Secretary, and that they could not appoint a paid Secretary in the face of the wishes of the shareholders without reference to another meeting. I have heard it whispered that the whole of this opposition arises from the circumstance of Mr. Cullen not being elected. I have, gentlemen, very great pleasure in being able to state to you that Mr. Cullen never applied for any thing but a provisional appointment, and notwithstanding that two of the Directors thought that a meeting should be called, not only was none called then, but none has been called to the present time. I will take the liberty of reading that which I have requested the party to place in my hands, the original letter of Mr. Cullen sent on the day after his failure, the very day on which the paid Secretary was appointed in violation of the express wishes of these majorities.—*To the Directors of the Calcutta Laudable Societies.*—Gentlemen,—In the course of this day you will learn that my firm has at last been compelled to suspend its payments, and to seek protection in the Insolvent Court. This event precipitated chiefly by extensive hostile measures commenced this term in the Supreme Court, by hostile creditors, will leave me without any thing but a scanty prospect of subsistence for the future." I may here state that Mr. Cullen did not, when this was written, expect more than Rs. 400 a month, the amount al-

lowed to Colvin and Co., not very much certainly for a man who had once had Mr. Cullen's prospects. The letter goes on:—"Though no doubt possessed of much leisure time, and I hope unimpaired energies, after a mercantile career of 17 years in this place, 10 or 12 of which were in intimate connection with your Societies. As these Societies' affairs are at this moment in perfect order, and their funds in the most satisfactory position, as far as our proceedings are concerned, I hope the circumstance will be taken as auguring well of the future, should I be so far fortunate as to be entrusted with even the temporary charge of their affairs to which I humbly solicit your acquiescence." In that has he violated any one duty of Secretary and he asks only for temporary charge; and I am told my opposition to Mr. Wright is because I am disappointed of the election of Mr. Cullen. But I can safely avow that I have never lent myself at a private meeting of any sort to extinguish public assemblies. It is opposed to all my habits and feeling, and I appeal to all whether I have ever been known to be a party to wish to put uncontrolled patronage in the hands of any one; and I never would have sanctioned the appointment of any one without the concurrence of a public meeting except as a temporary provision. "The establishment for conducting the business is perfectly distinct from that of Cruttenden and Co. and all collections and investments will be effected in conformity to the regulations by the Bank for such time as may be necessary, it receiving from me instructions as you may pass them in the usual manner. Your very faithful servant, J. CULLEN. Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1834."—"I think this appeal requires from us the most favourable consideration. It is necessary, however, to call a general meeting to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dickens, I see, speaks of the Banks, but one was appointed last year. D. TAGORE, G. YOUNG." There is an endorsement. "Read T. Dickens. I think a meeting should be called to take this into consideration, and to appoint a new Secretary and Treasurer; the latter being one of the Banks. T. DICKENS." That is the original letter, but where is the meeting? A meeting was called of five who are acting as Directors, but to this day has any been called to sanction it? I think I have detained you long enough, but it is necessary for me to state clearly and distinctly the grounds on which I say these Societies have a right to appoint their own Secretary. The

resolution passed was this, which was proposed by myself, and seconded by Mr. Smith: "That half-yearly general meetings be held, at which audited accounts shall be exhibited, and vacancies amongst office bearers be filled up." Now is not that an express avowal, that the right is in us of filling up vacancies of office bearers; and do the Directors think that they have appointed the person whom these Societies would have elected their Secretary at this meeting? If not, they have not acted right. Be your choice good or bad, it is your choice alone that ought to guide and influence your trustees, and though they were unanimous in the appointment of one, and a majority of this meeting wished for another, they are bound to exercise the provisional power you have given them, as you would wish, and not as they would wish. I conclude with this resolution, and I do hope we may express, an opinion, though four of the Directors think we cannot do so. The Chairman having put the resolution to the vote it was carried unanimously with the exception of Colonel Beaton; who then rose and stated that his objection arose from the circumstance that it was laid down in the rules, that no general meeting should be called without the concurrence of the Directors. On this some discussion arose, but as the objection was made after the resolution was carried, and as it was overruled, it is not necessary to notice it further. Mr. Clarke.—There is only one point which appears to have escaped the accurate observation of my friend, Mr. Turton, in bringing to notice the irregularities and delinquencies of the Directors. It was resolved on the 27th of January last year, that no sufficient grounds exist to remove Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. from the offices of Secretaries, and that they be requested to continue to act as Secretaries, so that they were appointed Secretaries only, and by that meeting it was further resolved that the Union Bank be the Treasurers, &c. Now I believe I need not tell you all, that the Union Bank have ever since been employed as Treasurers. How then have the Directors deposed not only Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. from the office of Secretaries, but also the Union Bank from the office of Treasurers, for here I find that Mr. T. Wright signs his name not only as Secretary but also as Treasurer. Mr. Turton I now propose another resolution, which is clearly necessary. I will ask, would any one of you like to entrust your rights and pri-

right to persons who have no common interest with you? If you do, I say it cannot be done with propriety and without the assent of a majority, and no person can be a Director without holding a share. This seems to me to be a self-evident proposition, and as Colonel Benson says, it is necessary to define your right, I trust to have his and your support on this occasion. There are two Societies, one of which commences at a different period from the other, as well as that the subscriptions are different. Some subscribe in one and some subscribe in the other, but it may happen that the interests of the 13th may be opposed to the interests of the 7th. I say, therefore, no person of the 7th has a right to be a Director of the 13th, unless he is also a shareholder in both, or has the sense of a great majority of shareholders in his favour. In this way former Directors were appointed, but I beg to be understood that I do not dispute your right to appoint who you will, but maintain that it is proper no person should be appointed who has not an interest in it. I move "That no person is eligible to be a Director of either of the Laudable Societies without the assent of the majority of the shareholders and subscribers to the Society wherein he is to act as a Director, unless he shall hold some share in such Society at the time of his election; but if he have a share then a majority of those present will be competent to elect him." There were two persons appointed—Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, who has an interest in both, and Mr. Greenlaw, who has also an interest in both; and both Mr. Greenlaw and Dwarkanauth Tagore were originally for proposing our present Chairman to be a Director, but he went away, and they then chose Mr. Pattie and Mr. Cowie,—and these are among the gentlemen who would shut your mouth except you concur with all the Directors, and who say that you have no right to give expression to your sentiments otherwise. The important interests that they have, are that Mr. Pattie has two and a half shares in the 7th to which he is an old subscriber, and that Mr. Cowie has a half share in the 13th, which he acquired as late as Nov. last, and not before. (*hear, hear.*) Is that the intimate knowledge of affairs and the numerous interests that have entitled him to shut your mouth, and say you shall not open it unless he give you his consent to do so? (*hear.*) Will that entitle him to say, I, a half shareholder in one Society, will not allow any share-

holder in the other, to open his mouth without my express sanction. Recollect what is contended for; not that one member shall call a meeting, but that all five of the Directors shall concur; for this resolution goes to that extent. So that here is a gentleman elected a Director. I propose a resolution that Mr. Cowie is not eligible. Why, he cannot give his consent without stultifying his own nomination, and in effect he would say he had clearly done that which is improper; and yet this rule is to be insisted on, and that by Mr. Pattie and Mr. Dickens, who oppose themselves to, and are at total variance with, every person who infringes rules which the community at large can only give to Societies of this nature. I confess it is with extreme regret that I see those two resolutions thus condemned by the Society at large, put forward as a shield in favour of these Directors, by whom we are demanded to give up our grounds of meeting; for you are told by them that though you may insist on it, without our concurrence to call a meeting, and never again shall a meeting be called, and these reasonable grounds must be put before it. It is time if such resolutions are to be acted on, and if this is only to be a preliminary meeting, that it should show the sentiments of the Society; it is time that the shareholders show they are determined to take the business into their own hands, or to keep a controul on the acts of those they appoint. They must not allow that to be done which will destroy the confidence of those in the upper provinces, but to take care that every person, however distant, shall have the power of coming forward whenever he pleases, and also take care that the person who is appointed shall have equal interests with those who are as far off as Agra and Meerut, as well as those resident in Calcutta. Is that, or is it not, the way that public confidence is to be gained, that Directors shall be appointed who have no common interest with you, and that they shall have the power of shutting the mouths of all others? Is that the way that justice was done before? It was from the want of controul that the misfortunes happened, which would not have happened, if you had that power in the management of your own affairs that constitutionally belongs to every Society whatever. Let us have no more interlopers; for I will never consent that my funds shall be frittered away, that new arrangements shall be made, and a complete change shall be made in the establishment by persons who

contribute a half share in one of the Societies. I hope you will be unanimous in this resolution which I propose. I move it in the name of common sense, and I call on you in the name of common sense, common justice, and common straightforward honest dealing, to support me in carrying it into effect. This resolution was seconded by Captain Forbes, and was carried, with the exception of Colonel Beatson, who offered some remarks after the question was decided, which, therefore, and on account of want of room, we omit. Mr. Turton—It is necessary, from the shortness of your time, that I should get through the remaining resolutions as fast as possible. The next is a most important one, and I shall tell you what I mean to follow it up by. [Here Mr. Turton read the remaining resolutions on which he offered a few passing remarks.] The resolution which I shall now submit is—"That Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. having become insolvent, the thanks of the meeting be tendered to them for their services as Secretaries to the two Societies for the past year; and that in testimony of the sense entertained by this meeting of their conduct as such Secretaries, James Cullen, Esq., be requested to continue his services as Secretary to the two Societies; and that he be put into possession, as such Secretary, of the books and papers belonging to the two Societies." Let me state why I think Mr. Cullen has peculiar claims on this Society. The old Directors will forgive me for referring to it, for it is a subject of as much regret to me as it is to them. At this time last year it was the opinion of some, that there was not one cowrie belonging to one of the Societies, and but little in the other, and that the securities in the hands of Mr. Cullen placed there by the former Secretaries and Treasurers, for funds not then forthcoming, were worth little or nothing. Whatever they were worth we owe chiefly to Mr. Cullen. I have the authority of as honourable a man as any in Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Anderson, that it is his impression that Mr. Cullen is the Director who pressed the former Secretaries for the securities which they gave, and that it was owing to his firmness chiefly that you got those securities from them. In one of the Societies about a lac of rupees has been realized in the last year. I considered it my duty when I came to this meeting to get what information I could, as I was told that the Directors would not be here, and accordingly I procured the

following statement of the present situation of their funds. *Statement of the Funds of the Laudable Society:—*

	Sa. Rs.
In Company's Paper	2,66,100 0 0
„ Cash in the Union	1,397 11 11

	Sa. Rs.
Balance due by Messrs. Alexander and Co. secured by Bonds, &c.	2,67,427 11 11
	5,35,646 13 7

Sa. Rs. 8,03,074 9 6

13th Supplementary Laudable Society.

	Sa. Rs.
In Company's Paper	1,71,100 0 0
„ Cash in the Union	3,538 6 0

	Sa. Rs.
Balance due by Messrs. Alexander and Co. secured by Lapsed Shares	1,74,638 6 0
	27,330 2 8

Sa. Rs. 2,01,968 8 8

Making the whole funds of the thirteenth to extend to two lacs of rupees, when last year we were told that there was nothing in that Society; and not a single cowrie has been lost by the present Secretaries as long as they have acted either as Secretaries or Treasurers. Have we not then an original obligation to Mr. Cullen, and have we had any reason to make us forget it? I have seen with great pain charges in the public papers against Mr. Cullen, and as your time will not allow me to do it at length I will only state the plain facts and leave them to your judgment. The first is that he gave a preference to Gunter and Hooper, and it was stated also to-day, that Messrs. Gunter and Hooper could not have obtained execution till the 16th January, 1834. I beg leave to differ on that point. When the plaint is filed in the vacation, as was the case here, parties need not incur much difficulty in getting judgment in term unless a sham plea are pleaded. On the 4th day of the October term, Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. were obliged to put in bail, and notice of exception of bail was given. To prevent a judgment of that term, they might have pleaded a sham plea, which might have subjected them to a severe and heavy punishment under the Insolvent Act for delaying the creditor. Standing themselves in this situation, and believing they might still be able to stem

the torrent they gave, on the 1st of November, a confession of judgment which was filed on the 4th, thus saving trouble and vexation to their creditor, and gaining time for themselves till the commencement of the present term. When the present term arrived they were still in that situation, though they had then a hope that a few days might produce a difference in a certain quarter, and on which they had reason to place some, though I admit not a strong reliance, and thinking that they might perhaps avail themselves of that, and for the general benefit of the creditors, they agreed to pay one fourth of the sum of Rs. 26,000 and to obtain time to pay the remainder in three sums, namely, on the 1st of March, the 15th of June, and the 23d of October. Had they not done that they would have been subject to, and they would absolutely have incurred, as I know positively, an execution next morning taken against them for the whole sum of Rs. 26,000; and now, if any man will say that ought to disqualify Mr. Cullen from eating a morsel of hard-earned bread in future,—that man has a different feeling from what I have. It is hard to judge every man acting under the pressure of misfortunes, which most of those I address never have experienced, and which I hope they never will be placed in. But with all the misfortunes that have come upon them, I am satisfied from what I know, and the enquiries I have made, that there is no house, amongst all the unhappy failures which have taken place, whose books will bear a closer investigation, or whose conduct will better bear the strictest scrutiny, than that of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. I have the pleasure to say, that this is not the first vote of thanks offered to a member of that firm; and I am yet to learn, that if any thing is to be laid to the charge of one member, the other is not to be a participator in the injury. The Union Bank have borne testimony to the character of Mr. Browne as the chairman of their committee; and they have not scrupled to give him, in the hour of his misfortune, the slight unction of their thanks. Did they go further, to enquire what had been the conduct of Mr. Browne in every action of his life? They found that he had done well; they found that he had been a good servant to them; and they did not think it necessary to condemn him unheard, where tribunals were open to punish delinquencies, and where, if need should ever be, there is a power, as you have, to displace

any man who shall ultimately prove at any time unworthy of your confidence:—for if Mr. Cullen is appointed to-day by you, he is also removable to-morrow. But if they have been good and faithful servants to you, I say withhold not from Mr. Browne or Mr. Cullen upon any surmises of delinquency, not to you, but in matters in which you are no way concerned, the thanks which are due to them as Secretaries of these Societies. There is one other objection made to Mr. Cullen (and if it applies to him, it is very extraordinary that it was not made to the other also) relating to the funds of Sir Alexander Seton's estate. I find in this morning's paper, a letter signed by Mr. Wm. Blunt, as attorney of Sir Charles Blunt, at home. It is there stated that Mr. Cullen received instructions to invest the money belonging to that estate as he received it, in landed securities. This conveys to me an idea very different from what I should consider a representation of the real truth. It had been originally stated that he was directed to invest the funds as received in Government securities. The real facts are these:—Mr. Cullen received a letter, which I hold in my hand, from Sir Charles Blunt, in which he says, "The accompanying power of attorney, I trust, will enable you to receive the proceeds of the Government securities standing in my name belonging to this estate, when the same shall, from time to time, be paid; of which proceeds you will please, in concurrence with the agents of Lady Seton, deal with conformably to the order of the Master of the Rolls, made in a suit in Chancery, entitled Seton and others v. Blunt, &c., a copy of which order also accompanies this." In December 1832, this was received; and in December 1833, Lady Seton's agents made their appearance for the first time. The answer of Mr. Browne was:—"Send me your power of attorney." And the power was merely to receive and recover money; though the direction of the Court of Chancery was, that it should be laid out in such real securities (meaning landed property) the agents of Sir Charles Blunt and Lady Seton might jointly agree upon. A letter from Lady Seton supplied the deficiency. From the time Mr. Cullen received these funds, in June last (for that was really the commencement of it, and when he expected to get over all his difficulties) he kept possession of them, as he might have been called on the next day to pay them over, or appropriate them according to the directions he had received. I have heard it said,

that he might have put the money in the Bank of Bengal. He might have done that, and he might have shut up shop. I appeal to the mercantile men around me:—Can any man take money and put it into a bank, for security, without saying I am not in a fit situation to keep it? But was he authorized to do it? Supposing—which is certainly a remote possibility—supposing he took on himself to have done so, and there was a sudden run on the Bank of Bengal, and any misfortune to it (I admit not at all likely ever to have even taken place; but a possibility) what right would he have to justify his placing it there? And can it be said that this is a breach of trust, when he abides by what he is directed to do? On the 29th of December, 1833, for the first time application was made to him; for the first time he hears of Lady Seton: but if he were then required to invest the money, was he in a situation to do so? He might have done it with advantage to his general creditors: for a person who owed the firm Rs. 27,000 wanted to make a mortgage, so that by paying over Rs. 12,000 he would have recovered that amount to his estate. And though he did not write on that day, he did on the day after, and received an immediate answer, refusing the mortgage and offering to sell. For these statements I appeal to the chairman, who is acquainted with the facts. (Mr. Cockerell nodded assent.) The first day of term came, and with it came notices of actions so numerous, that the house felt itself compelled to a sudden close, and the petition was got up in haste without the assistance of the professional gentleman behind me, who only knew the failure would take place a few hours previously. Then the charge is this, if it is any thing, that Mr. Cullen having this call on him, he ought to have paid this money in preference to his general creditors, rather than to allow it to remain in the same circumstances as the funds of the rest. I ask you if there is any thing now, if there is any thing which Mr. Cullen has done, or that the firm of Crutenden, Muckillop and Co. has done, which ought to subject him to the withdrawal of the confidence of these Societies. I say withdraw it, when you know it: but the tribunal is open where delinquencies may be punished. Do not single him out as the one, and the only one, who shall be visited for not having funds in readiness when some may suppose that he ought to have them: for if every one could always have all his funds in readiness he would never fail. But

does it follow that every man has acted fraudulently because he cannot pay every creditor? Again, when these funds were about to be paid off, Mr. Cullen had written home to Sir Charles Blunt a letter, stating that they were about to be paid, and praying instructions. The first letter directed them to be re-invested in Government securities. They were re-invested in Government securities. Then came the letter of August 1833, and the order of the Court of Chancery. He thenceforth held them subject to such order, awaiting the concurrence of Lady Seton. Where is the breach of trust? When he is told to invest them, he does so; and would have concluded the mortgage, but then in the mean time came his misfortunes. Is this to be told against him as a fraud? Is this justice to a fallen man? I say, fraud and breach of trust is the ground of the accusation; and neither fraud nor breach of trust is there. I can lay my hand on my heart and say, that I would trust him as soon as any man I know. I say there is no breach of trust. He could not have refused to receive money without avowing insolvency. Do you demand why he received it?—demand why he received it from others? But whilst he went on, he could do no otherwise. Have you suffered by his firm? I deny it. On the contrary, I have seen a letter from a friend of his, one of the former Secretaries, complaining of his conduct as pressing him too much for your security, saying to him, "You deal hard with us in pressing us so much:" thus seeming unkind to a person whom I know to be his friend, in endeavouring to bring back to your pockets the money which of right belonged to them. I have said thus much in explanation; but I will add that I have applied to the chairman opposite, as well as being furnished with the original correspondence, and I find that no application was made for these funds by Mr. Blunt till the 27th or 29th of December last. On the 2nd of January, this letter from Cockerell and Co. was sent to the agents with an authority, imperfect in the first instance, from Lady Seton, which for the first time authorized any investment of the funds; and a demand inconsistent with the directions of the Court of Chancery. Are these reasons for withdrawing from him your confidence? Is his mind gone as well as his money? If his mind had deteriorated in any degree, it was from that illness augmented by calamity, not alleviated certainly by those attacks upon his conduct, which his application has given

rise to for acts which I will venture to say will prove nothing extraordinary in a house brought suddenly to insolvency. I ask you to concede this, not as an object for his maintenance (for that is now of secondary consequence), but as some balm to his mind in the hour of his misfortune. I ask you to do this for a deserving servant of your own, who I believe, conscientiously, is entitled to it. Do you think that I, who have ten shares in each of these Societies—do you think that if I thought it was injurious to them, that I would advocate him to the prejudice of my own family? Do you think I would do more for him than I would do for my own flesh and blood? And I hope you will allow that our profession does not altogether steel our hearts, and that the only access to them is not through our pockets. I am proud to say that I have still one feeling as well as others (*cheers*)—I have still a feeling of friendship which does not desert me when I find my friend fallen into distress, (*continued cheers*). This resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Browne, —I trust you will bear with me, if in attempting to address you I should for a moment give way to my feeling: but before I have proceeded far, I hope the object for which I rise will give me energy to enable me so to express myself as not to incur your displeasure. In the first place, I beg to thank you most cordially for the vote of thanks you have passed for our management of the Laudable Societies. It is a source of great consolation to me in the hour of my misfortune to have your approbation (*cheers*). After the explanation which Mr. Turton has given of the two charges brought against my partner, I need not long detain you on the subject. Gentlemen, I avow that if there is any blame attachable to my partner, I am also responsible; for my interests cannot and will not be separated from his, (*cheers*). It was under legal advice, and under the conviction that we would benefit our creditors, that we agreed to pay a certain sum of money: and this has been brought as a charge against us by Mr. Dickens in the public papers. Mr. Dickens has charged us, by so doing, with defrauding our creditors; and he has done this, because a collision has arisen between you and him about the Laudable Societies. He has brought a charge against you and against us. In the same breath, as a crime, he has charged us, with reference to Lady Seton's funds, with not having paid them away ten days before the failure of our firm, while he blames us

for paying a small sum a few days afterwards. If these charges are consistent I leave you to judge; and I also leave to you to judge whether on this occasion my partner and myself (for I cannot separate him from myself)—whether we have met any thing but vindictive malice, instead of the liberal resentments of a gentleman, (*cheers*). Another person has come forward, who is of high rank, member of council, a judge in Israel—Mr. Blunt has come forward to give his version of the story, though it is somewhat different from Mr. Dickens's first statement: but I have yet to learn that the *suggestio falsi* is not equivalent to the *suppressio veri*. I say, that Mr. Blunt has suppressed the truth to serve his purposes: he has declared that we were ordered to re-invest those funds in Laudable security on our own authority; and has so expressed himself, as to make it be believed that we had been months and months in the negotiation of this matter instead of eight or ten days; and he has suppressed a part of the order in Chancery, which would have served to explain our conduct:—and I will say, that if there have been laches, they have been on the part of the honorable Mr. Blunt and on the part of his coadjutors—the agents for Lady Seton—and not on the part of the firm of which I have been a member. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the manner in which you have testified your approbation. I may have expressed myself with more warmth than I intended; but I have been known to many of you for eighteen years in different occupations, and I do not know that in any of these I have given much cause of offence to any one: but if I have done anything, either as a professional or a mercantile man, to merit your disapprobation, I regret it much; because I have met in this Society innumerable acts of kindness and proofs of good opinion, which I have ever endeavoured to deserve as far as my abilities went. I shall never be able to offer a requital for the kind manner with which you have treated me in the time of my misfortune; and I only hope that those who have endeavoured to wound my feelings will in the day of their calamity be able to lay their heads on their pillow as easily as myself or my partner can, and as void of offence to God or man in their public or domestic relations." (*cheers*). Mr. Turton, —I shall not preface the next resolution, which has reference to the appointment of Directors, with more words than I can help. It is impossible that two opposing powers can

exist, and it is quite evident that they cannot go on cordially and happily together: and I should have been glad to vote for every Director who said he thinks that a public meeting is necessary in the business of the Societies. I propose, "That the following gentlemen be nominated as fit and proper persons to be appointed as Directors for the ensuing year in lieu of the present Directors, viz., R. H. Cockereil, William Bruce, Dwarkanauth Tagore, B. Harding, Captain Ouseley, and C. B. Greenlaw; and I believe that there is no objection to any one of them. Mr. Turton was proposed to be added to the list, but declined as he thought it would tend more to harmony if he were not appointed. Rustumjee Cowasjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The next Resolution was then put to the vote with very little comment, and being seconded by Captain Forbes was carried unanimously:—"That the Resolutions of this meeting be communicated by the chairman to the gentlemen now acting as Directors of the Lendable Societies, with a request that they will forthwith call a meeting either by themselves or in conjunction with the gentlemen now nominated, as fit and proper persons to be appointed Directors on such early day, and at such place as may suit their convenience, for the purpose of confirming the present Resolutions and for taking into consideration generally the affairs of the Societies." Mr. Turton—"I believe I have now come pretty near to the end of my Resolutions, and, what is better, to the end of my speeches. The Resolution I now propose is: "That a Committee be appointed to consider and prepare in communication with the gentlemen now nominated as fit and proper persons to be appointed Directors, a new set of Rules consolidating the two old Societies at their respective periods of termination into one new Society, with such provisions for the annual appointment of Directors, as well from the various classes of society in India as also general Directors from any class, and with such provisions for the security of the funds as shall be best adapted to promote the prosperity, permanency, and security of the Society upon the footing of mutual assurance. Such rules to be submitted to, and approved by a majority of the subscribers to each of the present Societies before being finally adopted." This was seconded by Mr. A. F. Smith and was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then appointed the Committee, namely, Mr. Willis, Mr.

Greenlaw, Mr. Turton, Captain Forbes, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. John Lowe. Mr. Turton, in a short address, then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was unanimously carried, and the chairman having replied the meeting dispersed. The following is a list of the voters at the meeting:—*Present and Assenting*.—Cockerell and Co., R. C. Jenkins, Palmer and Co.'s Assignees, R. C. Jenkins and T. Holroyd, Mackintosh and Co.'s Assignees, D. Macintyre, Assignee of Crattenden, Mackillop and Co., Shadden and Co., Gilmore and Co., Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Muller, Ritchie and Co. *Present*.—G. Higgins, A. Wight, J. Palmer, T. Plowden, C. B. Greenlaw, H. Henderson, George Jessop, J. Lowe, J. Leighton, K. Mackenzie, W. Peters, W. Prinsep, W. Smalley, T. Sewell, C. Udny, Dwarkanauth Tagore, Prosonocoomar Tagore, Rogoram Gosain by J. Palmer, Rustumjee Cowasjee, Thomas E. M. Turton, W. C. Blaquiere, A. Rogers, Hamilton and Co., Twentymen and Co., D. Pearson, Gibson, McKellar and Co., Anshootos Day, Premothonauth Day, J. Rondo, W. Dacosta, W. Hickey, N. W. Forbes, J. Moore, Tulloh and Co., W. H. Abbott, J. Previte, W. Greenway, Gunter and Hooper, Adam F. Smith B. Preston, R. O'Dowda, J. H. Arathoon, M. Collier, Nilmoney Mutty Loll, Bissanaut Mutty Loll, J. W. Dacosta, H. Fitzgerald.

The Union Bank.—A general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the Union Bank, on the 15th January. Colonel Frith having been called to the chair—the following report was read by the secretary:—*The report*. The expiration of another half year calls you together as usual to receive the periodical report on the affairs of the Bank; to inspect the accounts and proceedings of the past six months, to fill up vacancies in the direction, and to exercise those powers of general supervision and control which belong to the proprietary body. The accounts you will find on the table, made out in the usual form; and the general result exhibits a net profit on the half-year's transactions of Rs. 54,826 14 1/2, which yields about 7 1/2 per cent. on the capital, and will enable you to declare, with safety, a dividend equal to that of the previous six months; namely, 75 Rs. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. When you consider that this mainly arises from the discount and cash credit loan business of the Bank, and hardly at all from circulation of our

notes, you will probably be of opinion that it is as good a return for the capital employed as it was reasonable to expect. You will also perceive that an extended circulation of our notes (of course under prudent and cautious management) is an object of the greatest importance to the Bank; and would add considerably to its ways and means for increasing your dividends, already larger than are easily obtained on equally solid security elsewhere. In the last half-yearly report you were apprized of the great reduction produced in our circulation by the panics arising out of the commercial failures 12 months back. It fell from 13½ lacs to about 2½, and has continued ever since at nearly the same amount till within the last month, when it has gradually increased to about 4 lacs of rupees. This low state of our circulation is owing, doubtless, to the continued unbusiness in regard to mercantile credit. The Directors are in hopes that better times are at hand; and that the confidence of the public in the stability of this bank in particular, is becoming firm and established. In proof of this fact, they desire your attention to the remarkable circumstance—as contrasted with former alarms—that the great and lamentable failure of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. in the end of November, did not produce the slightest effect on the affairs of the Bank, either by return of its notes or by withdrawals of depositors' balances. Subsequently indeed, to that unfortunate event, our issues of notes have shewn a tendency to increase; while the market value of our stock which former panics had depressed to 1,500 Rs. per share, has gradually risen to Sa. Rs. 2,100, with expectation of increase. It is thence inferred, that the public begin to appreciate the difference in point of solidity, between private banks, or bank notes issued on the credit of single firms, and those of a very large Joint Stock Company. In this place it seems proper to report for your satisfaction that the bank has sustained no losses whatever, by its dealings with any of the firms which have unfortunately failed. Our transactions with Alexander and Co. were finally wound up on the 17th October last, by the Bank of Bengal paying off the entire of our claims (with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.) Sa. Rs. 5,40,000, for which consideration we gave up to them the ample securities which we held for the ultimate liquidation of all our advances. Of our large claims against Mackintosh and Co. only Rs. 43,700 remain undischarged:

for which we hold mortgages on houses to the originally estimated value of six lacs of rupees, besides 44 shares in our Bank. These alone are much more than enough to cover the balance, which, however, the assignees are gradually reducing. By the failure of Messrs. Colvin and Co. the Bank lost nothing whatever, having no transactions with that house. The more recent insolvency of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. will entail no loss whatever on this Bank. The whole of their transactions, not covered by specific Indigo pledges, or by endorsements of undoubted solidity, amount to Sa. Rs. 1,50,000, against which we have to set off our liens on their 59 Union Bank shares, and a cash balance of Sa. Rs. 46,121 in hand; exclusive of surpluses on Indigo in the possession of the Bank, and also the present dividend of Rs. 4,825. The proprietors will no doubt be well satisfied with this exposition of the state of their affairs in relation to the failures which, during the last year, have cast such a gloom on commercial credit, and our society at large. The information which this report conveys, that the Bank has not only not suffered, but has continued its course of moderate though increasing prosperity, will be of use when made public, in dissipating those groundless apprehensions among the shroffs, which have kept down the circulation of our notes, ever since the failures in the early part of the year, and the discredit then suddenly thrown on our paper by our powerful rival the Bank of Bengal. The Directors are of opinion that the best remedy for all this, will be found in unreserved publicity; and it is their intention to take measures for enabling any person who pleases, to satisfy himself at any moment, as to the names of the actual proprietors, and the changes which from time to time take place in the list of shareholders. The applications which were made to Government for a charter, have not yet been attended with success; and it is understood that the question has been referred home. But under the new India Act, the Governor-General in his legislative capacity, will probably feel himself more fully at liberty, and without intermediate reference to any higher authority to grant incorporations, and if it shall still be the general wish to obtain a charter for this Bank, it may then be effectually solicited. The question whether a charter would be really beneficial to a Joint Stock Company like ours, is one which has often been discussed here; and on which hitherto,

the preponderance of opinion has been in favour of a charter. Nevertheless, it is a question worthy of very deliberate consideration, for it seems at least a doubtful point; whether the confidence of the public be not strengthened rather than weakened, by the absence of a charter; and the consequent liability of every member to his associates and to those who deal with the bank. A chartered bank may hold out more inducements to purchases of its shares, owing to the limitations on individual liability; but the risk incurred by each individual becomes a less and less degree of risk, in proportion to the number of the Joint Stock Partners. Among 600 shares, it is very small indeed: among 1,000 (as originally intended for this Bank) it is reduced to almost nothing; particularly, when each share-holder, and every one who deals with the Bank, has easy access to know who sells out and who buys in to the joint concern. A vacancy occurred in the direction of your affairs by the resignation of Mr. W. F. Ferguson in November; but as the periodical meeting of proprietors was so near at hand, the Directors thought it best that the vacancy should be left to be filled by a ballot of proprietors this day. As the current six months will close the period of five years for which the Bank is established as a company, it becomes necessary to call your attention to the expediency of taking steps for continuing the co-partnership for a further period, assuming it to be the general opinion, that the success of the Institution though slow is sure; and that our haying been able to make way at all against troubles and difficulties, such as India never before witnessed, is a proof of the usefulness of the Bank, and the soundness of its establishment. Since this report was first prepared, another distressing failure has taken place; that of Messrs. Cruttenden, MacKillop, and Co. Much as the Directors cannot but regret this addition to so many previous calamities of a like description, they are happy in being able to assure the proprietors that the Union Bank will not lose one rupee by this event. Another vacancy in the direction will now require to be filled up, in consequence of the retirement of the late chairman, Mr. Robert Browne, a gentleman whose services to this Bank have been so beneficial, and so unremitting, during all the recent periods of difficulty and danger, that the Directors cannot allow this report to be closed, without seizing the occasion to tell their

proprietary body, how much the Union Bank is indebted to the talents and the zeal of its late excellent chairman.

J. YOUNG, Sec. to the Union Bank.
Union Bank, Dec. 31, 1833.

The report having elicited the approbation of the meeting the following resolutions were agreed to:—

I.—“That this report is approved by the meeting, and that it be published in all the newspapers.”

II.—“That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting.”

III.—“That a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, or 75 rupees per share, be now declared.”

IV.—“That the Proprietors deeply deploring the event which has deprived them of the services of Mr. Robert Browne, as chairman of the Directors of the Union Bank, feel the highest gratification in recording their unanimous approbation; and in offering to him their sincere thanks for the zeal, energy, and talent with which he met difficulties of no ordinary description, and by which he materially contributed to the maintenance of the Bank in its present prosperous condition.”

V.—“That the Union Bank has been highly beneficial to the commerce and society of Calcutta.”

VI.—“That it is expedient to renew the present deed of co-partnership for a further term of ten years.”

VII.—“That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration and report, preparatory to the next half-yearly meeting, upon the state of the Institution, and the best means of continuing it with increased utility. The Committee to have authority to take legal advice on this deed as to any alterations that may be expedient.”

VIII.—“That the Committee do consist of the following persons; five to be a quorum—viz.

“Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, W. C. Hurry, H. M. Parker; Baboo Asboooloy Day; Capt. F. Jenkins; Mr. Samuel Smith; Baboo Radamadub Banerjee; Messrs. A. Dobbs; W. Bruce; W. Carr; Colonel Frith.”

The meeting then proceeded to elect two new Directors, viz Messrs. W. F. Ferguson and Robert Browne, when Messrs. Alexander Rogers and William Carr were unanimously elected.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.—A quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the Military Retiring Fund was

held on the 13th of Jan. Mr. Surgeon Corbyn in the Chair. The business was commenced by the secretary reading the Quarterly Report of the Committee of Management, in which was exhibited, 1st, the votes of the members of the service upon the alterations proposed to be made in the regulations of the fund, as revised by the temporary committee of managers; whereby it appeared that the several alterations, and regulation 7th, section 1st, to be added to the plan were carried by a majority of 100 against a minority of 22.—2nd. A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the institution, shewing the recoveries effected from subscribers in the Military and Civil pay departments, and by the secretary of the fund, from its commencement, up to the 31st of July, 1833, to be Sa. Rs. 12,697 9 10; and the disbursements on account of office establishment, stationery, printing, &c. up to the 31st of December, 1833, to be Sa. Rs. 780 1 11, leaving with Government a balance of Sa. Rs. 11,917 7 11. By the statements furnished from the Military and Civil pay departments, it appeared that of the entire list of subscribers about eighty only had paid contributions to the fund, several of whom had paid their donation and subscriptions in Sonat instead of Sicca Rupees, some subscriptions only commencing from January, and other subscriptions only from May. During the past year two gentlemen had been elected temporarily members of the Committee of Managers, viz. Dr. T. Spens, and A. R. Jackson, the former in the room of Mr. Surgeon H. S. Mercer on his election to the office of secretary, and the latter in that of Mr. Surgeon J. Hutchinson on resigning his seat in the management. Agreeably to the regulations of the fund, two other gentlemen, viz. Messrs. F. Corbyn and M. J. Bramley, the senior and junior in the management for the past year, were to go out by rotation, (but were eligible to be re-elected) whose places, as well as those of the two temporary managers, were to be filled up by the votes of the subscribers at large. Among the letters which had been received since the last quarterly meeting, there was one from Col. Casement, E. B. Secretary to Government in the Military department, under date the 15th of November last, stating, that the memorial on the subject of the establishment of the fund, together with the plan, &c. therewith submitted, would be immediately transmitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors for their consideration; one from

Superintending Surgeon W. Thomas, and another from Mr. Assist.-Surg. Roger Foley, withdrawing from the Society; and one from J. A. Dorin, Esq. Accountant Military Department, furnishing authority to the presidency paymaster to pay the contingent bills of the institution, provided the amount did not exceed one hundred Sicca Rupees, inclusive of forty rupees credit granted for current expenses. The committee in conclusion had to observe that although any great additional number of subscribers was not to be anticipated until the reply to the memorial from the Hon. the Court of Directors was received, yet from the list of names already enrolled as subscribers to the fund, and from the still more numerous list of gentlemen who had concurred in the petition to the Hon. Court for the establishment of the institution, amounting to 204 signatures, there appeared to be sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion, that on the sanction of the Court being obtained, there would be but few members of the service who would not come forward to render it their support. The present list of the subscribers to the fund was 1 member of the medical board; 6 superintending surgeons, 60 surgeons, and 126 assistant surgeons; total 193. Upon the above report it was proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Spens and carried—"That the quarterly report of the committee of management be confirmed." A letter was next read from the Editors of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, stating that they would be happy to publish, free of expence, any reports, advertisements of meetings, or other matters connected with the fund, when it was resolved unanimously—"That the meeting express their best thanks to the Editors for their kindness in offering to render their assistance in furtherance of the interests of the Society." Proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Dr. Jackson, and carried unanimously—"That the quarterly report of the Committee of Managers be sent for publication to the *India Journal of Medical Science*."—H. S. MERCER, Secretary.—Calcutta, Jan. 16th, 1834.

Twelfth Anniversary of the Calcutta Bible Association.—It is much to be regretted that the twelfth anniversary of the Calcutta Bible Association attracted so few attendants as it did on the 13th of January, at the Town Hall. One would suppose that in a cause which has for its object the supply of the destitute with the oracles of divine inspiration, an

increase of zeal would be displayed on every anniversary. But a great falling off was evident on Monday evening. Whether it is to be regarded as a certain system of decline, or an occasional neglect of duty to which all are more or less liable, we are not prepared to decide. The report of the proceedings of the committee, which was read at the opening of the meeting, although not so favourable as could have been desired, is not altogether devoid of interest. The friends and supporters of the association are assured, that notwithstanding the numerous difficulties with which the committee have had to contend, on account of the general depression of affairs, the work has been going forward, and the beneficial results, attending the distribution of the scriptures, have proved in some instances very encouraging. Among the christian population, copies of the scriptures have been dispersed wherever a want of them was discovered, and in addition to these, copies have been given to the conductors of schools and benevolent individuals, for the use of Native youth. The report recognizes the fact, that the bible, which was formerly rejected or approached with fear, is now not only generally used in schools as a class-book, but received with avidity by a number of young persons, who, being conversant in the English language, and having had their attention drawn to the Christian religion, are studying the scriptures and enquiring after the truth. It is mentioned, that in regard to the supplying the Christian population with bibles, it does not appear that there are many persons who are destitute of them. Some of the gentlemen of the committee have been actively employed in visiting the poorer class of inhabitants of the city to ascertain their wants, and amongst those who have been supplied with copies of the bible are many who are members of the church of Rome. The demand amongst the Native schools has greatly increased, and consequently, the number of copies thrown into that channel has been augmented. The strong desire evinced for the attainment of a knowledge of the English language has had the effect of giving a great numerical increase to the schools established by, and under the superintendence of the missionaries. In these schools the bible, as a matter of course, is introduced, and the Christian religion sedulously taught. The public examinations of some of these schools have evinced the progress which many have made in scriptural knowledge, and instances can be named

in which that knowledge has affected the heart, it is hoped, with a saving influence. The finances of the association are small. There was a balance at the end of 1833 in its favour of 658 Rs., and the collections since that period up to last month have amounted to 2,039 Rs. The expenditure is computed at 2,120 Rs. leaving a balance against the association at the present time of 81 Rs. The number of bibles, testaments, and detached portions of scripture, issued from the depository during the year, amounts to 1,443, being 443 copies more than were issued during the year preceding. The grand total of issues since the formation of the association amounts to 41,035 copies. The number of languages, in which the scriptures of the bible depository are translated, is above thirty. In reference to making the bible a class-book, we think some remark made by the Rev. Mr. Duff, in a communication addressed to the committee are extremely judicious. He says, "Convinced from experience that much dishonour has been reflected on God's holy word, that its sacredness has been frequently sullied, and the reverence due to it vastly diminished, by the unseemly practice of converting it into a common class-book, in which the boys are drilled and disciplined, chiefly or partly for the sake of acquiring a knowledge of the English language—we have all along restricted the use of it to those classes, the boys of which are so far advanced in their acquaintance with the language, as to peruse it with tolerable ease and intelligence. In the books previously studied, there is contained a good deal of moral and religious instruction. The minds of the youths are thus doubly prepared by a knowledge of *things* as well as a knowledge of *words*, for the reading and comprehending of the book of life. A copy of the bible is put into the hands of each boy in the more advanced classes. A certain portion of it is prescribed, which is to be carefully read at home. On the following day, a fixed hour is devoted to a thorough examination of the class on the prescribed passages—the grand object being to ascertain whether each pupil has understood and mastered its contents. In the course of the examination, doubts are solved, objections obviated, difficulties removed, illustrations offered, and practical observations addressed to the understanding and the heart."—*Englishman*.

Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund.—The annual meeting of the Bengal Mariners and Widows' Fund

was held on the 20th of January at the Secretary's office. It was better attended than such meetings usually are in Calcutta, when no cause of excitement exists, there being 11 members present. On looking over the statements produced, we were happy to see that the long prevailing tendency to a reduction of the capital by increasing claims upon the institution, has not been in operation during the year just expired. On the contrary, although, as we shall presently show, the number of pensions has still gone on increasing, with a proportionate increase in their aggregate amount, the funds are now about 2,400 rupees, in excess of the balance of 1832, the amount being,

On Dec. 31, 1832 Rs. 3,04,875 4 8

And on Dec. 31, 1833 3,07,362 1 0

This augmentation has occurred, notwithstanding that many members of the second and third class (the first class includes those only who pay up a regulated sum at once, and have nothing afterwards to pay) have discontinued their subscriptions, and thereby forfeited all claim upon the fund; by which discontinuance the fund is in this way very much benefited. The following is a general view of the state of the institution.

Members.	Families.			
	Wives.	Boys.	Girls.	
1st Class	177	157	215	308 wh. shares
Ditto.	3	3	6	5 hf. shares
Total,	180	160	221	313
2nd Class	21	21	37	43 wh. shares
3rd Class	6	5	12	16 ditto.
Total,	207	186	270	372

Insurgents on 31st December, 1833.

Dec. 31, 1832,	77	196	R. 1519
Since	9	23	165
	86	219	R. 1684
Of	4	16	102
Existing	82	204	R. 1582
Last year	77	196	1519
Increase	5	8	R. 63
Decrease	0	0	0

An application was made on the part of Mr. C. A. Caverke, on the ground of illness and absence at Chinsurah, to be allowed to pay up his arrears due since the 1st of July last, with such interest and penalty for his default, as the meeting might think proper to impose upon him. There being a rule however, limiting the grace to 2 months in respect to resident defaulters, and 6 months in respect to absentees, the meeting decided that the application must be negatived. A letter from the Rev. J. Hulowell of Madras, was read, soliciting the consideration of the directors to a petition from the widow of Sergeant Major Hillyar, of that presidency, who, having been a subscriber in the 3rd class, had suffered his subscription to fall in arrear since July 1832, and lately died, leaving a widow and 3 children. The widow begged that herself and children might be re-admitted to the fund on payment of arrears; but the rules were considered as precluding the members present from giving way to their feelings of compassion. A question arose of some interest, the discussion of which led to an act of justice in the reversal of an erroneous decision upon a case brought forward at the last annual meeting. Mrs. Catherine Spencer, widow of Mr. F. S. Spencer, applied for leave to register her third child, (the first and second were registered, but the second died.) But a rule was adopted on the 21st of July 1833, that all future members should pay a fee of 40 rupees on the registry of every child after the second, in the 1st and 2nd classes, and 20 rupees in the 3rd class, within three months after their birth; and this rule had been inadvertently construed at the meeting on the 8th of January 1833, to the prejudice of two children of Mrs. Dirver who were then declared inadmissible to the benefits of the fund, because they had not been registered. The husbands of both these widows being members previously to the date of the rule just quoted, it was resolved unanimously, that their children were entitled to admission without previous registry and without fee. Mr. Brée had the merit of advocating this retrospective justice to Mrs. Dirver. The meeting elected Mr. Oxborough as a director, in place of Mr. Ronald, deceased, and re-elected Mr. Ross, out by rotation, and passed a vote of thanks to the directors of the past year. It was suggested by Mr. Phipps, that it would be very beneficial to the community, were there attached to the present institution, but quite distinct therefrom, a supplementary

fund for poor people, in which, by putting in their savings, they might entitle their widows and families to a stipend proportioned thereto, instead of finding the means of entering such a fund restricted to a fixed amount of subscription. Mr. Dunbar, who occupied the chair, much approved the idea; and wished Mr. Phipps, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Gardner, to form themselves into a committee to draw up the scheme; but the matter went no further than to elicit an opinion from most of the gentlemen present, that no existing institution, as now constituted, fully answered the purpose of providing for the families of uncovenanted servants, and other persons of small means, who might nevertheless be able to devote something to a fund for such an object. Before closing our notice of this meeting, we must say that, when the rule of July 1823 was referred to, it struck us as palpably unfair. That rule imposes upon future members, and future members only, the necessity of registering their children within three months, on pain of forfeiting all benefit of the fund as regards such as are not registered, and further, taxes them on registration; whereas all members of a prior date are exempt from both the penalty and the tax. The plea that pre-existing members could not be deprived of their rights, is no justification, since all members, old and new, are equally liable to the fluctuations in the out-turn of the fund, and have equally been obliged to submit to a necessary reduction from 40 rupees to 10 rupees per month in the amount of the stipends to children. Now the tax for registration and the depriving of children unregistered, perhaps by mere inadvertence in the one case, and not in the other, is the same as if it were resolved to give less in the way of pension to the survivors of the new than to those of the old members. But, said a gentleman present, new members subscribe knowing the rules; therefore there is no injustice. We might answer, that every one is not able at once to discern an unfairness, (witness the London Equitable Assurance Society,) nor on his guard against unfairness in the rules of a public institution; but we have still a stronger point to urge, that the Bengal Mariners' and Widows' Fund receives a donation from government of 500 rupees per month, and therefore it is a species of breach of trust to distribute that donation otherwise than as intended, equally among all persons becoming members of the institution. To us it appears therefore, that the rule in question should be rescinded; and if

the fund suffer by the defalcation of fees, and by the loss of its chance of escaping pensions on unregistered children, the deficit should be made up by a further reduction of the pensions, should that be necessary, which we sincerely hope may not be the case.—*Courier*.

Difficulties of the Natives from the Exaction of Revenue.—We have frequently stated, that the subjects of this Government are reduced to great distress from the revenue which is exacted from them, more particularly by the transit duties, and by reg. II, by which so many estates have fallen into the hands of Government, which is almost intolerable. The Governor-General appears to us in some respect to coincide with us in opinion; for in the letter which he wrote to the home authorities regarding the Bombay presidency, his lordship alluded to the excessive taxation of the natives of this presidency, which is a proof of our assertion, that the Governor-General acknowledges the fact. If, therefore, at this juncture we inform him of the peculiar hardships which the natives suffer, he may be expected to listen to them. We certainly understand it to be his intention to afford relief to the natives of the country, and therefore in treat his lordship particularly to interest himself in the abolition of regulation II. That regulation is intolerable to all those who derive revenue from their lands: and we would pray his lordship to call up before his council those suits in which the company have been engaged with the zameendars, and he will then be able to ascertain what a terrific regulation this is. Of all the regulations passed by Government, it is the one of this regulation that torments the people; no other regulation like it exists in the code. We will gradually publish all the unjust acts which we have heard as having resulted from that regulation. We now only offer the following remarks respecting it. One of its clauses provides that all churs which have been thrown up in the river, when they come to be cultivated, belong to the Government. Now, remark the singular effects of this provision. The Isamuttee is a river in the eastern part of the country, not very wide, but extremely deep and rapid: hence there are very few churs formed in it; yet many portions of land upon its banks have come directly into the possession of Government: the reason of which is, that when two zameendars, residing on its banks, have a boundary dispute, and one of them is east, the latter party gets some one to present a petition

to the collector, stating that the ground is an accretion, and according to reg. II. ought to belong to Government. The collector, in order to show his diligence and attention to the public interests, sends an ameen to the spot, who immediately makes known his private desires to the zameendar; and unless they be satisfied, he reports that the ground properly belongs to Government, upon which it is immediately taken possession of. How many men have been ruined, and still continue to be ruined, by these means! We hope to be able to give farther particulars on this subject, and shall not neglect to publish all the iniquities which are committed under cover of reg. II. We would earnestly entreat his lordship to take measures regarding its abolition, as we understand he is doing regarding the removal of the transit duties.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

Lord Bentinck's Foolery.—We have pledged ourselves to our readers to give them some account of the admirable manner in which Major Powney arranged for the evening's entertainment on Tuesday; and first we particularly wish to notice his most ingenious contrivance that high and low, rich and poor, should have the most perfect equality of enjoyment: a matter so nicely arranged, that every body had the same chance—of seeing nothing at all, except a repetition of rockets and algettes, the last very beautiful, and of good effect. To begin, however, with the beginning, we must mention that the bounce rockets gave the signal at about eight o'clock, and every eye was on the stretch. Blue lights and a kind of wild fire spread a momentary blaze over the Government House, the Town Hall, and the plain; followed, alas! by such dense clouds of sulphurous smoke as to hide all objects in a general darkness. A contemporary has said that this made the men to swear and the women to faint. For our parts we would have given the world (the rest of the fireworks included, and all things therewith connected) to have relieved ourselves by a gentle oburgation—but like the lady in the play, we were obliged to "golph down" the naughty word that was rising to our lips, in unaffected apprehension that the attempt to express it would have been a last effort of life. Major Powney was right, if all this was intentional; it became impossible to say that very thing was not excellent—we can only declare that it was not visible. He certainly showed itself for an instant and was lost. The tiger fights

were, for such unmannerly ill-natured brutes, the most orderly, quiet things imaginable; at least we could find no one to give us an account of their fierceness. It was, however, our good fortune to have an excellent view of the elephants; but then—it was before, the display commenced. In common with our neighbours we lost sight of them afterwards. Aina would have been astounded could it have witnessed its mimic representation. Such was the inimitable precision of arrangement, that we ourselves counted "200,000 stars in the air"—neither more nor less. We are not aware that any one else did. The golden temple exhausted itself before we could make acquaintance with its princely inhabitants. This last exhibition closed the entertainment; the bands struck up, at the parting of the crowd, the old national air; (the base drum was very audible!) and the mob shouted "God save the King!" some few voices joining "and Lord William Bentinck!" Unreserved praise is due to Mr. McFarlan and Captain Steel.—Parties of ladies and gentlemen were able to move from point to point, on foot, and without the slightest molestation. The chief magistrate was personally present, insuring order by his activity. We have not heard of any accident whatever; not even a row, save that created by the mortal thunders of the guns. Time perhaps may tell us more about broken beams and pipes, &c., of which the flees were so apprehensive. We have only heard at present of broken expectation. To be serious, if ever folly lent her hand to extravagance, or rung her changes on the ridiculous, both were powerfully exemplified in the instance before us.

Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co.—The partners have obtained their protection from arrest in consequence of a certificate presented on 13th Jan. in Chambers to Sir Edward Ryan, by Mr. Macintyre, the assignee, of which the following is a copy:—*In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies. In the matter of the Petition of James Cullen and Robert Browne, Insolvent Debtors.*—I, the assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named Insolvents, do hereby, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, certify to this Honourable Court, that the Insolvents above-named have put me in possession of Estate and Effects of the amount of half of their debts. (Signed) D. MACINTYRE, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co.

Statement of the Debts and Assets of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.—Calcutta, 10th Jan. 1834.

Gross Debts due by the Firm,
Sa. Rs. 136,00,00

Civil, Military, and Medical . . . 20,35,000

Mercantile Accounts . . . 30,31,000

Indigo Accounts 63,55,000

Miscellaneous

Accounts . . . 27,72,000

Landed Property, Ships, &c. 26,35,000

168,28,000

Deduct, payments and transfers in liquidation since 1st May, 1833, less new Credits, &c. 21,00,000

147,28,000

Loans on Indigo and Mortgages, &c. 10,70,000

Assets Sa. Rs. 127,58,000 to pay 115,30,000

Music of Hindoostan.—A new work is announced under the title of "*A Treatise on the Music of Hindoostan, comprising a detail of the ancient theory and modern practice; by Captain N. Willard, commanding in the service of H. H. the Nuwab of Banda.*" We have every reason to believe that it will supply a gap in the history and knowledge of ancient Hindoostan which yet remains unoccupied. To a practical and scientific knowledge of European music, he has added much information on the subject he treats; obtaining it, not only from books but from conversation with many eminent Native musicians in whose company he has been during a sojourn of twelve or thirteen years in Hindoostan. Captain Willard, therefore, appears to be well qualified for the work he has undertaken, and we have no hesitation in recommending his book to our enlightened countrymen and all European orientalists.

Bengal Military Bank.—A general meeting of the depositors in the Bengal Military Bank was advertised to take place in the Town Hall on 15th January, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors of the state of the accounts for the past year; but, as usual, not a single depositor attended, and of the twelve directors, only three were present, viz. Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Sewell, and Mr. Jenkins; these gentlemen suggested that the cash on hand, Rs. 21,697 (principally realized by the

sale of a house) should be disbursed to those depositors who had not yet received their moiety, and which would make a payment of about two annas in the rupee in liquidation of their claims. The secretary was directed to circulate this proposition for the approval of the other directors. A letter was submitted by the secretary from Colonel MacGregor proposing to pay at the rate of eight annas in the rupee to poor depositors, but the three directors determined on the course above stated. The accounts have already been published.

Sir Edward Barnes has taken his passage to England in the *Duke of Argyle*, and will sail probably about the 10th of February. It is said that the vessel will call at Ceylon.

The office of Agent to the Governor-General on the North Eastern Frontier, which was held for many years by the late Mr. Scott, and recently by Mr. T. C. Robertson, has been abolished. A new office has been created, not greatly differing from the last in its appellation, to which Captain Francis Jenkins has been appointed. A great saving is thus effected without any detriment to the public service.

Assessments.—The head Native amils in the late revenue survey of the Deccan, have been discovered to be engaged in extensive practices of bribery and corruption. The object of that survey, which cost government between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees, was to fix the revenue upon an equitable basis, and to provide against unequal assessment;—but after years of labour, and a world of trouble and expence, it is found that the object has been entirely defeated by the villainy of the Native officers, and that the assessment is decidedly unequal; that where large bribes were given to the officers, lands were lightly taxed; where bribes were denied them, the assessment was made iniquitously heavy. Government cannot, therefore, assume the result of that survey as the basis of taxation without acting unjustly towards the people. That similar acts of bribery and corruption were most extensively practised at the period of the perpetual settlement in Bengal, there can be no doubt whatsoever. Of many instances of partiality in fixing the revenue, we have heard from aged Natives; and how twenty, thirty, forty, fifty thousand, and even a lakh of rupees were given to the collector's dewan to procure a lower rate of assessment on large estates. That was, indeed, a rich harvest to the Native amils, and fortunes were ac-

mulated in a year, which Amias now toil in vain to amass in ten years. The European commissioners knew confessedly little, or nothing, about the lands or their capabilities. None of them were acquainted with the language of the people, the Bengalees, the business was transacted in *Persian*; and in fact, the revenue settlement of the whole of the provinces was fixed by the native Amias, though in the name of the European functionary. Hence it is that we find contiguous estates so unequally assessed; some lands yielding an immense profit to the landholders, while others do little more than cover the government demand.

Conduct of Captain Fraser.—Captain Fraser of the *Stirling*, recently passing by the Maldivé Islands, saw a vessel wrecked and passed on, without even sending to know whether there were any unhappy persons on the island in a state of destitution who required his aid. This conduct, so disgraceful in the commander of a vessel, became known on his arrival at Bombay, and, as might have been expected, excited a strong feeling of disgust and detestation. The newspapers took up the subject and reprobated the inhuman conduct of the captain. He pleaded, that he might have run his own ship into danger in his attempt to save others, and have forfeited his insurance. But this was no excuse for his conduct, and the general feelings of society both there and here are united in condemning his inhumanity.

We learn that the King of Oude has generously presented the widow of Captain Herbert, his late astronomer, with the sum of 40,000 rupees.

Affairs of Mackintosh and Co.—A statement has been published by the assignees of the late firm of Mackintosh and Co. from which it appears that the amount realized by them in the five months extending from 1st August to 31st December, 1833, was 4,37,131 Rs. The amount of disbursements 4,26,488, leaving a balance in their hands of 10,642 Rs.

Insolvent Court, 1st. Feb.—The business of most interest was the disposal of the Order obtained by Mr. Prinsep last Saturday, on behalf of the bank of Bengal, requiring the assignees of Alexander and Co. to shew cause why the whole of the factories mortgaged to the bank should not be sold forthwith. Mr. Turton appeared to shew cause on behalf of the assignees. An immediate sale, he said, must be prejudicial to all the parties, as the competition would be

limited to Calcutta buyers. The assignees would not object to having a day fixed for an absolute sale of all the factories, and it should be clearly understood by the public that those who desired to buy must do it then; but the date should be such as would allow time for every body to come forward and bid, people in the Mofussil and in England as well as in Calcutta. He said something also about the inexpediency of effecting sales in the middle of the Indigo season. The commissioner did not see any reason why the Court should take upon itself to name a day; he would leave this to the discretion of the assignees. If any creditor objected to the date, he might petition the Court. The order nisi was, therefore, discharged, with an understanding that the assignees should fix some day for the peremptory sale of the various factories of the house. Mr. Turton then applied for power to the assignees to effect compromises, founding his application on the consent of a majority of creditors, in number and amount—as appeared by a statement, the substance of which we subjoin. The Court ordered a reference to the examiner to report upon the correctness thereof, as had been done in the case of a similar application from the assignees of Palmer & Co.—Summary: Debts due by Alexander and Co. to persons resident in the British territories in India* . . . Rs. 1,72,01,570 9 1 Due to creditors, who have by themselves, or their attorneys, signed the schedule A. . . 1,30,22,206 3 1 Due to creditors, who have by themselves, or their attorneys, signed schedule A. and are resident in the British territories in India . . . 3,15,200 12 6

Due to persons who have themselves, and not by their attorneys, signed schedule A. . . 1,27,681 6 1 Due to persons who have by their attorneys signed schedule A. . . 1,26,98,518 12 0

Financial Department, the 25th Jan. 1834.—Notice is hereby given that, under Orders from the Honourable the Court of Directors, proprietors resident in Europe of the notes of the loan dated the 31st March, 1833, numbered from 1411 to 2240 inclusive, advertised under date the 1st March 1833, for payment, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the privilege of receiving treasury notes bearing interest at 5 per cent. for one year, from the date on which, according to the above ad-

vertisement, their 5 per cent. notes were payable, the said interest to be payable half-yearly by bills on the Honourable Court at 1s 11d. per sicca rupee, and twelve months after date.

Road to Bombay.—We learn that the Government has sanctioned the construction of a road from Calcutta to Bombay. It is unquestionably one of the most important measures that we have witnessed, and will reflect a lasting credit upon the administration which carries it into execution. It attaches to itself the double advantage of utility to society and resource to the state.

Departure of Capt. Ross.—*Survey of the Island of Socatra.*—Captain Ross has proceeded to Socatra in the pilot brig, *Henry Meriton*, taking with him Captain Jump, who, we believe, will return in charge of the vessel. Captain Jump is spoken of as likely to be the future commander of the *Forbes* on her trips to the Red Sea, for which he has tendered his services. In the mean time arrangements are making to forward coal to the several depôts. The *Futteh Salam* is now receiving 500 tons of English coal for Judda, at the freight of 27 rupees per ton—a very low rate, compared with the terms on which the Red Sea depôts were provided for the *Hugh Lindsay*. A suggestion of Captain Ross is now under the consideration of the committee, to anticipate the departure of the *Forbes* on the first trip, by altering the date to the 20th of April instead of the 1st of May, as lately announced. The motive for the alteration is, that, starting on the 20th of April, it is believed the steamer will be able to get down the bay, and clear of Ceylon, before the earliest period at which storms are to be apprehended. We understand that the Merchants' Steam Committee have given in a plan to Government, offering to undertake to keep up a quarterly communication with England, by the Suez route, both from Calcutta and Bombay, with four large steamers of 800 tons burden, each of them furnished with a pair of 100-horse engines;—one of the steamers to run from Bombay, two from Calcutta, and one between Alexandria and the British Channel—provided Government will give them five lakhs annually in compensation for carrying the mail and all public despatches.—*Courier.*

Governor-General.—The departure of the Governor-General and suite has been further postponed till the 3rd of February. The party proceeding in H. M. ship, *Curacao*, consists of Lord and Lady William Bentinck, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Pakenham, and Capt. Byrne.

The other gentlemen, namely, Col. Cawment, Mr. Macnaghten, Dr. Turroer, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Dalby, and Capt. Blots, proceed in the *Orient*.

Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.—Mr. Dickens, the barrister, thus writes.—On 4th Nov., 1833, the firm of C. M. & Co. confessed judgment in favour of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, with stay of execution till the 5th of January, 1834. If the matter had been contested, Messrs. Gunter and Hooper could not have obtained execution until the 12th January, 1834. The 5th of January fell on a Sunday. On the Monday, in consequence of the favourable situation in which the firm had placed these creditors, they could have issued execution; but Messrs. C. M. and Co. could also have gone into the Insolvent Court and prevented it. You will recollect the reason assigned by them for going into the Insolvent Court. Messrs. C. M. and Co. could have prevented the execution and did not, but on Monday or Tuesday, they paid money on account of part principal, on Wednesday on account of interest, on Thursday on account of costs, and on Friday they went into the Insolvent Court. I never charged this matter as a "breach of trust" in a technical sense, but I charge it as a gross breach of duty to the general creditors. Mr. Cullen, however, says that he has by these operations saved three-fourths of the amount to the general creditors! Let them judge between us.—Mr. W. Blunt thus writes to the Editor of the *India Gazette*.—As the agent of some of the parties referred to in a letter signed by Mr. James Cullen, of the late firm of Cruttenden and Co., which has appeared in your paper of this day, I cannot permit that statement to pass without notice. The order of the Court of Chancery and the instructions of Mr. Cullen's constituents therein referred to, directed the investment of the funds of Sir Alexander Seton's estate in real securities. A part of these funds, amounting to Rs. 37,000, (thirty-seven thousand), were paid to Mr. Cullen at the General Treasury in the month of June last, but were not re-invested. Repeated applications, both personally and by letter, have been lately made to Mr. Cullen by Messrs. Gookrell and Co. and by myself, either to invest these funds in the manner directed, or to deposit them in the Bank of Bengal; but those several applications were without success; although the agents of the parties concerned were amused by promises which have not been fulfilled.

These are facts, which I believe will not be denied—and which, if necessary, can be substantiated on any proper occasion, although I regret extremely the necessity which the letter above adverted to has imposed on me of making this statement.

New Life Assurance Establishment.—We learn that a Committee has been appointed to report upon the expediency of establishing a Life Assurance Society, under the patronage of government, consisting of Messrs. Dorin, Dickens, Trevelyan, Dobbs, Bagshaw, W. Prinsep, Col. Kennedy, Capt. Henderson, and Baboo Ram Komul Sen.

News of the Month.—The attention of government has been, at length, drawn to the abuses in the system of *franking* letters; and an order has been issued that none but communications, *bona fide*, connected with the public service, will be admitted to pass free of postage.—The Agra propositions have been unanimously rejected by the officers at the Presidency. If, however, the ultimate majority of the army should be in their favor, the difficulty of carrying them into execution will remain.—A report prevails that every two regts. of H. M. infantry are to be classed as a *brigade*; each brigade to be commanded by one Lieut.-Col. with the staff of one regiment only.—The Rev. Dr. Parish, chaplain of Agra, has been appointed commissary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the purpose of granting episcopal licences of marriage.—It is rumoured that the 16th Lancers are to be stationed at Agra.—The death of Rammohun Roy was known at Calcutta on the 10th of Feb.—A meeting of the Union Bank proprietors was called for, the 17th Feb., in consequence of a public notice from the Bank of Bengal, restricting the receipt of bank-notes to those of its own issue.—The large three-storied houses, known as "Gordon's Folly," in Hastings-place, which used, in days of yore, to let for 360 and 400 rupees per month, are now offered for 200 rupees per month.—Hastings-bridge is expected to be opened, shortly, to the public: it is already planked over, and the road leading to it is made on both sides; so that it is now accessible to foot-passengers.—This bridge, like the Ochterlony column, was in danger of being left unfinished for want of a small sum, owing to the default of some of the subscribers. One of the subscribers is Mr. Henry Wood, of the Civil Service. Mr. Kyd has added 1200 rupees to the 2000 rupees already given by him.—Sir Edward Ryan con-

tinued severely indisposed, at Madras, on the 19th of Feb.—The importation of indigo to 31st of Jan. is reported at fact. mds. 58768 32 against fact. mds. 118549 28 at corresponding date, last year; and the exports are stated—

	mds.
To Great Britain . . .	31007
To France . . .	19833
To United States . . .	1361
To Persian Gulf . . .	597

Mannde, 52798

Unjustifiable Conduct of the Mauritius Government.—A meeting had been called for 18th Feb., to petition the authorities in England, "to take into consideration the conduct and proceedings of the authorities, in the island of Mauritius, towards Capt. Worthington, of the ship Indian Oak, as tending to destroy the confidence of merchants, ship-owners, and ship-masters, and of all others trading with, resorting to, or residing in the Mauritius, in the purity and impartiality of the customs department of the government of that island, and as tending also to deprive them altogether of the exercise of the right of appeal against acts of abuse, injustice, and oppression. Our predictions of Mr. Jeremy and his creatures, will at last be fulfilled.

We understand that Lieut.-Col. Starling has resigned the service, *Government Securities, 15th Feb. 1834.*

	To buy.	To sell.
6 per cent. loan	24 0	23 0 Pr.
First 5 per cent. loan		
1st Class . . .	2 0	1 8
2d Class . . .	0 12	0 6
3d Class . . .	0 4	Per.
2nd 5 per cent. loan	3 0	4
Third ditto . . .	2 4	1 10
Four per cent.	0 8	1 2 Dis.
Bank Bengal Stock 4900	3900	per sh.
Union Bank . . .	2500	2400 ditto
Bills on London, upon credits, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3d. per 100a rupee—without credit, 2s. 4d.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 15, Mr. L. Magniac to be Magistrate and Collector of Nudda—Mr. R. C. Halkett to be joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of do.—Mr. T. R. Davidson to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagapore—Mr. H. P. Russell to be Magistrate and Collector of Jessore—Mr. H. Nisbet to be Civil and Session Judge of Purneah—Mr. C. La Touche to be Head Ass. to the Magistrate and Collector of Behares—Mr. J. B. Ogilvy, ditto, ditto, of Behar—Mr. M. S. Gilmore, ditto, ditto, of Jessore—Mr. W. Dent to be Civil and Session Judge of Behar—Mr. H. Y.

Hathern to be Magistrate and Collector of do.—Mr. R. Trotter to be Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Behar to be ordinarily stationed at Shergotty.—Mr. A. Lang to be Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Burdwan to be ordinarily stationed at Bishenpore.—Mr. G. W. Batiye to be Head Ass. to the Magistrate, and Collector of Moorshedabad.—Mr. W. M. Drom to be Ass. under the Commisr. of Revenue and Circuit of 14th, or Moorshedabad division.—Hon. E. Drummond, ditto, ditto of 12th, or Monghyr division.—Mr. G. F. Harvey to officiate as Dep. Register of the Courts of Sudder, Dewanny and Nizamut, Adawlut at Pres., and Preparer of Reports during absence of Mr. Udry—21, Mr. A. Reid to be Dep. Collector of Behar.—Mr. C. Whitmore to be Ass. under the Commisr. of Revenue and Circuit of 16th, or Chittagong division.—Mr. J. Curtis to officiate as Additional Judge of Burdwan.—Mr. W. H. Valpy to officiate as Commisr. of 8th, or Benares division, during the absence of Mr. Gorton on leave.—Mr. F. Currie to officiate as Commisr. of 9th, or Goruckpore division, during Mr. Boulderson's absence, and Mr. H. M. Pigou to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Goruckpore in the room of Mr. Currie—28, Mr. S. G. Smith to be Joint Magistrate and Dep. Collector of Bareilly.—Mr. H. Rose to be Head Ass. to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore.—Mr. T. Lewis to be Head Ass. to the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad.—Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Etawah.—Mr. W. Ogilvy to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore during Mr. Cumming's absence—15, Mr. J. W. Salmond to officiate as Deputy Resident at Prince of Wales's Island.—Mr. H. L. Dick, writer, has exceeded the period allowed for the Study of the Native Languages, and has been directed to return to England.—Feb. 3, the Hon. Sir C. Metcalfe, Bart. to be Vice-President in Council and Deputy Governor of Fort Williams during the absence of Lord Bentinck to Madras.—Major J. Sutherland to be Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.—Capt. J. M. Higginson to be Military Secretary and Lieutenant J. H. Smith to be Aid-de-Camp to the Vice-President.—Capt. J. Ludlow, 6th regt. N. I. to attend his Highness the Rana of Oudipore during his pilgrimage to Gya, and back to his Capital, in the room of Capt. Clarkson—the Office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 10th, or Sarun division, shall be

abolished from 1st March, and the 11th and 12th divisions shall comprise the districts specified below, viz. 10th or Patna division, Patna, Behar, Shahabad, Sarun; 12th or Monghyr division, Monghyr, Boglepore, Purnea, Tirboot.—Mr. T. C. Robertson to be Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 19th or Cuttack division.—Mr. H. Swetenham to be Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad.—Mr. F. H. Robinson to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore.—Mr. H. Lushington, ditto and ditto of the N. division of Moradabad.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, ditto and ditto of Subeswan.—Mr. W. H. Tyler, ditto and ditto of Muttra.—Mr. C. W. Truscott to be Joint Magistrate, and Dep. Collector of Muttra.—Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell, Asst. to the Magistrate, and to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.—Mr. T. C. Robertson to officiate as Judge of the Courts of Sudder, Dewanny and Nizamut, Adawlut, at the Presidency.—Mr. J. Master, ditto as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 19th, or Cuttack division.—Mr. C. R. Martin, ditto, as Civil and Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs.—Mr. C. J. Middleton, ditto, as an additional Judge of the Zillah of Dacca.—Mr. G. Mainwaring, ditto, as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 6th, or Benares division.—Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto, as Civil and Session Judge of Meerut.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, ditto, as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 15th Jan., to 11th Feb., 1834.—Ens. G. H. Davidson is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry, vice Nicolay, *desa*.—The reg. order appointing Ens. J. S. Banks to act as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to the 83d regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Sandeman, is confirmed.—Super. Ens. A. M. Becher is appointed to do duty with the 83d N. I. at Cuttack.—Lieut. T. Simpson of 67th regt. N. I. is attached to the Ramghur batt.—Ens. G. Hutebings, of 69th regt. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to the 71st regt. N. I. during the absence on leave of Lieut. G. W. Bishop.—Lieut. H. G. Wilson, 26th regt. N. I. is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Adjutancy of the Corps.—Ass. Surg. R. Foley to officiate as Medical Officer to the Political Agent in Hathorn during the absence of Ass. Surg. Corbet.—Ass. Surg. A. Mackean to officiate as Civil Ass. Surg. at Futtehpore during the absence of Ass. Surg. Madden.—Ens. G. W. R. Tulloch is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry, vice Swin-

ton, retired—Ass. Surg. J. Barker is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Nuddeah, vice Gilmore, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.—The regt. orders appointing Lieut. R. L. R. Charteris to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 65th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Whiteford, and Lieut. H. Wilson to act as Adjut. to 4th regt. N. I. are confirmed.—Ass. Surg. A. Smith is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Jessore, vice Francis, *dec.*—Captain F. Jenkins, 47th regt. N. I. to be Commissioner and Agent to the Gov. Gen. for Assam and the N. E. parts of Rungpore.—Capt. W. Cubitt to officiate as Ass. Secretary to the Government Military Department during the absence of Capt Dalby to Madras.—Capt. F. Gwatkin to be Superintendent of the Stud at Hauper.—Capt. J. Mackenzie to be Superintendent of the Stud in the Central Provinces.—There being no qualified Subaltern Officer present with the 9th regt. N. I. Brevet Capt. J. E. Bruere of 10th is appointed to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to the former Corps, vice Beckett promoted. The order appointing Lieut. H. Rigby to act as Adjut. to the Corps of Engineers, vice Willis, appointed to the Department of Public Works, is confirmed.—Ass. Surg. T. Chapman, M. D. to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Purnea, vice Barker.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to announce that the distribution of the reserved portion of Bhurtpore prize money will be made to the Captors as soon as the necessary statements can be prepared.—Col. Sir J. Dickson, K.C.B. H. M.'s Service is appointed to the Command of the Tenasserim Provinces upon the departure of Col. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B.—*Engineers.*—Lieut. Col. R. Tickell to be Col.—Major J. Cheape to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. C. J. C. Davidson to be Major—1st Lieut. T. S. Burt to be Captain, 2d Lieut. B. W. Goldie to be 1st Lieut., vice Wood, *dec.*—23d regt. N. I. Capt. J. Dunlop to be Major—Lieut. J. Platt to be Captain—Lieut. E. F. Smith to be Lieut., vice Wright retired—2d Lieut. W. Barr is brought on the effective strength of the Artillery.—Ass. Surg. J. M'Cosh to officiate at the Civil Station of Goalparah for Ass. Surg. Fullarton on leave.—Lieut. C. D. Dawkins, 2d regt. L. C. is appointed to the temp. command of the Governor General's Body-guard, vice Honeywood, appointed acting Superintendent of the Mysore Princes.—Capt. W. Turner, 54th regt. N. I. to officiate

as agent for Family Money and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, vice Pogson—Lieut. J. Hamilton, 9th regt. L. C. to officiate as a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, vice Dawkins—59th regt. N. I. Lieut. M. Hyslop to be Interp. and Quart. Mas. vice Winter, to Edrope.—The orders directing Ass. Surg. A. Mackean to relieve Ass. Surg. C. M'Kinnon from the Medical Charge of 43d regt. N. I., and directing the latter to rejoin H. Q. of 2d brig. H. Artillery, and Ass. Surg. D. Brown to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Sylhet during the absence of Ass. Surg. Funnell, are confirmed.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surg. W. S. Sliven, posted to 33rd regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Hunter from 71st to 56th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. A. Dick from 52nd to 71st regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Dunlop from 67th to 52nd regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. W. Dunlop from 56th to 67th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe to the command of 43rd regt.—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter to the command of 74th regt. N. I.—Capt. C. H. Bell from 3rd comp. 3rd batt. Art. to 4th comp. 1st batt.—Capt. W. J. Symons from 4th comp. 1st batt. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.—Ensign G. A. Fisher from 17th to 1st regt. N. I.—Surgeon J. Atkinson from 62nd to 43rd regt. N. I.—Surg. T. E. Dempster from 43rd to 62nd regt. N. I.—Ass. Surg. J. Greig from 43rd to 32nd regt. N. I.—Surg. J. Mellis posted to 7th batt. Art. Dum Dum—Ass. Surg. A. Bryce posted to 50th regt. N. I.—Ass. Surg. F. C. Henderson posted to the Corps of Sappers and Miners.—Ensign R. G. George from 7th to 11th regt. N. I.—Ensign H. M'Mahon from 11th to 7th regt. N. I.—Ensign H. E. S. Abbott remains posted to 74th regt. N. I.—Ensign R. H. Sale is posted to 9th regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surg. C. Robinson—Major A.; Wright from 28th July, 1833; Capt. G. Bryant from 19th Aug. 1831.

INVALIDED.—Lieut. F. Wallace.
FURLOVONS.—Lieut. Col. T. Dundas—Capt. A. T. Davies—Ensign E. S. Capel—Lieut. A. Humfrays to China—Capt. J. H. Vanrenen, (prep.)—Lieut. Col. T. Mufray—Major T. Wardlaw—Lieut. E. Meade—Lieut. B. W. Goldie—Ass. Surg. R. Shaw—Lieut. S. Smith to the Cape—Rev. C. Rawlins—Ensign C. E. Grant—Ensign C. G. Landon—Ass. Surg. H. Donaldson.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Dec. 13th, Belhaven, Crawford, Glasgow—28th, Laurence Gill, Liverpool; Warwick, Gibon,

Liverpool—21st, Ocean, Rance, Mercelles; Golden Fleece, Greaves, Liverp. Childs Harold, Leach, London—24th, John Hayes, Worthington, Liverpool; Malcolm, Eyles, London, Severn Braithwaite, London; Duke of Northumberland, Pope, London—29th, Trinculo Hesse, Liverp. Diadem, Croft, London—Jan. 3rd, D'Auvergne Huquett, London—6th, Isabel, Gornal, Liverpool—17th, Heroine, M'Carthy, London—27th, Roxburgh Castle, Fulcher, London—30th, Sherburne Corbyn, Lond—31st, Earl Eldon, Theaker, London; Asia, Tonge, Liverp—6th, Sterling, Burnett, London—8th, Baretto, Jr. Saunders, London—9th, Annesley, ——— Liverp. Hindostan, ——— London; Royal William, ———, Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 30th, Mr. C. S. L. Kiernan to Miss S. Hedden—Jan. 4th, Ensign A. F. Evans, H. M. 26th Foot, to Miss S. Evans—6th, Mr. J. D'Souza to Mrs. A. I. Turner—8th, at Agra, Mr. J. H. Staines to Miss S. Parsick—11th, at ditto, Lieut. W. H. Nicholets, 29th regt. N. I. to Vittoria Maria, widow of the late W. Russel, Esq.—13th, Mr. C. Townsend to Miss S. M. Paxton; Capt. R. J. Campbell, H. M. 40th Foot, to Miss A. C. Collins—16th, R. Wooldridge, Esq. indigo planter, to Miss E. Garden 18th, at Barrackpore, Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, 34th regt. N. I. to Charlotte, 2nd daughter of the late Col. Jogie, Bengal Army—22nd, at Lucknow, Lieut. W. Blackwood, 58th regt. N. I. to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. G. Moore—25th, Mr. J. T. Currie to Miss J. Mills.—27th, Mr. T. Gurr to Miss M. Dias.—29th, Mr. B. F. Harvey to Miss A. M. L. Heberlet—31st, at Allahabad, Capt. E. J. Watson, 69th regt. N. I. to Jane Campbell, 3rd daughter of the late R. M. Thomas, esq.—Feb. 3, Capt. W. Boothby to Ann Frances, dau. of the late Mr. M. Smith, of Lambeth—4th, Mr. D. Patrick, Jun. to Miss M. Martin—7th, Mr. P. J. De Vine to Mrs. E. Nelson.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 2nd, at Sultanpore, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq. of a son—27th, off Ghazepore, the lady of Major Johnston, H. M. 44th Foot, of a daughter—Jan. 1st, at Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. G. St. P. Lawrence of a daughter—2nd, at Loll Baugh, Mr. A. Burnett of a son—3rd, Mrs. P. Victor of a daughter—6th, Mrs. R. Platts of a daughter—7th, at Chunar, the lady of Surg. A. K. Lindsey of a son—9th, Mrs. James Hill, of a daughter—At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. Burlton of a son—10th, the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq. of a son—11th, at Mow, the lady of Lieut. D. F.

Evans of a son—12th, the lady of Lieut. J. C. C. Wilson of a son; at Berhampore, the lady of Col. Piper, H. M. 28th Foot, of a daughter; the lady of C. Stuart, Esq. of a son; at Bankipore, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq. of a daughter; the lady of Dr. A. R. Jackson of a son; at Allahabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor A. Bethune of a son—14th, at Baitool, the lady of Lieut. C. Brown, 14th N. I. of a son; the lady of R. O'Dowda, Esq. of a son—15th, at Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. H. R. Osborne of a son—17th, Mrs. J. C. Thompson of a daughter; at Chirra Poonjee, the lady of Ass. Surg. H. Chapman of a son—19th at Chandernagore, the lady of Lieut. L. A. Richy of a daughter, who survived only 3 hours—20th, Mrs. M. E. Grant of a son—21st, the lady of H. Hughes, Esq. of a daughter; Mrs. R. Smith of a daughter—24th, the lady of Lieut. S. R. Bagshawe of a daughter, who died on the 25th—27th, the lady of W. H. Uquhart, Esq. of a daughter—Feb. 1st, the wife of S. H. Boileau, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—June 4th, 1833, at Dinapore, Mr. C. Clementine—Dec. 29th, Rosetta Brown, wife of Mr. F. Dornieux, Jun.; Mrs. M. Healy—Jan. 1st, Serjt. H. Carr; at Mhow, Frances Maria, wife of Capt. F. E. Mannigg, 16th regt. N. I.—2nd, Mr. G. G. V. S. Schraut; William, son of Mr. C. Francis; at Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Mr. P. Moseley—4th, at Futtighur, the infant daughter of Serjt. Major P. Lockhart; at Dinapore, Capt. Thomas Edwards; on his way from Neemuch to Agra, Major H. De Burgh, 2nd regt. S. C.; at Meerut, Mr. J. Shiells, Hon. Comp.'s Marine—5th, James, son of Serjt. Capstick—9th, John Bennett, Esq. C. S.; at Agra, Agnes, daughter of Lieut. J. Russell—10th, Mr. James Paschall 14th, Mrs. Jane Macey; James, son of Mr. J. Ross, indigo planter; at Delhi, Charles, son of the late Conductor Housden—16th, Elizabeth Mary, wife of W. H. Twentyman, Esq.—James, infant son of C. B. Francis, Esq.—Miss E. D. Pinto—17th, Miss Amelia Ward—18th, Mr. H. Gawan, Hon. Comp.'s Marine—20th, at Benares, Mr. J. H. Nels—22nd, Col. Thomas Wood, C.B. Engineers—23rd, Mr. L. F. Gomes—25th, at Loll Baugh, Mrs. Anne Burnett—26th, the infant son of Mr. J. Vattiaast—Feb. 1st, George, son of D. E. Neworth, Esq.—3rd, Harriet, relict of the late Mr. T. Higgs—5th, W. Wood, Esq. of Tirhoot—7th, Mary, wife of Mr. John Sinclair.

Madras.

Murder of Capt. J. W. Donelan.—We grieve to have to record the occurrence of an appalling and distressing event in the Fort, on Monday morning; a private soldier having deliberately murdered Captain J. W. Donelan, of H. M. 57th regiment, while on Parade. The private was at the time in the barrack-room, and took his aim at his unfortunate victim through the bars of the window. The ball, we believe, pierced his heart, and he died instantaneously. The only reason assigned by the perpetrator as exciting to the dark deed is, we understand, the ill-fated officer's having, some three years back, stopped his promotion. The man has been handed over to the Civil Power, and will doubtless be tried at the ensuing Sessions.—*Herald*, Jan. 2.

Execution at Madras.—*Delany*, the unhappy soldier that shot Captain Donelan, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be executed. He was accordingly hung in front of the jail on Friday-morning the 16th February.

Lord William Bentinck with Sir F. Adam and the Commander-in-chief were to leave Madras for Bangalore about the 24th February.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

Extraordinary Court-Martial.—Extract, from General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Headquarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 8, 1834. The following extracts, from the proceedings of an European General Court-Martial, holden at Masulipatam on Tuesday the 15th day Oct. in the year of our Lord 1833, and continued by adjournment, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief, are published to the army. Lieut. Richard Samuel Mars Sprye of the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, late Deputy Judge Advocate General, placed in arrest, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, at the requisition of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.—Charge. For scandalous infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.—First instance. In having, at Vizianagaram, on the 23rd May, 1833, when officially employed as Judge Advocate in attendance upon a Native Special Court Martial then and there assembled under the provisions of a proclamation of martial law, endeavoured, by threats, to prevail upon Pasoomoorty Seetaputty,

Vakeel, of Palecondah, to give false evidence, contrary to his conscience and his belief, upon the impending trial of Pedda Juggiah, dancing girl and concubine of Venketputty Kauze, late Zemindar of Palecondah—Second instance. In having, at the same place, on the 24th of the same month, when officially employed as above stated, in a letter bearing a corresponding date, and addressed to William Mason, Esq., collector and magistrate of Vizianagaram, made use of the following expressions:—“As to conviction, I still think I may safely calculate on it, but I shall obtain it on testimony such as he assured no English Court would receive.” Thereby avowing his intention to obtain a capital conviction upon false and insufficient evidence, from the said Native Special Court-Martial, before which the said Pedda Juggiah was then and there about to be arraigned on a charge affecting her life.—Third instance. In having, at the same place, on the 25th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution upon the trial of the said Pedda Juggiah, before the said Court Martial, and when permitted by the said Court to examine in private Pasoomoorty Seetaputty, Vakeel aforesaid, then and there a witness upon the trial of the said Pedda Juggiah, with the understanding, and upon the pledge, that if what he Pasoomoorty Seetaputty said, proved to be a nature to establish the falsity of the signature to certain letters brought in evidence against the prisoner, he, Lieut. Sprye, would call him before the Court to report the same; broken the pledge so given to the Court, inasmuch as the said Pasoomoorty Seetaputty then and there declared to Lieut. Sprye, “that the whole was a conspiracy and a forgery, and that if fair course of trial was pursued it would be so discovered,” and he, Lieut. Sprye, notwithstanding, and without regard to the pledge given, informed the Court that it was needless to communicate, and that he, Lieut. Sprye, was not bound to communicate to the Court what Pasoomoorty Seetaputty had said.—Fourth instance. In having, at the same place, on the same day when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, prolonged the sitting of the said Court upon the trial, after nine at night, although the sitting had extended from nine in the morning; with intent, in so doing, to the manifest denial of justice, “to save by means of the lateness of the hour the remaining witnesses in support of the prosecution,

from the cross-examination to which the other witnesses for the prosecution had been subjected."—Fifth instance. In having, at the same place, on the 29th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, endeavoured surreptitiously to obtain through the President of the said Court, Soobadar Major Abdoolrahman of the 8th regt. of Native Infantry, "the opinion of the Court on the case as it then stood;" although the evidence on the defence had not been concluded.—Sixth instance. In having, at the same place, on the 13th of the same month, when officially employed in conducting the prosecution aforesaid, *tampered* to the manifest denial of justice, with the President of the Court, the said Soobadar Major Abdoolrahman, in order to obtain a verdict of conviction against the prisoner Pedda Juggiah. The above being in breach of the articles of war. By order (Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjut. Gen. of the army.—Fort St. George, 3d Sept. 1833.

The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner Lieut. Richard Samuel Maro Sprye, of the 9th Regt. of Native Infantry, hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion—Finding on the first instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the charge.—Finding on the second instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the charge.—Finding on the third instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the third instance of the charge.—Finding on the fourth instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the fourth instance of the charge.—Finding on the fifth instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the fifth instance of the charge.—Finding on the sixth instance of charge. That the prisoner is not guilty of the sixth instance of the charge. The Court doth therefore most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of all and every part of the charge. (Signed) A. A. ROBERTS, Deputy Judge Advocate General, (Signed) F. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. and President. The Court begs to remark, with reference to its finding on the second instance of charge, that although the writing of the letter is proved, yet as it attaches no criminality whatever to the same, it has recorded a finding of "Not Guilty," (Signed) F. BOWEN, Lieut. Col. and President.

Disapproved.—The Court, upon this trial, has obscured its better judgment,—by admitting on the record, and taking as evidence, a mass of irrelevant matter, which has caused the proceedings to extend to a length probably unparalleled,—by illegally receiving and recording a series of unproved and garbled writings, in great part extracted from a private diary; and by allowing the prisoner unjustifiably to attempt his own vindication, by throwing odium upon parties not before the Court, thereby unjustly admitting the accused to become the accuser. Nothing can be more simple than Lieut. Sprye's case divested of the collateral considerations with which, for sinister purposes, and through the culpable indulgence of the Court, it has been mixed up.—The narrative contained in the letters addressed by him to Brigadier Gen. Taylor, upon which the charge was founded, cannot be misconstrued or mistaken. It exhibits a succession of illegal, premeditated, and underhand practices, employed with the deliberate purpose of obtaining conviction, upon a capital trial, against the consciences of the Court. Either Lieut. Sprye has so acted from the very motives which in his letters he attributes to himself, (and then is he guilty to the fullest extent of all that has been charged against him,) or, otherwise, he must knowingly have misrepresented his own actions, under the flagitious belief that the government of Fort St. George could deliberately intend to take away life contrary to justice; and with the diabolical desire of recommending himself as the ready instrument of government by him supposed so nefariously to intend. In either event, Lieut. Sprye is manifestly unworthy to continue to hold a commission in an honourable service; and it will become my duty, in transmitting the proceedings to the Home Authorities, to bring the particulars of the case before them for their ultimate decision. Lieut. Sprye will be released from arrest; and forthwith proceed to such station as he may select south of Madras, there to reside pending the reference to the Court of Directors. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. Gen. and commander in chief. The General Court Martial of which Lieut. Col. F. BOWEN, 42nd Regiment N. Infantry is President, is dissolved. (A true Extract.) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant General.

Madras, the 6th January 1834.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major R. Hunter from 1st July, 1833; Capt. C. Capt. Swanson from 1st Jan. 1833.

Major J. K. Clibbey from 31st July 1833;
Major H. O'Brien from 20th Feb. 1838.

Promotions.—Lieut. P. Beddingfield;
Capt. C. A. Brown to sea; Lieut. J. T.
Smith; Ensign T. W. Steele; Capt. O.
St. John (pres.); Lieut. Col. H. Bowdler;
Capt. C. Wahab; Lieut. W. A. Orr;
Ensign D. T. Thomson; Capt. R. D. Weir;
Capt. R. E. Boardman; Capt. W. Drake;
Lieut. L. E. Duval; Capt. C. Rockfort;
Lieut. R. S. M. Spry; Surg. C. Searle;
Lieut. J. Mann; Lieut. W. F. Du Pasquier.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—20th Jan. Warrior, Stone, London—29, Hindostan, Redman, Calcutta—Feb. 9, Lady Flora, Ford, Lond.—Lady Macnaghten, Faith, London—11, Madras, Bouch, London—13, John Hayes, Worthington, London—15, Mary Ann, Hornblow, London—20th, H. M. Ship Curacoa, Dunn, Calcutta; 21, Abberton Shuttleworth, London.

The "Allred," Tupley, was to sail early in April.

Marriages.—January 20, at Pondicherry, Ensign E. S. Master, 13th regt. N. I. to Isabella, daughter of the late Capt. Cameron, Bengal Art—22, Mr. D. Isaac to Miss M. Gage—27, Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th regt., N. I. to Jane, daughter of Capt. Prendergast, H. M. Service—31st, Mr. E. Gordon, to Margaret, third daughter of Surg. K. Macaulay—Feb. 3, at Poonamallee, Mr. W. Chapman, to Miss M. Pearce—5th, at Bangalore, Lieut. H. B. Blagg, 7th L. C. to Helen Craick, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. M. Babington—8th, at Trichinopoly, Major W. T. Sneyd, 39th N. I. to Louisa Johnson, 6th daughter of the late Dr. White, Member of the Medical Board.

Births.—January 5th, at Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. J. C. G. Stuart of a son—17th, the lady of Lieut. L. E. Duval of a son—the lady of P. L. Spry, Esq. 35th regt. of a son—22d, at Cochin, the lady of Baron D'Albedyhl of a son—26th, the lady of Capt. T. Locke of a daughter—At Vellore, the wife of Conductor Thorner of a son—27th, the lady of T. G. I. Bruere, Esq. of a son—30th, at Palaveram, the lady of Capt. G. Bods, of a son—At Cuddalore, the wife of Apothecary T. W. Watts of a son—Feb. 7, at Vizianagram the wife of Sergeant J. Dormant of a daughter—8, at Palaveram, the lady of Ass. Surg. C. C. Ligon of a son—14th, the wife of Mr. J. P. Bartels of a son—16th, at Vepery, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Sherman of a son—12th, the lady of Capt. G. Fryer of a son—At Hyderabad, the wife of Mr. H. W. S. Jones of a daughter.

Deaths.—Jan. 4, at Hurne, Conductor D. Carroll—Oct. 12th, Capt. H. W. Lardner, 60th regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Knox, 9th L. C.—Dec. 13, at Trichinopoly, Mr. L. de Rozario—30th, at Yeilgundel, Mr. W. Ignatio—Jan. 9th, At Nellore, Esther French, child of Mr. D. Ross—11th, at Cannanore, Lieut. H. M. Pritchard, 32d regt. N. I.—12th, at Kundnash, Lieut. C. Sherrard, 6th regt. N. I. 13th, at Vepery, Mrs. E. Smith—Mrs. E. L'Etoile—Mr. A. de Souza—15th, at Vizianagram, Capt. G. de Blaquiere, 8th regt. N. I.—16th, at Serrykerry, Capt. D. H. Eaton, 2d regt. N. I.—20th, at Bangalore, Mr. J. Roggie—28th, Fanny, infant daughter of Lieut. H. Power—28th, at Shikarpoor, Margaret, daughter of Serjt. J. L. Degrayter—Feb. 1st, James, only child of Mr. G. W. Van Haelten—3d, the lady of Capt. J. Drever of a son—8th, at Cuddalore, Eliza, wife of Capt. C. Turner, 36th N. I.—10th, Miss A. E. Napier—Mrs. M. M'Kertich—At Vepery, Adelaide, widow of the late Capt. R. Wheeler, of the Nizam's Service—13th, at Tanjore, Mrs. E. Jeremiah—12th, at Bangalore, T. Keigbly, Esq. Superintendent of Police.

Bombay.

Intelligence was yesterday received from the Persian Gulf of a very serious character. Abbas Meerza, the Prince Royal, in whose succession to the throne of Iran the hopes of Persia were centered, has died, leaving the Prince of Shiraz to fight his way to the crown as best he may. All Persia is consequently in a state of anarchy; and such is the insecurity of life and property, that no merchants can carry their goods from Bushire to Shiraz without paying tribute, in the shape of a species of black mail, at every halting place. Bushire, at no time a very magnificent town, is said now to be in a state of ruin and desolation, owing to the condition of the Government as much as the plague. Major Passmore and suite had reached Bushire, and were awaiting dispatches from Tehran. The death of Abbas Meerza, however, would, we should imagine, lead to the adoption of the Horatian maxim—which, Anglicized for the benefit of our female readers, may be rendered, "D—l take the hindmost;—or, in politer phrase, "Sauve qui peut." A Mr. Vigne, a barrister, who has written an excellent book of travels in America, had arrived at Bushire in prosecution of his journey to Bombay, at the bar of which Presidency he is, we believe, about to practise."

THE EAST INDIA MAGAZINE;

COLONIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

THE WORKING CLASSES. •

Society, in Great Britain, France, and a small other portion of Europe, rests on a far different basis from what it has rested in any previous period. In these countries, there is no longer the degraded caste of serf, or *roturier*; the terms are exploded, and all men are elevated to at least the *nominal* grade of freemen. This supposes an order in the political fabric, different from anything which has before existed. It supposes the admission of a wider theory of justice, a closer approximation to that condition of political enfranchisement which is necessary to the power and solidity of states. It is an advance in the great march to the goal of human emancipation—a step to the summit of freedom; but, after all, a *single* advance—but a step—which must be followed by a succession of infinite steps before the object can be attained, or the hope consummated. ••

Nominally, there are no slaves amongst us: even the suspicion would alarm us. Englishman, in our minds, is another name for freeman. The air of England is deemed sufficient to loosen bonds, were they bound by the hands of Samson. All this is good that it should be so. To imagine, to call men free is one means of bringing about the result. But while the theory is this, what is the fact? It is into the latter we shall enquire.

A stranger, in visiting our shores, comes under the assurance, that the spectacle which awaits his eager eyes, is a people, from the prince to the peasant, free! He advances; the first indications of this state of freedom rise before him; he meets activity, industry, enterprise; what appear to him beautiful instances of social order,—tranquillity in the aspect of things, regularity in the concerns of business, and a look of domestic ease and comfort, singularly expressive of happiness and prosperity. His anticipations seem fulfilled, when, taking

a wider circumference of view, suddenly he is startled into disappointment, for the same features are here, which he calculated were remote ; the same gorgeousness on the one hand, and squalid misery on the other, which he hoped to have found only in Russia, or under governments professedly despoticisms. He looks farther into the character of our institutions, and what is his astonishment on discovering that the soul, the moving principle of the entire system is monopoly !—monopoly in its worst, most varied and most minute forms—monopoly gigantic as leviathan, and, again, minute as to enter the most narrow details of life. Thence he reasons from the cause, when he observes the effect ; when he sees pomp the inheritance of the *few*, and penury the destiny of the *many*. All Englishmen, he argues, are free. And so deep-seated is the prejudice, that even still he encourages it,—he encourages it till he descends to the Working Classes, then he flings it from him, aye, flings it with irony and disdain !

In the term Working Classes, we include all producers and distributors of the nation's wealth. In these classes, of course, are numbered the millions ; in the others, all others that in the state have existence, those few, those insignificant few, who, idle, and pampered, and profligate, have had the craft, and abused the power, of directing the whole wealth of the country into their hands, of forcing it into channels subservient alone to their purposes,—purposes re-acting to the support of again, *their* influence and aggrandisement. The Working Classes, in brief exposition, may be designated the *Poor* ; the classes, in surplus above them, the *Rich*. To this division has society in this country at length arrived ! That injustice brought to a farther extreme, that an order of circumstances more unnatural, more imminently perilous ; more to be deprecated and feared ever existed, we have yet to learn. Imagination can picture to itself nothing more dark than what must necessarily end in being the result ; it is a political landscape more hung in gloom than those shadowed forth by the wild and melancholy genius of Salvator ; it chills, to contemplate ; harrows up, to gaze upon !

Who are the Working Classes ? The Working Classes, besides being the *millions* and the *poor*, are those who are

destitute of *political* rights. By *political* rights, we mean those grand and fundamental rights included in the term *self-government*; or, in other words, the power to assist in the formation of the laws, either personally, or by proxy. This is the cause—the one paramount, all sovereign cause—of the degradation of those Classes. Till they recover these rights, they will never be other than what they are. Till they shall have established Universal Suffrage, they must infallibly remain the victims to that old tyranny, which for centuries has warred against every principle of right, reason, and humanity. It would be easy to shew, how perfectly the want of this *political* power has operated, undividedly, to the present contingencies; how the exclusion of one portion of the community from the privilege of enacting the laws which obtain over it, has thrown an unequal, consequently injurious, degree of power into the scale against it; how the march of liberty has been impeded by it; how it is the one deep, radical cause of the evils which at this moment abound in, and even threaten, the empire to its downfall. Suffice it to say, that whatever the misfortunes of the Working Classes, they will never be relieved from them, till Universal Suffrage be the remedy applied. All other modes of redress are partial; this strikes to the heart; laying bare, and applying the unction to the disease at its core.

Strange it is, and hard at first sight to apprehend, or believe, that, "*labour* being the only source of wealth," the *labourers* should be the only members of the community destitute of wealth. Yet, is the position true. In the agricultural districts, the poor and pennyless are those who "till the land, and plough;" the idle and luxurious, those to whom the result of this toil is gathered, in all the possible forms of wealth. Again, amidst the great sites of our commercial opulence,—within the circles of those factories of industry and invention, which have filled the world with their products, and no less surprised it by the beauty and variety of their fabrics, is it not true, that the *producers* of all these beautiful materials—the *creators* of this prodigious wealth, are plunged into such want and wretchedness, that, compared, the condition of the Russian serf is preferable? Now, to produce a

state of things so utterly terrible and unnatural, some tremendous error must have existence. It is impossible to deny, it strikes home to the heart, at once. There must be some secret, latent cause, why the Rich are the Idle, and why the Labourers are the Poor. And it must be equally evident, that while such a state of things exists, the labourers may for ever go on producing, still steeped in poverty to the lips—and the idle go on for ever in their career of indolence, and yet acquire even increasing riches. For this, also, is incontrovertible, that profits, under the present system, rising, wages fall; wherefore, it is deducible to mathematical certainty, that although the wealth of the nation may be increased, illimitably beyond what it is at present, yet, that the Working Classes will not be benefited by it—but, on the contrary, will sink deeper and deeper into want and ruin.

The truth of this opinion is corroborated by the frightful increase in the poor-rates. Within the last twenty years, how immeasurably has the aggregate wealth of the country increased, and, yet so has pauperism in the same measure! What then, is this, but expressive of the position we have taken, that the Working Classes, to better their condition must apply a remedy at the root of the system itself? It is ludicrous to follow the ravings of those who, out of their partial and shallow views of things, pronounce *this* the evil, and *that* the cure; enumerating ten thousand individual causes for one effect, or ascribing ten thousand effects to as many multiplied causes. Out of such a chaos, whence is a true opinion to be derived? for, in one breath we are told, the poor-laws are the cause of the distress—that the system of taxation and the corn laws are the causes of the distress—that free trade is the origin of the distress; again, that *want of an extension of commerce* is the cause—that the church—tithes—the aristocracy—and then the monied men are the causes whence have flowed those great evils, and which evils can never be restrained till these things shall be done away with—first partially, then entirely. We do not differ *in toto* from these views; we most fully enter into the majority of them, but we pronounce these to be the *secondary* causes, not the first, and general, and abstract cause of

the ills with which this country is so tortured and oppressed. That *first* cause we have before spoken of, but from the incalculable importance of which, are led again to designate—and that cause we boldly pronounce to be, the want of political power among the people! In the absence of their possessing this power, a system of the worst—most unequal—most flagitious laws have been established. It is from these laws their misfortunes are derived. The party that hold the political power of the state have formed laws exclusively to its own advantage; consequently, the laws are partial, detrimental to all, save those who formed them, productive of the unnatural grades in society which exist, making this class rich and powerful—that, poor and prostrate. The first step to the correction of such a system, is the abrogation, it is manifest, of the system itself; in other words, the restoration of the people to their political rights. Those laws, those base, foul, and partial laws must therefore be swept away before *real* good of any order can result; and they will never be swept away before the right of universal suffrage shall be established, which giving to every man a vote in the commonwealth, is the only sure means of leading to a condition of circumstances which shall be free and equal to all.

Taking the taxes as the cause of the distressed condition of the mechanics, agriculturists, artisans, shop-keepers, and of those altogether included in the class of operatives of every description, yet, for a moment suppose, that the fifty millions sterling now poured annually into the public exchequer were converted into one, will any man, capable of entertaining the subject, lay his hand upon his heart, and declare that such a change, while the laws regulating capital remain the same, would improve the prospect of the working classes? We assert it an impossibility. The classes who would benefit by it, are those into whose lap now roll the immense divisions of wealth called rent and profits; viz. the landlords and the capitalists. The repeal even of the whole amount of taxes would be to the former as an increase of rent, to the latter, as an increase of profits; the working classes might go, whither they are going as it is, to ruin, and

yet deeper ruin, or to events assuming such an aspect as would make the soul of the veriest anarchist quake. Wherefore to talk of the taxes oppressing the people, is to talk mere vanity and, fiction; and as with the taxes, so with all those matters individually considered, whether it be the pension-list, the civil-list, or the church. But it is important we should be understood: we do not wish, were the system in itself altered, to distract the attention of the people from carrying reform also into those particulars; the taxes then might be cut down to their just amount—the pension-list crushed—the civil-list probably reduced to half its present extent, and the revenues of the church annihilated and applied to purposes of national, political, moral, and scientific instruction. What we urge is—that, while the basis of things is wrong, nothing can be gained by applying healing measures at the surface; nothing can be gained, that is by the people, by those classes whose cause it is we only advocate, by those topical, superficial reforms, called reduction of the taxes, change in the administration of the poor-laws, or change in the *members* of the Administration itself. It is not Lord Grey we care for seeing go out of office, or Lord Melbourne's entrance into it; but it is those laws, those corrupt and partial laws, which inflict upon us pain to see in operation—pain which crucifies, and makes us writhe to the very soul.

Would we could inspire the breasts of our whole countrymen with sentiments corresponding to our own on this vital and transcendent subject! Would to God we could bring them to see the actual cause of their distresses, and influence their zeal till they should have the nerve and heroism to proceed with the work of their regeneration with one aim, and in a spirit of one accord! Would we could see their hosts united like legions, the fire of patriotism gleaming from their eye, the might of majesty in their tread, going forth to bring despotism low, and to unfurl the banner of true and the only one pure principle of liberty! Would we could see this, and our task would be done, our heaven gained! But despair we do not. The progress, though unseen, is not slow; it is underground, deep, and for the present, perhaps, out of sight; but let not tyranny flatter itself—the progress to this grand and

almighty liberty is going on certainly, steadily, invincibly. Never were the people so alive to the horrors of their condition as at this moment they are. Never was their intelligence so vast; never, their spirit so firm, and, in its purpose, more wisely directed. Reform will come—will come at last! It is now a murmur, but it is swelling to a thunder-blast.

There is one subject, however, to which we must again return—it is this—At every new election let the people—and by the people, we can mean none other than the Working Classes—let them take care in what manner, *on whom* their vote shall be bestowed. True, they have neither the ballot to protect them, nor universal suffrage to strengthen them, but, by exerting double vigilance and energy even those points will be gained by them—must ultimately be gained by them, will they but be resolute now. At least, let them not disregard the small portion of political power that pertains to them; it is, after all, the only real portion of power they in fact possess. In a state, the basis of all right is political. Social rights have no guarantee so long as they are not combined with political. Political right signifies the power to frame laws, to participate in the work of the national legislation. A man not possessing this right is virtually a slave. How many among the Working Classes who do not possess it? But the Working Classes, to the last man among them, must possess it; and then, those vile monopolies of the land and commerce which, so foully oppressing them, are the cause of all their calamities—will be eradicated, and in their stead will be freedom—freedom the widest and the most comprehensive! “Maxims,” says an eloquent writer “more pernicious than the plague, earthquakes, or conflagrations were long reckoned beneficent by ages which esteemed themselves enlightened.” But, mark!—

“The croaking raven doth bellow for revenge!”

THE MAURITIAN TYRANT!—JEREMIE, AGAIN!

The age is corrupt—the world must be degenerate to its very core—or, would such a man—would Mr. Jeremie be to this day reckoned among its rulers? We put this question deliberately, dispassionately; for, after the traits we have

brought forward of his character—the acts we have recorded of his administration, what but the most unblushing despotism on the one hand, or the most despicable servility on the other, could endure an hour's prolongation of it?

Sir W. Nicolay, the mild, the incapable, *nominal* Governor of the Mauritius, is *not* the Governor of the Mauritius; the sole and only Governor of the Mauritius is the Whig hireling and *expulsed* judge of St. Lucia, John Jeremie! What a disgrace on the Cabinet of Lord Grey that appointed, and even re-appointed such a man! and what a seal of reproach on the Cabinet which succeeds it, if the 'recal of the tyrant be not its immediate work. Not a month, but some fresh act of delinquency calls for the repetition of complaint; not a Mauritian, nor even an Indian journal comes before us but teems with the recurrence of this man's atrocity. All the varied modes of inflicting insult and tyranny he seems curiously to have studied, to their nicest and broadest shades, and then brought into operation with the systematic daring of a Turpin, and the remorseless cruelty of a Jeffery.

We shall preface nothing more, but proceed in giving the outline of a case which, if it do not produce the effect of determining the home government to the instantancous recal of Mr. Jeremie, will that of creating a feeling of such insuperable disgust in the public mind, that to the latter we shall leave it.

The affair relates to an Englishman, whom the Mauritius government (Mr. Jeremie of course being the head) sentenced to a fine of a thousand uollars, and imprisonment in the jail of the Mauritius for two years, for having petitioned the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, through the Mauritian authorities, to revoke a sentence of fine and confiscation passed upon him by the Court of Vice-Admiralty on that Island.

This is the outline—now, for a more circumstantial detail. A Captain Worthington is the individual whom the matter involves. During a period of six and twenty years he had been constantly voyaging between the Indian Presidencies and the Mauritius, and in each of these places had established a character of unimpeachable integrity. In April of last

year he arrived from Calcutta, in the ship *Indian Oak*, at Port Louis, and presenting himself at the custom-house made the necessary declaration relative to his cargo. He informed Mr. Cunningham, the collector, that it was composed of 7,000 bags of rice, and that there was no other *merchandise* on board. The ensuing day the Captain requested permission to land a basket of potatoes for his table. This request was refused! We do not pause to comment on the *manner* in which it was refused—although even the *manner* is stated to have been sufficiently offensive; let it suffice that the request, the request of asking permission to land a *basket of potatoes* is refused! Captain Worthington did—and would not any man, we ask, have become indignant at such treatment? The Captain utters some angry word—it is reported to the government; and the government directs five assistants of the custom-house to repair on board the *Indian Oak*, and seize whatever they should find in excess of the 7,000 bags of rice. What they seized is scarce worth our while to relate here; but the remark is called for, that what was seized was property belonging, not to the Captain, but to the second officer. Nevertheless it was seized; a prosecution commenced against the Captain in the Court of Admiralty, and as this Court, conformably to its principles, takes cognizance only of the fact, not of the intention, the goods seized were sentenced to confiscation, and the Captain in a fine of £500! Of this injustice, the flagrant injustice and iniquity of bringing the case into the Court, but one opinion can exist; and if alone it be not sufficient to prove the vindictive spirit of the Mauritian government, then no act which ever issued from any source is base enough to be execrated. To put this assertion beyond a doubt, Captain Worthington addresses the Governor himself. Now, the Governor, in virtue of the prerogative with which he is invested, had power to remit the sentence of the Court; but this, notwithstanding the circumstances alleged by the Captain, the Governor most *high-mindedly* refuses to do. The ship is about to proceed again to India, when the departure of the Captain is opposed. He is obliged to deposit the fine, before he is permitted to

leave the island—this is but a tithe of the entire proceeding ; but what impression is this even calculated to leave upon the blessed government which exists in our colonies. After this, what is to be thought of the *immaculate* and *lenient* Jeremie?

Captain Worthington proceeds to Calcutta, where, the greatest interest being excited on the subject, he is induced to give a detailed exposition of the affairs to the leading political journal there, the *India Gazette*. The *Gazette* offers a few well-tempered, just, admirable comments on the circumstance ; and with which Captain Worthington, returning to the Mauritius, sends it, with a detailed statement of his case, in the form of memorial, to the government, requesting its transmission of the documents to the Lords of the Treasury in this country. The Colonial Secretary, in the name of his Excellency, acknowledges the receipt of the documents, with an assurance to the Captain that they shall be transmitted by the earliest opportunity. Imagine, then, the astonishment of the Captain, when, six days later, he receives a requisition from the King's Advocate, in which he is accused of having, in the documents sent for the transmission of the government, defamed and injured the government, the Judge of Admiralty, the Collectors of Customs, the Court of Admiralty, and the Administration of the Customs ! To the requisition is appended a summons to appear at the criminal police, to shew cause why he should not be sentenced to two year's imprisonment, and fined 1000 dollars ! The Captain is arrested, imprisoned at the police, and not released till he has found security for the thousand dollars. The case is tried before the Mauritian authorities ; the question is carried by the government, and Captain Worthington is now incarcerated in the dungeons of the tyrant Jeremie ! We have confined ourselves to a recital of facts. Will the Home Government for the Colonies now open its eyes to the truth ? Will the Home Government for the Colonies recal Mr. Jeremie ? We make this proposition in a resolute, fearless, unyielding spirit. We simply ask,—will government recal this base and revengeful man ? For the present, we say no more ; but it is not a subject on which we have nothing more to urge :—a future moment will shew.

A VOYAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—MADEIRA.— PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

BALL, ON BOARD THE FRIGATE O. G., OFF SIMON'S TOWN.

OH, what a laughing life to give oneself to the blue, rich, jocund billows of the ocean, to let them carry us whither they list—whither the free, sporting elves of the wind directeth ! To be borne, now hither, now thither on their clear, crystalline, beautiful bosom—like themselves bounding onward with hope, awakening at every moment to novelty, and, yet, chasing novelty ever before one ! Oh, who would care to be chained to one spot of earth, though sipping in the nectar and ambrosia of Elysium, while a whole world lay stretching to the view, endless in its modifications of the beautiful ! The soul, one would think, would sigh through its slavery, till it had burst its bonds—till it had followed the clouds in their flight, overhanging and surveying every cliff and cavern, river and glen, throughout the entire domain of this gorgeous creation. Oh, for *me*—give *me* the skies, and gales and billows of the ocean—and its pavillions of clouds, and its coral sea-caves, and its thousand isles of beauty and perfume ! And, oh ! on what a moment was it my eyes were ravished by that ocean-gem—tranquil and luscious-zoned Madeira ! laved by the Atlantic wave, purple to its summit with the grape, sleeping, like a mermaid, on the waters—calm, soft, melting, voluptuous ! The sun not set, but setting, suffused the heavens with ten thousand exquisite and tender tints—tints that were not deep but delicate to faintness—perceptible to the fancy rather than the eye. There was indeed one broad expanse of the heavens, where the orb was sinking, and *that* was like a sea of molten gold ; but, above and beyond it, there was a dewy blue, and shades of every colour in the rainbow—but these were pink instead of crimson, and straw-colour, sapphire, and amethyst, instead of those deeper and of less melodious tone. A breeze sprang up, too, but it was bland, and kissed rather than ruffled the surface of the flood ; it invited us ashore — ; we put our foot into a lighter barque, and, landing, gave ourselves up to the intoxication of treading those shores of beauty. * * * * *

But, oh, for the ocean, and its infinity and freedom ! Again,

away! the sails spread full to the joyous coming gale, the gaze of summer in the sky, the sea-gull skimming the liquid heights, and the dolphin shooting through the briny currents of the deep. Oh, for the ocean, its infinity and freedom! Hours have I spent upon the ship's poop, lost in easy indolent meditation—now watching the vessel's wake, now following the tortuous pursuings of the finny tribe. Sometimes, mine eye, arrested by the stately and slow progress of that phenomenon, yclept “Portuguese man-of-war;” then, suddenly attracted by the leap of the flying fish, then by the momentary exit from its element of the huge dimensions of a shark, then of a grampus, till, finally, again engrossed by the graceful evolutions and wondrous brilliancy of the dolphin. Hours have I passed, no companion but the breeze, no book, save the inward one of mine own entranced, fascinated thought. In such a moment it is impossible to convey an idea of the effect arising from the cry of “land!” it is enchantment risen to its plenitude; it is the madness of excitement at its height. Thus it was, when the shout of “land!” rang from the ship's centre to its base—all, to the most sluggish, crowded to the deck. At first, a faint speck only was visible, but presently it grew to a gigantic summit, till, losing itself among the clouds, there was not one so stupid but who knew it for the Peak of Teneriffe.*

It is thus a voyage at sea has its delights. To those whose felicitous temperament enables them to draught pleasure from the unmingled cup of nature, “the sea! the sea!” has rapture to the brim. After this, we were seven weeks and upward in reaching the Cape. We had little adverse wind—we had little wind at all; a circumstance from which we suffered unmercifully as we approached the Line. The rites to the God of the trident were performed; a rueful ceremony, which made the tars laugh, at an expense of oaths in volleys from the land-lubbers.

“For some must *gain*, while some must *weep*,
Thus runs the world away.”

* This peak rises to a height of 12,072 feet. It is computed to be a mile and a-half perpendicular from the sea. It forms one of the group of the Canaries: on its very summit is a volcano: in shape it resembles a sugar-loaf, from which it derived its name.

It was the middle of July, the very depth of the Cape winter,—as we neared that fierce and terrible promontory. The weather was drear, comfortless, and tempestuous—the atmosphere was enveloped in fog; there fell a heavy sleet; the blast came in sudden and sweeping gusts; and the floods, rising to heaven in their wrath, seemed up-turned from their lowest depths. The roar of the elements was tremendous! the surge lashed, and writhed, bubbled and boiled in its fury—and the howl, now bellow of the wind, as it drove headlong over the deep, was chilling and affrightening. Night was fast closing in upon us; and, as the gale at every moment heightening, one might hear the orders flying, hoarse and swift, to reef this sail, to furl that, “to set her about,” “to let her swing on her way,” “to let her scud with the breeze.” The Captain, although a man of stout heart, and the highest scientific attainment, it was evident had a wrinkle or two of more thought on his countenance than usual. His charts were spread out upon the cuddy table, and to which, from quarter to quarter of an hour, he referred, manifestly with a look of growing impatience and anxiety. To bed, not one among us went that night. The women, I observed, were all pale—and the men congregated around the dining-table, telling fearful tales, and calling for more punch. I, however, was aloft.—I, revelled in the din and havoc of the elements.—I, was carried on by the wildness of the excitement:—to me, it was intoxication, the delirium of joy, the tumult of some enmaddening, rapturous passion. Peril, what was it to me?—the more the hurricane raged, the lightning flared, the thunder and the wind roared, the more I felt the might of the joy that was upon me. I saw a boy climb to the main-top mast, he had been ordered there to secure a loose tackling—he would not have gone could he have helped it; the night was dark to pitchiness, but, by the light of the binnacle, I was enabled to detect a large tear that was rolling down his cheek. There was no moment for delay, the order given must be executed, so, away went the boy.—It was a boy that had entertained me with everlasting stories of his mother and his home, and who told me of the dread he had that he should never return to them.—The boy went up—I watched him;

he had gained the first steeple, now flew on to the second ; had put his foot upon the yard, had grasped the tackling, when—when—but my brain reels—for what I heard was a sullen fall, and then a gurgling in the waves. * * * *

Our destination was not Cape Town, but the spacious and magnificent Simon's Bay—how serene and superb the morning we entered it ! The first object, after the sterile and frowning aspect of the hills and the little town built on the very edge of the bay, like a margin to a wide and smooth-stretching carpet, that attracted us was his Majesty's Frigate, the O. G. As she had been but two months on the station, her home-fit was perfect—her complement of men and officers was unimpaired ; her pennant waved, and, with her six and forty guns, she looked one of the most brilliant things the British Navy might boast. Two days after our arrival in the harbour her officers invited us to a ball on board of her. It was an entertainment in honour of the marriage of one of their head-mess-mates—nothing more successful was ever attempted. Whatever the colony afforded of rank, beauty, elegance, and festivity was there assembled. The whole upper-deck was canopied for dancing. The *coup d'œil*, after mounting the ship's side to arrive at it, was picturesque to a point, that has left its effect on my mind to this moment. A profusion of lights and flowers won homage from the eye in all directions. Then, there were the brilliant dresses of the ladies, and the still more brilliant scarlet and gold of the crowds of military—the less showy, but, perhaps, more classic, and certainly more patriotic costume of the naval officer rose also into striking relief ; its colour of that deep and peculiar blue set off even by the single epaulette, which is the insignia of a lieutenant, could scarcely fail to rivet the attention of the careless—how much more the eye, and, perhaps, the heart of a woman-novice of sixteen.

The music was excellent, and the waltzing and quadrilling gay and graceful as the lively and elegant excitements which lent their aid could render them. I shall not pause to describe the glittering hosts of men and women individually. The Commodore, could my pen be guilty of so grave an offence, should be singled out for the stiff and unyielding pomp of

his movements in the waltz, and, his daughter, for the lustre of her youth and beauty. The midshipmen—whole scores of them, we would have immured from the danger likely to have resulted from the facetious gallantry of their manners and the floods of light bursting from so many of the dark orbs among them; and, as to the Dutch-spun fair ones that figured there, we would deliver them to the god Hymen, himself, without saying any thing to Venus, or the droll Cupid. There were those, although, whom we *might* lay our emphasis upon—whom we *might* single as bearing off the triumph of the evening—these were the contrasts of each other; mutual antitheses. Of the one, I shall say nothing; of the other, that she was all brilliancy, and youth, and beauty! perhaps, the first night she was in a ball-room—so youthful did she seem; and so shy, blushing, timid—and so exquisitely beautiful. Her dress was the contrast of her style of beauty—the former, simplicity; the latter, rich, and already heightening almost into gorgeousness—all I can remember of the first is, that it was of some order of light, pure, diaphanous white. She had black slippers, a very simple wreath of roses entwined with her careless-flowing, profuse raven tresses; and which appeared to define more splendidly the outline of her juvenile but sumptuous brow. I never saw her smile but I thought of the moonlight glancing athwart a parterre of flowers. Her nose was like what the painters give to Anne Boleyn; but it was her large, dark, rolling melancholy eye, with its cumbrous lid and sweeping lash, that I shall never forget, or ever be able to describe. In the dance, I watched her movements: there were others who glided through its mazes with a look of higher enjoyment; for, about *her*, there was that which was in her eye, a melancholy subdued and subduing. In the gun-room a splendid collation awaited us. I cannot say we descended to it in pairs; for to one lady there were six, or, at all events, four gentlemen; and the latter naturally thronged in bevvies to bask “neath the sunny smiles of those beings of the soul.” All went off with dazzling *eclat*—but when it would have gone off at all, had it not been for the incipient rising of one of the most terrific tempests ever known even in this region of storms, would be impossible to predict. But the ship already rocked like a cradle; and, at broad four

in the morning, boatful after boatful reached the strand, just in time to run up to Oddy's hotel, ere the waves began to buffet, and the winds to rave.

THE LETTERS OF "RATIO."

To the Editor of *Alexander's East India Magazine*.

London, 18th July, 1834.

SIR,—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine from its first establishment, and have found it to contain more valuable information, not only on India and our Colonies, but on all matters of general interest, than any of its contemporaries. I agree with its principles, and admire the zeal, firmness, and ability with which they are advocated. Having paid this brief and just tribute to the merit of your periodical, I may the more freely express my deep mortification, that any and so much of your valuable space, for the last few months, should have been sullied by the drivellings of a dotard, or the frothings of a fool. What else are the letters bearing the signature of RATIO? It were needless to observe they are opposed to the principles of your Magazine, for they are the antitheses of common sense.

In one place, your sage correspondent asserts the old Tory doctrine "that idle expenditure increases wealth—ergo, the extravagance of the government conduces to the prosperity of the governed." Locke would call this madness,—a just conclusion from a false premise. But Folly claims RATIO for her own; and the assertion that DEBT is CAPITAL, and the application of this postulate to Great Britain—to Great Britain, above all countries, whose debt was contracted, not in the development of natural resources, but in the maintenance of unjust wars—brands RATIO as a FOOL. To this point he stands, and complains of Mr Grant "*using as his own, without acknowledgment,*" those views which he had impressed upon that most astute statesman. This is certainly unpardonable in Mr. Grant, who had no need to borrow RATIO's fooleries to establish his own imbecility.

I am unwilling to trespass on your space, and still more to follow the insane wanderings of RATIO! who, if he have a spark of reason, will ask himself,—from what sources an extravagant government must be supplied? Is a nation without debt, consequently without capital? Have the funded debts of Great Britain, or British India, been applied to national purposes? Is wealth generated by the extravagance of the idle, or by the exertions of the industrious?

Is not his vindication of extravagant expenditure and enormous debts, as sapient as the reply of the drunken miller, who, when remonstrated with for scattering his flour on the highway, observed, in a style as grave and didactic as RATIO's, "*unless you sow, expect not that you will reap.*"

If the answers to these queries do not stop RATIO's ravings, pray let his lucubrations in future bear their true signature. STULTUS may serve your readers as *caveo* of his nonsense.

I may add, I know RATIO only through your Magazine; in which, as matter of justice, I claim the insertion of this letter.

I have the honor to be,—A CONSTANT READER.

SLAVERY IN ASSAM AND SYLHET.

To assist us in bringing to light the extent of Slavery in India, we have been favoured with a copy of a report on the subject, which was prepared by the late Mr. David Scott, Agent to the Governor General in the Eastern Provinces. The report was addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government; but, we believe, was never sent in. It is therefore an original document, and we can vouch for its authenticity.

"I have now the honour to submit a report on the state of Slavery in Assam, called for by your letters of the 30th of April and 16th of September last, to which I have considered it proper to add a report from the Magistrate of Sylhet on the same subject, in consequence of its appearing from some of your despatches that government was impressed with a belief that the condition of civil life in question was peculiar to, or much more prevalent in Assam than in other parts of the British territory in India, throughout which, including the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, I need not say that slavery, as being consistent with the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, is necessarily legal, and every where practised more or less.

"2d. For an account of the general condition of the slaves in Assam and Sylhet, I beg to refer to the accompanying copies of letters from the magistrates of those districts.—In the Zilla of Sylhet, where slavery appears to prevail to an unusual extent, probably in consequence of the preponderance of the Mahomedan religion, and perhaps the easy circumstances of a large portion of the community constituting the independent landholders, the proportion of slaves to free men would appear to amount to nearly 20 per cent. In lower Assam, Captain White states the proportion to be about 8 per cent., but there appears to me to be some material error in this calculation, and I have reason to think, that when the further explanation I have called for is received, it will be reduced to about one half.

"3d. In the estimate of the number of slaves made by the magistrate of Sylhet, and also, I conceive, in that for Assam, where the number is stated at 27,000, bonds-men are included, or persons mortgaging themselves for a sum of money, but retaining the right of redemption on repayment of the same; but, as such persons are not slaves in the proper sense of the word, the following observations are not intended to apply to them, but to that portion of the servile class who are irredeemably sold together with their posterity.

4th. Slavery being consistent with the Hindoo law, and the precept of making donations of slaves to pious men being frequently

repeated, it must have been practised by that people from the remotest period.—In Assam, however, the practice was considerably checked by a fiscal regulation, which forbids the sale of males on account of their being subject to a capitation tax. This prohibition does not extend to females, who may sell themselves, if of full age, or be sold by their parents, provided the contract entered into be valid agreeably to the Hindoo law.

“5th. With exception to a few Naga female slaves that were valued as curiosities, and presented by the mountain chiefs to the king of Assam, the people of that country do not appear to have imported slaves. They were brought up in the house of the owner, or transferred by one master to another, or procured by purchase from the parents; while grown up women sometimes sold themselves.

“6th. By the Hindoo law, a free woman marrying a slave becomes herself a slave, and gives birth to a servile progeny; but although this is the law both in Bengal and Assam, masters in the latter country frequently permit their slaves to marry free women, upon a special contract with the girl's father that the progeny shall be free. In cases of doubt the ordinary rule is, that the children follow the condition of the parent with whose relations the family resided; a female slave giving birth to free children, if she marry a free man and reside in his house, while they would be slaves if the husband went to live with her. A good deal of litigation takes place in Assam on this subject, and as the purgunnah Chowdrees and corporations are very jealous of the abstraction of any portion of the male population, and their detention as slaves, which would exonerate them from the payment of their quota of the purgunnah rate, there is no danger of a man being unjustly debarred of his freedom, and it even sometimes happens, that a person who professes himself to be a slave, is emancipated by decree of Court at the suit of the purgunnah corporation, a fact which of itself shews how trifling an evil servitude is considered in Assam.

“7th. The price of a slave averages from 10 to 60 rupees; and, in addition to the causes of variation assigned by Captain White, it is mainly influenced amongst the Hindoos in the case of domestics by their caste, those being of course of the greatest value, whose purity of birth enables them to hand water, without contaminating it, to the higher classes. When ill used by their mistresses, Hindoo girls of this description will sometimes, to spite them, forfeit their caste, by some unclean act, and the mistress is often brought upon her knees before a domestic of value, to prevent the execution of such a threat.

"8th. The real value of slaves, except for domestic purposes, is very little, as farm business is conducted in Assam. They are usually exceedingly idle; and when they become numerous, the master is even put to expense on their account, as he must, under all circumstances, feed them, and provide for the expenses incidental to their births, marriages, deaths, and all other religious ceremonies, which they perform with the same regularity as the free population. To sell them is considered highly discreditable and indicative of the total ruin of the master; and, under such circumstances, it is not improbable, that masters might be occasionally induced by the means suggested by Captain White, to emancipate a portion of their slaves.

"9th. In the poor and middling families, the slaves and bondsmen are treated like the other inmates, the same mess serving for the whole household; and both mistress and maid being entirely clothed in homespun manufactures. Amongst the rich, they often obtain great influence, and rule the family affairs in the capacity of dewans: such persons frequently possess, by sufferance, farms and slaves of their own, and they are sometimes to be seen in Assam riding in a sort of palaukeen, dressed in English shawls, &c. in the style of the vakels and officers of our courts of justice.

"10th. The practice of making concubines of their female slaves, and of bringing up the offspring of such connections along with their other children is not uncommon amongst the nobles, and even the kings of Assam, to whom, in the public estimation, these domestics are often greatly superior in purity of birth, and the servile class are consequently in general treated by their masters with a degree of consideration, familiarity, and kindness, of which few examples are to be found in the intercourse between English masters and their hired servants. They are, in fact, regarded as adopted children, and the universal designation for a female slave in Assam is betee or daughter.

"11th. On the subject of Mahomedan slavery, which chiefly prevails in the district of Sylhet, I consider it unnecessary to offer many observations, since the laws by which it is regulated are already well known. They appear to differ little from the divine precepts given on the same subject to the Jews, with exception to the periodical release of slaves of their own tribe. Those taken from other tribes are, however, on the other hand, more cordially adopted by the Moosoolmans than they would appear to have been by the Jews; and, as the practice of cohabiting with the females is not unusual on the part of the masters, when the birth of a child entitles the mother to her freedom, her offspring being at the same time allowed to

share the family property along with the children of wives, it must be needless for me to say, that amongst the Mahomedans also, this class of persons cannot possibly be in a very degraded state.

“ 12th. To the abolition of slavery, during the continuance of the existing state of society in India, there appear to be several weighty objections. First, as I conclude that government does not contemplate the measure without making compensation to individuals for the loss of a valuable description of private property, the expense would appear of itself to render it impracticable, since the slaves and bondsmen in the two districts of Lower Assam and Sylhet only, cannot be valued at less than thirty or forty lakhs of Rupees. Secondly. The government being pledged to administer to the natives their own laws in matters of inheritance, contracts, &c., I am not aware how we could, with any consistency, infringe this principle by the abrogation of a practice so closely interwoven with the whole frame of society, and which is essential to the comfort and honour of the families of the higher classes, owing to the seclusion of their women, and to the early marriages of the lower orders, which renders it impossible to hire, as in European countries, unmarried females as servants, or to procure them at all, except at an expense unsupportable to nineteen-twentieths of those, who, agreeably to existing usages, require such attendants, as is evinced by the fact that even in Calcutta, where there is a large Christian population, and where caste is not a matter of importance, the hire of a woman servant is now nearly double that of an able bodied man. Thirdly. It may reasonably be doubted whether the change would, in reality, be beneficial to the lower orders to an extent that would justify the adoption of a measure so unpopular with the higher classes. That morally considered, the slaves are in a certain, but small degree degraded, must be admitted; and, also, that in Assam they are of more dissolute and depraved habits than the free population; but in adverting to this latter defect, it should be borne in mind, that no less than a quarter of the whole number consists of those who have sold themselves for debt, and who may therefore be reasonably presumed to have belonged originally to that imprudent and spendthrift class of society which, even in England, is generally speaking, reduced to a condition of civil life, differing only in name from that of the Assamese bondsman, when they enlist in the army or navy, or by conviction of a criminal offence become transportable to the colonies, as the undisguised slaves of the crown. Whether it is possible, even in highly civilized countries, to dispense with the retention of this portion of society in a state of constrained servitude,

still remains to be proved: the experiment never having been fairly tried by the European states, where the armies, the navies, the galleys, and the colonies furnish receptacles for those who are naturally incompetent to manage their own affairs, and to preserve their personal independence. The people in this country have none of these resources; and the thriftless poor must consequently either starve, or become the dependents of individuals, or in the capacity of criminals and debtors, fill the public gaols.

“ 13th. In physical condition it does not appear that the slaves are worse off than the peasantry of the country. If they cannot accumulate property (which, however, practically speaking is not the case), neither can they suffer those evils from the total want of it, to which the freeman is subject, nor should it be forgotten, with reference to the circumstances under which children are usually sold, that the probability is, that in many cases they would not even have been in existence but for that contract which, at the expense of their personal liberty, preserved their lives or those of their ancestors. Without, therefore, calling in question the theoretical advantages to be expected from the abolition of slavery in India, I am of opinion that the practical evil arising from its continuance is not of sufficient magnitude to justify our incurring, by its abolition, the following results:—Either an enormous outlay for the purchase of the vested rights of slave proprietors, or a spoliation of their property, with its necessary consequences:—A breach of the engagement always heretofore held sacred by the government, that the natives were to enjoy their own laws and customs, when not repugnant to humanity and good morals, which slavery cannot, with consistency be said to be by a nation professing Christianity, since it was enjoined by God himself to his favoured people the Jews, and since it is still only practised in India, in the mild spirit in which it was established:—The destruction of the consequence and comfort of the higher classes without any adequate benefit to the lower orders:—The necessity for government to maintain in times of scarcity the starving poor, a thing in itself perhaps impossible, and which would at any rate be productive of great abuse, and would, in all probability, be attended with consequences not less injurious to the character of the people, than those which Captain White, in his report, attributes to the prevalence of slavery in Assam.

“ 14th. The only change which it appears to me that it would be justifiable or desirable at present to attempt in favour of those already in bondage, would be that of gradually substituting the state of servitude of the bondsman, entitled to redemption for that of the slaves

absolute, and this I conceive might, to a certain extent, be effected, particularly in the case of agricultural labourers, by laying a tax of two or three rupees per annum upon the slave absolute, from which the bondsman should be exempt, provided the sum for which he was redeemable did not exceed 40 rupees. I would, at the same time, open a compulsory registry of persons of both descriptions, leaving it optional with masters to enter their slaves absolute as redemptioners, if they thought fit to do so to avoid the tax, the act being, however, legally binding on them and their heirs; and the slave thereby becoming entitled to all the privileges of the latter class.

“ 15th. Whether it might not be justifiable further to fix a price at which all slaves should be entitled to be emancipated, government will be best able to judge. Such a law would, to a certain extent, be an invasion of private property, and might occasion alarm and irritation amongst the higher classes of the natives, but if something must be done at their expense to satisfy the philanthropic feelings of the people of England, I should consider this as the least objectionable measure that could be adopted, and as one which would also seem likely to prove acceptable to the English public, since it would afford to those who are zealous in the cause of emancipation an opportunity for the exercise of their benevolent views, by coming forward with the requisite funds.

“ 16th. The subject is, however, one of such importance to the domestic comfort of the native community, that I should be sorry to submit these crude suggestions, except in the belief that before legislating upon it, government will obtain, not only the opinion of its European functionaries, but also that of a committee of intelligent natives, who are alone, in my opinion, competent to judge in regard to a matter in which the English portion of society have no personal interest, nor any minute acquaintance, and which is besides in the case of female slavery so much complicated with the delicate question of marriage and the internal economy of the zinnana, upon which the natives, both Hindoos and Mousoolmans, are so exceedingly sensitive, that I should despair of any modification of the existing law emanating from European legislators, that would be at all palatable to the upper and middling classes of the people.

“ 17th. Having now submitted the general information required, I take the liberty of offering some further explanation of the transaction alluded to in the extracts of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors that accompanied your despatch of the 16th ultimo, and which I regret to find has excited their displeasure.

“ 18th. With advertence to the observations contained in the pre-

ceding part of this address, I trust that it will appear, that in sanctioning, during a time of famine, the sale of males as slaves in Assam, I violated no law or custom that is in force in any other part of the British territories in India, but that I merely suspended the operation of a local fiscal regulation, enacted to prevent the observation of the crown paykes or serfs, and the consequent diminution of the capitation tax. My proclamation had no other effect than that of waving the claim of government to the capitation tax upon persons who might be compelled by famine to sell themselves as slaves, and it did not, as supposed by the Honourable Court, confer any validity or legality upon the contracts entered into that they might not otherwise possess, agreeably to the provisions of the Hindoo and Muhomedan laws.

“ 19th. That the lives of many of the destitute persons, who, in 1825, sold themselves in Assam, might have been preserved, without their being reduced to slavery, by supplying them with food on the public account is very certain; but I doubt much, whether on application to government for leave to expend 20 or 30,000 rupees, or even a much larger sum in that way, would have been complied with then, while, as the distress was occasioned by a scanty crop, it may be questioned whether any thing short of the importation of a large quantity of grain could have afforded material relief. Importation was, however, impracticable at the time; the whole tonnage on the river being required for the troops, and the evil admitted of no mitigation except that which might be derived from a diminution of individual consumption, to which I am aware of no means that could be more certainly and extensively conducive, than making it the interest of those who had grain to divide it with those who had none.

“ 20th. That slavery, in the usual acceptation of the word, is repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen, I am well aware, but the question in this case to be considered was not whether slavery should, under ordinary circumstances, be patronized and encouraged, but whether I should, in deference to the speculative opinions of my own countrymen, and in defiance of the wishes and feelings of those who were alone interested in the result, doom to certain death hundreds, if not thousands of a starving population, by refusing them permission to obtain the means of saving their lives upon terms which, to them at least, seemed advantageous. To the natives of the East, who are practically acquainted with the effects of slavery, the novel prejudices of Europeans against that condition of civil life are quite unintelligible, and whatever motive I might have assigned for such a piece of cruelty, the Assamese would most undoubtedly have attri-

buted it to a sordid determination on the part of their new masters not to sacrifice any portion of the capitation tax, let the consequences to their subjects be what they might.

"21st. As many female children continue to be sold in Assam, and instances occasionally occur of grown up women voluntarily selling themselves with the view of discharging a debt, or relieving the wants of their parents or relations, I beg to be instructed whether it is the desire of government that the necessity for this practice should be removed by affording the means of subsistence to those who may be reduced to have recourse to it for their own support, or that of their offspring. I am afraid that any interference of the kind would lead to deception and great abuse; but as the Honourable the Court of Directors have suggested the adoption of the measure, I am induced to solicit the orders of his Lordship in Council on the subject, and should the principle be approved of, I will be prepared to submit such rules as appear to me to be best calculated to check the evils to which it may be expected to give rise.

"22d. For the serious consequences that might be expected to follow the unconditional abolition of the practice of selling children in Assam, I beg to refer to the circular orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, of date the 14th of October, 1815, and the communication from the superintendent of police upon which they were founded. As a prospective measure, I think it might not be unadvisable, as suggested by Captain White, to prohibit all future sales, except those subject to redemption, and to limit the period of bondage either to a term of years, or to the lives of persons in being at the time of making the contract, so that all unborn progeny should be free." I would allow grown up persons to sell themselves, or to sell their children, as far as it might be consistent with their respective codes, but they should be disqualified from entailing servitude upon the progeny of their children, or upon their own immediate descendants, born after one or both parents might become subject to bondage. Persons thus rendered subject to servitude, should retain the right of redemption upon payment, in the case of grown up persons, of the principal sum advanced, and in that of young children of that sum, together with a reasonable compensation for the expense of bringing them up; this additional allowance to be fixed by law, and to be liable to be again gradually remitted according to the age the parties might have attained, and the services they might consequently be presumed to have rendered to either masters.

D. SCOTT,

Agent to the Governor General."

Political Agent's Office, N. E. Frontier, Oct. 10, 1830.—Sum. Durp

HISTORY OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

[*Drawn up from various scarce Tracts and Parliamentary Papers, and from the whole of the Evidence given before the East India Committees.*]

In the year 1600, Elizabeth of England incorporated some of her courtiers and warriors, with some London merchants, to penetrate into the Indies, and to make war upon all Papist ships and Infidel States. Her charter directed that the proprietors of the joint stock should annually choose a governor and twenty-four committees; also, that in a General Court of Proprietors, a deputy governor should be elected: the meeting of the twenty-four was called a Court of Committees. On the 3d of April, 1661, Charles the Second directed that the qualification for a committee should be 1000*l.* of stock; and for governor and deputy, 4000*l.* In 1664, the following minute was made by the Court of Committees:—"Ordered, that the master attendant do go aboard the ships now arrived, and inquire what rarities of birds, beasts, or other curiosities there are on board, fit to present to his majesty; and to desire they may not be disposed of, till the Company are supplied with such as they may wish, on paying for the same;"—and, about two months afterwards,—“The Governor acquainting the Court, that the factors having in every place failed the Company of such things as they writ for, to have presented his Majesty with, and that his Majesty might not find himself wholly neglected by the Company, he was of opinion, if the Court think fit, that a silver case of oil of cinnamon, which is to be had of Mr. T. Winter, for 75*l.*, and some good tea, be provided for that end, which he hopes may be acceptable. The Court approved very well thereof.” In 1666, there is in the general books, an entry of several rarities provided as presents for his Majesty, and for the two chief persons that attended his Majesty’s person. The Court of Committee of the old London Company, seems to have had the itch of collecting curiosities in a degree, which rendered it quite ridiculous both at home and abroad; for Captain Hamilton, in his new account of the East Indies, published in 1739, says, “There is a report current among the English in India, that the old East India Company desired one Captain Goodlad, who was going in their service, commander of a ship to Bengal, that he would bring them home some Indian rarity, that had never been seen in England before. Being lodged in the factory at Balasore, as he was looking out of his window, one morning, he saw some people

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he immediately bethought himself of the commission he had from his

masters, and judged that they might be rarities never seen in Europe before; and, therefore, he ordered a small keg to be filled with them: —when he brought them to England, they proved to be such as they had never seen; some gentlemen, more curious than the rest, scraped some of them to try the taste, but they still continued in the dark, till the comical Captain gave them an account of their use and virtue.” To supply the hiatus, we must trouble “the House” to refer to their own records, and the rest of our readers to turn to volume I., page 394, of the second edition of Captain Hamilton’s invaluable exposure of “the Company,” up to his day.

In 1698, parliament allowed the crown to incorporate the English East India Company; this new rival company adopted the same system in the choice of its governor and committees. By their charter, 24 proprietors of 2000*l.* of stock, are to be elected annually, and any 13 of these 24 elected directors, having taken the prescribed oath, and assembled, are designated “A Court of Directors;” they are competent to administer the affairs of the Company, and must meet once in every week; they form the executive body of the East India Company, and possess full power to direct all its concerns, subject to the General Court of the Proprietors, to the crown, and to the legislature; they are to summon General Courts of Proprietors, to be held in March, June, September, and December, in each year; in short, they conduct the whole administration of the affairs of the Company, both at home and abroad; for the more prompt dispatch of business, the executive detail of the Company’s affairs is vested in them; and their duties are very various and important. The chairman and the deputy of chairman are the organs of the Court of Directors; they bring forward all subjects, and they conduct all communications with the crown, excepting in cases where it has been deemed expedient to form a deputation, by associating other members of the court with the chairs: so that the duties of the chairmen demand their necessary attention.

The original qualifications for a director, are, that he is a natural born, or naturalized subject of England, actually possessing 2000*l.*, or more, of India stock; is not a director of the Bank of England, or of the South Sea Company; and within ten days of his election he is to take the oath.

On the union of the old London and the new English Companies, in the year 1702, each Company chose 12 managers; who, together, formed a Court of 24 managers for carrying on the trade, until 1708, when the charter of union took effect, and the United Company’s affairs were conducted by their own directors. On the 25th March,

1709, the first General Court of the United Company was held; on the 15th April, the first 24 directors were elected; and on the 21st, in the Court of Directors, the several committees were appointed. The custom was, for each of the directors, in turns, to take the chair for one week at a time. In 1713, the committee of by-laws reported a recommendation to divide the year into four quarters, and that for each three months, a chairman and a deputy chairman should be chosen. On the 5th March, 1714, the General Court of Proprietors resolved, that, when the directors were annually chosen, the Court of Directors, at their first meeting, should elect, out of themselves, a chairman and a deputy chairman, for the whole year; and on the 14th of April, the first Court day after the election, the Court of Directors balloted for and chose a chairman and a deputy chairman; from that time 24 directors were elected annually, and at the first Court after their election, they have chosen a chairman and a deputy chairman, and also nominated committees. In 1733, in the General Court of Proprietors, it was proposed to preclude any director, should he be elected four years successively, from filling the offices of chairman and deputy chairman, more than once during the four years; but the motion was negatived; however, the next year, a by-law was passed, by which no proprietor, after he had served as a director for four years, could be re-elected until he should have been one year out of the direction.

After the charter of 1699, there was not any legislative provision passed for the general government of the Company's affairs, with the exception of the enactments, as to the declaration of dividends, and the commencement and termination of a ballot, until 1773, when parliament passed the Regulating Act, and incorporated into it the Company's own by-law, of 1734, obliging a director of four years standing, to go out for one year. It was notorious, that when the whole twenty-four directors were elected annually and altogether, then there were combinations which were injurious to the Company's affairs, and also to the government of India; and it was found that a liability to be removed from the direction in one year, did not give the directors sufficient power, authority, or permanency in their situation, but rendered their administration fluctuating and unstable; therefore, in order to break up the bad old system, parliament enacted that, for the future, instead of electing twenty-four directors each year, only six directors should annually go out of office, and six others be elected in their room, to serve four years: after being out of the directory one year, each person is again eligible for the office. Parliament also required that the Court of Directors should

put the ministers of the crown in possession of all the advices received from India relative to the revenue, and the civil and military government of the Indian empire. Parliament also appointed a governor-general and council, and thus took from the Company the anomalous power which they had for some years exercised, of sending out their factors to govern empires: and, in order to place a barrier against the restoration of servants who had been guilty of malversation or oppression; parliament restrained the Court of Directors from compounding sentences of any Courts of Judicature, and from restoring any servant without the consent of three parts in four of the Court of Directors, and of the Court of Proprietors also.

In case of death, removal, resignation, or other vacancy in the directory, the elected director who may be chosen on such vacancy, is to serve the remainder of the term for which the director who occasioned the vacancy had to serve: the vacancy is to be declared, ten days notice is to be given of the day of election, and within forty days of the declaration of the vacancy, the election is to take place. Previous to every annual election, seven months notice thereof must be given, and two printed lists of the names of the proprietors, who appear qualified to vote, shall be ready to be delivered; the first, at least five months, and the second, fourteen days before the day of election; a list is likewise to be published thirty days before the annual election of directors, containing the names of such qualified proprietors as shall signify, in writing to the secretary, their desire of becoming candidates for the direction thirty-two days before such annual election:—no list given at such ballot is to contain more than six names, nor less than five, of persons duly qualified to be directors. The other principal by-laws applicable to individual directors, are:—

A director is not to have any dealings with the Company, except at their public sales; neither is he to vote on a lot of goods wherein he may be concerned; he is not to take any fee or reward relating to the affairs of the Company; when he goes beyond sea, he is to report to the Court; and should he continue beyond sea twelve months, he is liable to be removed from his office; if he shall hold any office or place of emolument under the crown, he is liable to be removed; he is not to trade to or from India, otherwise than in the joint-stock of the Company, or transact any kind of business for persons resident in India, for any gain or emolument whatever. Any person having been in office in India, is incapable of being chosen until two years resident in England; and if elected within two years after holding any maritime office in the service of the Company, he is liable to be

removed. A director is liable to be displaced by the proceedings of two General Courts of the Proprietors of stock; at the first of which Courts, the grounds for the motion for removal are to be brought forward; and, at the second, the question is to be decided by the votes of the proprietors then present.

The day fixed by the act of 1773, for the annual general election of six directors, falling on Sunday, in 1777, parliament enacted that the election should take place on the second Wednesday in the month of April, in every year.

In 1781, parliament ordered the Court of Directors to send copies of all the despatches which they proposed to send to India, to one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and to the Lords of the Treasury. In 1783, Mr. Fox brought into parliament his India Bill, by which it was proposed that the crown should nominate seven East India directors, and the proprietors of India stock elect nine others; the Company contrived to alarm both the King and the Court; and after the bill had passed the House of Commons, the Lords threw it out, and the Fox ministry of course resigned. Mr. Pitt came into office, and was compelled, by the necessity of the case, to bring in a bill for withdrawing the government of India from the Company; from the records of the Company, it appears that frequent communications were held with the Court of Directors on this bill; and that, among the clauses which came under consideration, was section 13, which, as it originally stood, enabled the crown to transmit to the Court of Directors, drafts of despatches for India; but the Court were of opinion that whilst the government of the possessions in India remained vested in the Company, and administered in their name, the power to originate orders could not be vested in any other class of men, without at once annihilating the executive power of the Company; therefore, the clause was altered; the crown originating public political despatches only, whenever the Court of Directors should omit to submit one within fourteen days after requisition made by the crown; section 15, as it originally stood, vested the crown with the power of issuing secret political orders to the governments in India, and withholding the knowledge of the same, as well as of replies from the Company; but the Court of Directors considered that this power would, at one blow, annihilate the Company's government; therefore, Mr. Pitt consented that such secret political despatches should be counter-signed by a secret political committee, consisting of not more than three directors, who are sworn to secrecy, and act only ministerially, having no power to discuss or delay any orders which his Majesty's government is at any time pleased to

forward to India : the act of 1784 effected a total change in the system of governing India, by transferring it from the Company to the Crown,—from the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies to the Parliamentary Board of Crown Commissioners, for superintending, directing, and controlling all matters relating to the government of India. This Board has access to all papers, and power to amend all despatches, and to order despatches, but is not in any way to interfere in the nomination or appointment of any of the servants of the Company, either at home or abroad : vacancies in India are to be filled up by the directory, from among the covenanted civil servants, but governors need not be from that service ; both the Crown and the Company may recall any servant ; a statement of all the servants and establishments, with their places and employments, to be laid annually before parliament. Ever since this period, no despatches can be sent to India, without the knowledge of the crown. In 1789, parliament required that annual accounts of the Indian revenues, &c., shall be presented to them every year.

In 1793, parliament appropriated the surplus revenues of India, and the profits of the Company's trade, and restrained the Company from granting any salary above 200*l.*, without the sanction of the crown. Until the year 1794, the annual salary of each of the two chairmen was 200*l.*, and of each of the other twenty-two directors, was 150*l.*, amounting to 3700*l.* a year ; but in 1794, it was more than doubled ; the chairmen having each 500*l.*, and the other directors each 300*l.*, amounting to 7,600*l.* a year ; exclusive of their enormous patronage, their luxurious city feasts, expensive excursions, military parade, and numerous costly presents of all that is rare in Asia, or delicious in England.

In the year 1802, the other be-laws respecting the Court of Directors, were :—All orders sent abroad must be signed by thirteen directors, except those of the Secret Committee, or the Committee of Secrecy ; chairman and deputy to be chosen yearly, and each to be allowed 500*l.* a year ; every other director to be allowed 300*l.* a year. Directors may take copies of all papers, except those before the Secret Committee.—Directors may enter dissents on the Court Minutes.—Any member endeavouring to obtain a vote by indirect means, shall be incapable of being elected a director.—No list shall be received after the glasses are sealed up.

In 1805, a proposed despatch censuring the policy pursued by Lord Wellesley in 1803 and 1804, was signed by twenty-three directors, but the Board cancelled the draft.

In 1807, the Court of Directors resolved, that although the ~~real~~ and integrity of Lord William Bentick in the government of ~~Madras~~ are deserving of approbation; yet, when they consider the unhappy events which have lately taken place at Vellore, and also other parts of his Lordship's administration which have come before them, the Court are of opinion that it is expedient, for the restoration of confidence in the Company's government, that he should be removed, — and he is hereby removed accordingly. This is the only instance of direct re-call of a governor from India, which the Court of Directors have ever made. As the Company retains the power of re-calling any of its governors or servants, independently of the crown, the crown had ~~not~~ power to annul the re-call, but it had power to alter the despatch; accordingly, the Crown Commissioners converted the criminatory reasons assigned by the Company for the re-call, into paragraphs, which were commendatory, or at least excusatory, of Lord William; however, the despatch necessarily terminated in his re-call.

In 1813, parliament separated the Company's financial accounts into two branches, headed Commercial and Territorial, and empowered the crown to license persons to proceed to India, where they were made liable to the local civil judicatures; the appropriation of the revenue of India was particularly defined; the home profit declared not liable to territorial charges until the dividend was provided for; the crown was invested with power to disallow rules for the colleges, and to disallow the appointment of governors and commanders-in-chief; but the directory had reserved to it the power to appoint the Company's advocates, attornies, chaplains, and ~~masters~~ masters-attendant, independent of the crown; the restoration of suspended servants was made subject to the approbation of the crown; no gratuity above 600*l.* granted by the Company, to be valid, unless confirmed by the crown: accounts of all grants of money by the Court of Directors to be laid before parliament: the power of granting superannuations to their servants was conferred upon the Board of Commissioners, and the Court of Directors; the accounts of such superannuations to be laid before parliament. Functionaries allowed outfit, in lieu of salary from the date of appointment; the payment of king's troops not to exceed twenty thousand men. Under the original charter, all questions in the Court of Directors, put by ballot, where the votes were equal, had been decided by the lot of the treasurer; but now, parliament enacted, that, for the future, such questions should be declared to be lost, except, in the case of candidates for office

In 1821, the decision of the Court of Directors in the case of a Bengal officer, who was in England, was made known to him, before the draft which had reference to his conduct, and which necessarily would go to India, had been approved by the Board; the Board took a totally different view of the case, and the despatch which the Company was obliged to send out to India, was quite opposed to the Court of Directors' letter to the officer himself. Since then, the Court has invariably abstained from communicating any decision whatever to parties when such decision was in any way subject to the approbation of the Board, until that approbation had been received.

In 1829, the very considerable delays which frequently took place in the correspondence with India, induced Lord Ellĕnborough to press the Company to make arrangements to facilitate it; but the Court of Directors replied, "Were the Indian Government to be characterized by a single word, it might be denominated, 'A Government of Checks.' Now, whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will be generally in proportion to the number and efficiency of the checks."

"A government of checks!" A pure military despotism which the proprietors, the directors, the crown, and the legislature unequivocally declare to be, "A Government of the Sword," cannot admit of any one check. Can the wicked and wanton invasion of a neighbouring kingdom be checked by withholding supplies? Can the worst laws be checked in their administration by the righteous verdict of a jury of equals and neighbours? Can the execution of Mrs. Lushington's sentence of banishment pronounced upon Mr. Buckingham be checked by any process or by any appeal, either in India or England? No; but the checks which do exist are but the excess of vice, checking every approach to virtue. The proposal to build a bridge in India is checked by the proprietors lest the dividend should be delayed; the necessity of employing native and other efficient functionaries is over-ruled by the directors, lest their own sons should have to stay at home and deal in butter and cheese; a responsible minister for India is checked by the dastard policy which continues to dry-nurse India; a popular legislature in India is checked by the ignorant apathy of the parliament of Westminster. These are the checks which cause delay in the existing government of India; and this is the history of the Court of Directors of the East India Company: it must ever be the history of the Court of Directors of every gorged monopoly and corporation.

DIARY OF A STATE PRISONER.

The only Europeans who resided in the kingdom of Ramnad, were, the Sub-Collector, the Commandant, and myself, "the Chank Agent;" the family of Adjutant Millar lived as Europeans, always speaking English—this was the whole array of English in the kingdom; but widely separated as this caste was from all the rest of the population, by colour, language, dress, and manner of living, yet it never formed one circle; each household stood almost aloof from every other household; the Civilian was far above all persons who were "not in the Service;" the Commandant was invalided (not exactly a real invalid, but on the shelf)—I was without rank; and the Millars were without money—and, even worse than that they were "People of Colour." When the district was collected and managed by Mr. Bannerman and by Mr. Nelson, I resided with the Millars, unenvied and unmolested, for each of those most worthy young men was accompanied by his own affectionate wife, whose society was sufficient amusement for the husband's leisure; but, soon after Mr. Gleig came to Ramnad, he found his time hang so very heavily on his hands that he was reduced to the necessity of seeking society, even amongst the injured race, reviled by the opprobrious epithet of "Half Castes," which is just as inhuman a designation as "Out Caste," is, in the nomenclature of a Hindu.

Mrs. Millar had sent three pieces of white cotton cloth to be painted as palempores; but, as the painter brought them back to her, they were illegally seized upon, on pretence that the duty which had been paid on the white cloth must be augmented according to the value added by the painting of the cloth. By law, the cloth was subject to a single duty only, and it bore the stamp affixed by the Custom-house as a receipt for having paid that duty; however, the practice was contrary to law, to exact a second duty on the colouring of any cloth. On this seizure, Mrs. Millar applied to Mr. Gleig for the restoration of her palempores; he took this opportunity of introducing himself to her; he not only restored her own palempores, but subsequently he allowed her to pass the goods of other persons, even of native merchants, free of duty—and he extended to her family a participation in the prerogatives of purveyance and of pre-emption; among other supplies, he furnished her with a pair of draught oxen, for her bullock-coach, at the Tariff rate; that is, he caused the government to compel the person who had the best pair of oxen in the country to sell them to another subject of the government, at the lowest price which the worst pair of oxen would sell for in an open market; probably, about one hundredth part of the fair

value of the oxen seized upon;—this is what the Madras officers call, their own inalienable right of purveyance. The person who obtained Mr. Gleig's order to purvey a pair of oxen, would not go and pounce at once upon the best pair of oxen in the country, but, quite the contrary, he would seize on more than a hundred good oxen in as many different villages, and allow them to be redeemed, on the payment of any sum, from half a pagoda up to a pagoda; and, at length, when the noise alarmed him, then he would enforce the Company's order and drag away a pair of favourite oxen from the hackery of some family who had lost the protection under whose influence they had acquired the cattle, perhaps, by a similar act of outrage.

Mr. Gleig extended the protection of the Company to the family of Mrs. Millar, so that the family which had been neglected by the Tehsildars, began to lift up its head again, and was courted by the natives as having access to the Sub-Collector. It soon became a question whether Mr. Gleig and I could meet each other, should he call at any time when I was at Mrs. Millar's, where I resided whenever I was able to leave the coast and visit Ramnad—however, this question was soon set at rest; for Mr. Gleig had made only his third visit when I was invited to repair to Madras, for the purpose of explaining to the government the nature of my complaint against the local authorities of Ramnad and Madura.—Mr. Gleig had secretly reported to the government that my presence in the district prevented the due collection of the revenue!

After rather more than a year's absence from Ramnad, passed at Madras and in Ceylon, in November 1827, I again crossed Adam's Bridge and returned to the coast of Ramnad; there I stopped at my Store-house, in the village of Attancurray, and I sold off every thing, for whatever price it would fetch, in order to close the vexatious and ruinous concerns in which I had unfortunately engaged and been entangled for nearly five years. In the course of the month of December, I addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Gleig, the Assistant Magistrate, at Ramnad: and I also forwarded a series of four long letters to the Editor of the *Madras Courier*, expressing in them my unreserved view of the governments of Ceylon and Madras. On my arrival at Ramnad, I had found the people of the country quite in a state of alarm, on account of the return of their old collector, Mr. Lushington, to India, as Governor of Madras; the universal topic of conversation was a rumour, that he had issued a new copper-coinage, marked with the Cross—and that he was about to have all the clothes and cooking utensils of the people throughout the country, also marked with the sign of the Cross: his violence towards several of the principal officers of the government, who had possessed

the entire confidence of Sir Thomas Munro, greatly augmented the apprehensions of the natives; they saw that the system of government was changed—and that no person, however great or good, could stand against the frown of the new Governor. The old servants and subjects of the *ci-devant* Collector of the Tributes of the southern Poligars said, “the violence of youth often becomes sobered down by age; but Mr. Lushington has become even more violent in his old age than he was in his youth.” I reported this state of public feeling to the *Madras Courier* Newspaper; and, in my several communications to that paper, I expressed my own opinion of the local authorities, and of public and local matters, in the broadest possible terms; mentioning names and facts, at full length; all the Newspapers of Madras were then under the rigid previous censorship of the government, and they could not publish even an advertisement, until it had been approved of and permitted by the Chief-Secretary of the government; the Post-offices also were systematically violated by the European and Native officers who had charge of them; therefore I considered my letters as addressed, in the first instance, to the magistrate of Madura, to be forwarded by them, indirectly, to the government at Madras; that is, my letters were as if addressed to the persons I accused directly of misrule, peculation, and even of murder.

Within a day or two of Christmas I went from the village of Attacuray to the city of Ramnad, in order to pass the holidays there, as usual, with my friends. For three years I had constantly rented half of the house of the widow of Adjutant Millar, of the Ramnad local corps; an officer who had been employed under Mr. Lushington, during the southern Poligar war, in hunting down and hanging the various Poligar chiefs. On my first arrival at Ramnad his widow had shewn to me several letters concerning these murders, which were written by Mr. Lushington, in his own hand writing. As she and her family had lost all their share of the spoil, by the failure of the house of Harrington and Co., of Madras, and were in extreme poverty, I advised her to address a memorial to the Governor, and to solicit a small pension—for, being a native of India, she was debarred from the privileges of Lord Clive's fund, as well as from that of the military fund, and had neither pay nor pension of any kind whatever. According to my advice, Mrs. Millar addressed a memorial to Mr. Lushington, and enclosed in it one of his own letters about hanging a Poligar chief, who had been hunted down and taken, and who, without any species of trial, was hanged in cool blood. The application was replied to, and the grant of a

pension was refused. A second application was made, enclosing a second autograph letter of equal importance, but without success: however, the enclosures were not returned.

On Christmas day, as usual, the servants and friends of the family paid their holiday respects, with presents of nosegays, garlands, and fruit; amongst these visitors was the Cusbah-Ameena, or native fiscal of Ramnad, an officer recently appointed, and an entire stranger to me; during his visit, he several times attempted to start a conversation with me, and he adverted to some very trifling matters of business between myself and the collector, relating to a few brass-badges for the peons of the Chank fishery, which were not worth ten shillings, but as they were connected with the fishery, concerning which I was involved in disputes with the collector and the government, I was unwilling to hear or say any thing on the subject, and I replied to the Ameena's ill-timed remarks, of which I only knew the tenor;—"My manager at Attancurray knows all about the fishery, but I do not know any thing about the matter;" and when a servant was called to interpret and to urge the subject, I replied—"I forget; I do not know any thing about these things." During all this time, the room was half filled with his peons, and the rebuff was noticed by every one of them; he then turned to a resident, and, in the conversation which ensued, it was remarked of me, "Never mind him—he is but a dog." In fact, I was not merely indisposed to talk about the fishery, but I was engaged in conversation with Miss Millar. It was well known throughout the whole country that both Mr. Gleig and myself were very ardent admirers of this young lady, who was the only one in the whole country, and for above an hundred miles round Ramnad. Gleig had gone over to Madura to pass the holidays with the dissipated gambling crew which rendezvoused there; but, before he set out from Ramnad, he had presented ear-rings, &c., to Miss Millar, with his request that she would wear them on Christmas day.

The next day, the Zemindar of Ramnad sent his compliments, and requested that I would allow him to visit me; but I declined to receive him. I considered him as the slave of the legitimate Queen of Ramnad, set up by the Company, merely to keep her out of her own property; and I wished only to quit the country, for ever, as speedily as possible.

On the 28th, the Cusbah-Ameena sent word to me that he would call upon me; I returned for answer, that I declined the visit, in common with all visits; then he sent to know when he might call; again I sent word to him, that I would not receive any visits; but, notwith-

standing this message, he and his usual posse of peons and other servants, came into my room where I was alone, writing. I was surprised and displeased ; and said to him, " I sent word to you that I would not see you, therefore I will not ;—go away." On this refusal to receive him, he changed his tone and said, " I am the police officer ;—where is your passport ?" I merely told him to go ; but, after he had been in the room about five minutes, I arose, and without haste or violence, I put my hand gently on his arm and turned him out of the room. He immediately called out, " Witness, witness," and made much noise—then he and his peons went round the house, into the front verandah, and made a very great noise by talking as loud as they could. The house being inhabited only by Mrs. Millar, and two of her daughters, I took up my ruler and went round to turn him out of the house, but he would not go away, and he desired his armed peons to resist my endeavours to turn them out. There was no authority in Ramnad for me to apply to. The Amcena and his people remained making a great noise ; and he said to Mrs. Millar, who is a subject of the King, but not of the Company, that, if I escaped, he would hold her responsible—and that he would leave peons in the house to prevent me from making my escape over the wall ; accordingly he left three of his peons in the house to guard me. I wrote instantly to Mr. Peter, his Majesty's justice of the peace at Madura, at the distance of sixty miles.

During the next two days I continued a prisoner to the house, most strictly guarded, experiencing every possible annoyance, the peons keeping close to me, and pretending to be in constant apprehension that I was about attempting to escape from them. On Sunday, the 30th, which was the second morning of my imprisonment, whilst at breakfast, I received a letter endorsed by Mr. Gleig ; I handed it over to our mutual flame, as being from *her* " friend ;" on reading it I could not forbear laughing, and I said, " He has done exactly what I would do, if I had the power—for, if it was in my power, I would not allow any one, but myself, to look at you ; however, he has gone beyond his power." This letter, from Mr. Gleig, was in reply to my letter to Mr. Peter ; though I, being subject only to the King, was not, in the most slight degree, subject to Mr. Gleig, who was merely a fiscal servant of the Company, without any commission whatever from the King, or any legitimate power whatever over me—however, I knew that he had many armed peons, who would do whatever they were bid to do ; and I was actually their prisoner. My situation was so strange, that, though real, I could scarcely realize it to myself. I entertained so much contempt for the Company, that it seemed quite

ridiculous for me, myself, a true born Englishman, to be a prisoner to the Tea-dealers of Leadenhall. I had always felt myself as safe from their dungeons, as if my dwelling was in London—but now I was actually their prisoner; the mark of their bales and chests was the badge of my sentries; a factor of the Company had actually placed some of the Company's peons over me as guards. Mr. Gleig actually had the ignorance and the insolence to reply to my letter to Mr. Peter, and to say that he himself sanctioned the police Ameena's arrest of me.

I had affronted the Ameena; I suppose the offended Brahmin guessed that there might be a latent spark of monopoly in the breast of his young master,—and he guessed well. Mr. Gleig says,—“If the necessary vouchers are not produced, the police will carry into effect the orders of government.” This is a very fair sample of the Company's *if* and *but* government. Conscious of crime, even of a criminal existence, whenever the Company is brought before the public, it always stutters, just like a criminal with the halter full in view; for, to each party, public exposure is but a shameful death. The tyrant of Ceylon would have spoken out responsibly, even if unadvisedly; but the Company is old in villany—and has become an adept in deceit and fraud.

When I came over from Attancurray to Ramnad, it was my intention, as in former years, to have staid over the New Year's day, and as this was almost my take-leave visit, I was very desirous to prolong it to the utmost; however, at length I determined to free Mrs. Millar and her family from the extreme degree of annoyance which they suffered from the presence of eight sentries in their house, and also to bring the illegal arrest of my person to a crisis: therefore, on Monday, at day-light, I gave out, that, after breakfast, I would proceed to my bungalow at Attancurray, and I ordered my servant to procure a couple of coolies and to pack up for our return to Attancurray. Accordingly, after breakfast, two hours after my intention had been made known to every one about me, I set out with my servant and a couple of coolies;—the peons said nothing, but they all followed us; we passed through the gate of the city, and close to the police office—and yet, even there, to my surprise, nothing was said; however, as we went along, through the city of Ramnad, other peons joined themselves to our guard, and a mob gradually collected about us. When we had arrived at the extremity of the suburb, I was uncertain about the path leading to Attancurray, therefore, I turned round to the peon nearest to me, and asked him which was the best road; on this, the peons began talking together—and then four of them joined their

hands together, forming themselves into a string, and thus they closed the road against me. Finding myself thus forcibly arrested, I asked who it was that had arrested me; but no answer being made, I desired that some one of them would lay hold of me; they refused to lay hold of me, but they continued to obstruct my progress towards Attancurray, and they endeavoured to force me back into Ramnad. To put an end to this struggle, in the midst of an increasing mob, I stepped close up to one of the peons, and demanded his name; he would not tell me his name; therefore, in order to make the arrest personal, with at least one individual, I made a slight blow at him with my fist; he avoided the blow, so that my knuckles scarcely grazed him. I then surrendered myself, saying, I am *your* prisoner, turned round, and went back with them to the police office. As we re-passed through the bazaar, the whole town was in an uproar. It was a grand triumph for the government officers, thus to drag any English gentleman prisoner through the streets, and much more so to serve the Chank Agent so. The bazaar people were surprised at what they all knew to be an over-stretch of power—they were not glad; but, from the excessive tyrannies of the white people at Ramnad, it was impossible that any black man could fail to be gratified at seeing a white man insulted. The father and mother of the Protestant schoolmaster, an old servant, and a few other intimates came up to me to condole.

On arriving at the police office, I found the Cushty Ameena seated on his tribunal, in full court, surrounded by the other officers and servants, with his friends and other spectators. He addressed some questions to me, in the Tamil language, but I would not pay *any* attention whatever to him, or to his questions. After this, some domestics, who could speak broken English, were brought in to serve as interpreters. In order to cut short every attempt at an examination by persons who had no right whatever to interfere with me, under any possible circumstance, I wrote down, "I am prisoner to the police of Ramnad;" but, I would not speak *one* word to any person; indeed, I kept my back towards the pretended court; as, with regard to me, it could not possibly be a court—no member of it having *any* constitutional, parliamentary, or regal power whatever, over any British born subject.

By ten o'clock, I found that I was a close prisoner in the police office, without the least prospect of being released from the prison; therefore, I immediately sent a messenger to Attancurray, desiring my cook to come over to Ramnad, with some kitchen gear; however, the messenger was kept back until sunset, and the cook arrived only in time to provide supper. The whole of the day I was exposed, as

a sight, to about fifty people at a time; I was annoyed and insulted in every possible manner. Some of the Brahmins employed in the police office repeatedly spat across me, as grossly as they could. The police officers and servants interfered with the most trifling details relating to myself, my servants, and my visitors; even a glass of water was matter for police interference. A letter, which I wrote to the magistrate of Madura, was opened before it was forwarded. That which most shocked and disgusted me was, to see that every person was implicitly obedient and subservient to this accursed power—the Company—which is the centre of all hopes and of all fears—the most damned Devil-god of all the idols before which the people prostrate themselves. The native police officers of Ramnad have no check whatever over them; for the European magistrate and his assistant cannot even glance at the proceedings of the natives, who are subordinate to them, even if they were inclined to do so. In my case, neither Mr. Peter nor Mr. Gleig can have the inclination to check the abuse of power by their native assistants; for Mr. Peter has been foiled by my appeal to the government—and Mr. Gleig is jealous of my attentions to Miss Millar.

In prison I closed the year 1827;—and, from my prison, I beheld the first sun of the year 1828 rise upon Ramnad.

In the countries subject to the Company's government of Fort St. George, a police-office is not the resort of parties concerned in affrays; nor is it an establishment of persons appointed to watch over rules laid down for promoting and guarding the security and comfort of the inhabitants of large towns, neither is it an office created to aid in detecting criminals—but it is a Revenue office, in which the Fiscal and about twenty other foreign Brahmins are employed in keeping accounts of the monthly arrears of the rack rent of the land, in the several villages of the district. Defaulters, whether the head-men of villages, village accountants, or mere cultivators of five-acre-farms, are lugged into this Exchequer Court, by the score; when, shoved into this infamous court, they are told that they owe so much; they assert that they have paid; then, they are asked, "where is the receipt?"—they reply, that they paid one or two fanams every day to the Company's peon, or to the Company's accountant; on this, disputes ensue; the man is cuffed, and shoved, and bullied, and beat, until he is cowed and quieted; but, then, when the prisoner is but a mere cultivator, whose payments are simple, his wife, naked to the waist, covers her bosom with her arms, and, emboldened by despair, she steps forward in defence of her husband;—she speaks out; as they shove her away, she raises her voice louder and louder: and, the more they beat her, the more she

squalls and screams out against the robbery. Confusion ensues—all parties do the best they can for themselves. No change of conduct, from bullying to cajoling, is too gross for the highest officer; consistency of conduct seems never thought of. Indeed, the infamous conduct of the Company's revenue servants is the favourite subject of the native theatre; the Company's thumb-screws, and other instruments of torture, are as indispensable on the stage as they are in the police office. The police office at Ramnad, instead of being an open court, is the interior of a prison; instead of being a court of justice, it is "a den of thieves." However, although these British Indian courts of justice are on a level with the Temple of Jerusalem, it must not be supposed that the Jews were more degraded and more trampled upon by their Roman conquerors than the Hindoos are by us; for such is not the case. We have polluted the temples of India with the blood of innocents, and with maintaining every abomination that will retain the people in ignorance. The Romans allowed the Jews to have their own law; the Company has swept away all semblance of law. The Romans left to the Jews the administration of their own ecclesiastical, civil, and criminal law (except in capital cases), together with the police guard of the city; but, here, we have left to our enslaved millions only the decision of civil cases, to the amount of five shillings, and only the appointment of their own village watchmen.

In my second letter to Mr. Peter, I requested leave to visit my bungalow at Attancurray, for shoes, money, and papers; but even so necessary an indulgence was not granted to me: thus, I was not allowed any opportunity to make any preparation whatever for the journey I was forced to take to the magistrate at Madura; I had not about me money sufficient for the journey—neither had I on a suitable pair of shoes for the march; my umbrella was at Attancurray; I wished to return to Attancurray to look into the Madras almanack for the passport laws, and see if any authority really was necessary to enter the Madras country; also to look over my papers for the various passports which I had taken out for my several journeys. My other affairs now became of secondary importance; they had been reduced to as bad a state as possible—but now the very wreck of them was destroyed; and it seemed as if my own escape from the wreck of the fisheries was to be prevented. Indeed, there were very good reasons why Mr. Peter and Mr. Gleig should dread my return to Bengal, where the newspapers were free from the *previous* censorship, and quite at liberty to publish everything I could communicate to them, liable only to subsequent responsibility. When I found that I could not return to Attancurray, and that I was to be

marched to the magistrate at Madura, I borrowed an old Madras almanack, and carefully examined the passport laws, which are published in it; indeed, this is the only publication in which the passport laws of Madras are collected together from the Government Gazettes, in which they are promulgated. I found that there was some old advertisements, in the name of the governors of Madras, irregularly issued; the latest, and the principal of these advertisements is dated from the police office at Madras; it is neither signed nor countersigned by any one. There is also a police notice, which prescribes the exact mode of enquiring of travellers by presenting to them a printed paper to be filled up; had [this been done I would have understood it. Instead of the magistrate complying with the mode prescribed by law for enquiring of European travellers concerning their passports; I, who for near five years, had been a resident and inhabitant of Ramnad, when at rest, at home, not when travelling, was arrested in my own lodging—which I had rented, uninterruptedly, for three years; and, after I had been three days a prisoner, closely guarded, and insultingly treated, I received a most vague *if* and *but* letter, which assumed that I was legally arrested. The letter itself was from Mr. Gleig, who held no sort of commission or authority whatever from the crown, and therefore could not legally interfere with me, except in such cases as when I might equally interfere with himself, as in breaches of the peace. However, I was fast lodged in prison and could not get out: indeed, I was to be marched, inland, sixty miles to Madura.

Early in the year 1827, when I complained of Mr. Peter to Sir Thomas Munro, the honourable the Governor in Council referred me to the Zillah Court of Madura for redress of the grievances laid before him;—surely the governor in council did not mock me by referring me to a court which I might not approach. On the very day in which I arrived from Ceylon, the police peon, and the revenue manager, with all the village authorities of Attancurray, waited on me, and made their salaam: since then they have repeated their visits very often; none of them ever imagined that there was any occasion to ask who I was, or why I came back to Attancurray; all of them, and every other person in the country, knew me as a contractor with the government; and they all saw me openly disposing of my chank-shells and madder-root, the produce of the government monopolies, which no other person could do. In November, Mr. Gleig certainly knew that I had returned to Attancurray, from my visit to Ceylon; but, in December, I addressed a letter to him, therefore he could not possibly be ignorant of my arrival.

The legislature of Madras, perhaps, can regulate that Europeans

shall not settle in the country of Madras. It has been actually regulated, that their own board of revenue, and that their own collectors of revenue shall not farm out the lands or revenues to Europeans; yet, in spite of these two regulations, their own members and their own servants have induced me, an European, who had never seen a Madras law, to farm some branches of their revenues; they have allowed me to exercise extensive police powers, to arrest people, to imprison them, and to inflict punishments on them at my own discretion, and for my own advantage; the government looked at the improvement of its revenue from the articles of chanks and chaya with satisfaction and congratulation, even although they thought that the increase was occasioned by the rod of a barbarian from Europe. The government cared only about the increase of the revenue; not at all about the means by which it was increased. They never imagined that the increase had arisen from any thing except increased severity; though quite the contrary was the case. I have now shaken off these revenue concerns, and have begun freely to express my opinion of them and of the whole system, of which they are the least exceptionable parts; I have also ceased to pay the yearly sum of four thousand pounds sterling to the Company, for the exclusive privilege of flogging two hordes of the natives of Ramnad; and I have offended still more by saying, that the divers and diggers ought not to be flogged by their annual renter; therefore, as soon as the rents expired, the Company asked me, "By what authority are you at Ramnad?"—although, even at that moment, I had some thousand rupees'-worth of chaya-root and of conch-shells remaining in my possession, not delivered over to the purchasers.

When I arrive at Madura and am led before the magistrate, I must ask of my jailor—"Will you refer me to any regulation of the government which renders it incumbent on me to have any specific authority, more than I actually have, to be in these districts?—Will you refer me to the regulation of the government which describes what vouchers are necessary?—Will you refer me to the regulation of government, which inflicts arrest, imprisonment, and marching through the country, on me, merely for having landed on this inhospitable coast, where I now am only because wind-bound and unable to leave it?"

Ever since the year 1795, my father, all his three sons, and several of his nephews, have been domiciliated at Calcutta, and sailing about India. In 1824, I sailed from the port of Trincomale, in command of the British registered launch "The Patrick," of 15 tons; and, on arriving on the coast of Ramnad, I engaged with the government of

Madras for the Ramnad fishery, &c., and kept my boat trading along the coast of Ramnad; as usual, at this season, the boat is now at Attancurray. I have sojourned at Attancurray, upwards of three years; but, last month, I sold the store-house, bungalow, and other property there, with a view to sail, in the launch, for Calcutta, on the 10th of February next, which is the earliest day the season will allow of sailing. If competent legislative authority has not prohibited a Ceylon trader from putting his foot on the Madras territory, then, it is clear, that I am illegally arrested; and, therefore, that I might have slain those who arrested me, and might also slay those who now illegally restrain my liberty.

Three years ago, when, as an entire stranger to the country and the people, I arrived at Ramnad, I certainly had communication with the police authorities; but this was the subject:—an offer was made me, to supply me daily with fresh fish, for a very trifling consideration, for perhaps less than the mere carriage of the fish from the coast to the city, I readily closed with the offer: but, then, I was told that I must write to the police Ameena, requesting that he would allow my fish-man to pass unmolested, and grant him a passport. I refused to apply for a passport for a native, as the law does not require any such thing; and I said to the fish contractor,—“If any person dares molest you, tell me!” He regularly supplied me with fish for some weeks, even for several months; indeed, during my absence on a journey, even one through Ceylon, the fish was regularly delivered to my order granted in favour of a native gentleman, my first landlord. In time, I discovered that the fish was taken from the fishermen, in virtue of an order from the head Ameena of the police at Ramnad: and that, by means of the order to supply fish for my table, “according to the custom of the country,” much more fish was taken from the fishermen than was supplied to me. The police order enabled the holder and his accomplices, of the police, daily to plunder as many fishermen as they could get hold of, all along the coast. They might well afford to supply me with half-a-dozen pounds weight of fish daily, at a cheap rate, when they stole half an hundred weight daily in my name. The police also sent to me cheap poultry, which, not wanting, I could scarcely force away; for they wanted the name of an European to protect them in their robberies on the people: they would also have been glad to have supplied me with milk, butter, eggs, sheep, firewood, grass, and many other such articles of domestic consumption, together with coolies in order to have had my name to purvey and press under—particularly as my own wants were limited to the actual consumption of myself and a

clerk or two. Certainly the officers and servants employed in a department so profitable as the revenue police of Madras, would not spend their time, and exert their powers, gratuitously, merely to accommodate a stranger.

A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before the
EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the

ARMY OF INDIA.

(Continued from No. 44, page 47.)

Augmentation and reduction of the Army by whole Regiments, and alteration of Establishments affecting Rank.—443. The introduction of regimental promotion into the Company's service, besides the inconvenience it has occasioned in regard to selection for the staff, and the unequal demand for staff employ upon particular regiments, has been productive of a still more serious inconvenience in regard to alterations of establishment affecting rank, or requiring an augmentation or reduction of establishment by whole regiments. Sir Robert Scot, in adverting to the former class of these difficulties, observes as follows :—"Hitherto, when it has become necessary to augment the armies of India, by adding to the number of regiments at the several Presidencies, the rule by which the officers have been taken from the old and promoted into the new regiments, or kept and promoted in their own, has either not been always the same, or it has at different times been very differently understood or applied ; and great public as well as private inconvenience has repeatedly been sustained by the measures which the Governments were afterwards compelled to adopt, with the view of correcting the irregularities committed on these occasions. On a late occasion also, when a certain change in the organization of the three armies, and an increase in the complement of European officers took place, the promotions occasioned thereby were, in various instances, dissimilarly and unsatisfactorily effected. Whether this want of uniformity in so important a procedure has in every instance been produced by a want of sufficient clearness and precision in the regulations or instructions applicable to such matters, or from any other cause, I am not prepared to state, but as jealousies and discontent, and, in many cases, serious injustice to individuals have been, and, while it is suffered to remain uncorrected, will continue to be its inevitable consequences, I submit that some just and uniform system should be clearly laid down and published to the

army, and the several Commanders-in-chief and Governments abroad imperatively required to conform thereto."

444. But the difficulty of doing justice to the claims of the Company's officers, upon occasions even when the service has been benefited by an improved establishment or an augmentation by whole regiments, is trivial indeed, when compared with the serious public inconvenience which has resulted, since the introduction of regimental rise in 1796, from the impediment which it has opposed to the reduction of the Army by whole regiments. It is stated by three of the witnesses that no reduction by a whole regiment has been in consequence attempted since 1796. This difficulty, in the opinion of Colonel Salmon, constitutes the principal defect in the system of the Indian army. It arises, as Sir J. Nicolls remarks, "from the location of the officers of the corps so reduced, so as to place them in other corps, without prejudice to their brother officers."

445.—The mode in which the officers of a reduced regiment might be provided for, according to Sir Jasper Nicolls, would be to leave them in skeleton corps, "to supply staff vacancies." Sir John Malcolm thinks that when a temporary addition has been required, it should not have been made by whole regiments, but by the formation of "what are termed extra battalions," which "are commanded by a captain of experience selected from the line, and have only two staff, an adjutant and quartermaster. They are found (he says) to attain excellent discipline, and are quite equal to all the duties that occur within our territories. In case of war or foreign service, they would no doubt require an additional number of European officers; but this could with facility be given them from corps in garrison. The reduction of such corps, which has lately taken place to a considerable extent at all the Presidences, is attended with none of the inconveniences before mentioned, and their maintenance is comparatively economical."

446.—The return in Appendix (A.), No. 1, may be referred to in illustration of the preceding remarks. It will be seen by this, that the native troops of the three Presidences, in the year 1826, amounted altogether to 260,273 men, and that the establishment, as at present fixed, is reduced to 156,500 men, or by upwards of 100,000 men, without any reduction of the number of regiments which had been raised, and which still form a burthen upon the Indian establishment, the only reduction of European commissioned officers which has taken place, in consequence of this large reduction in the number of Natives, amounting to no more than "two or three subalterns in each corps."

447. The mode in which Colonel Salmond proposes to obviate this serious defect in the system of the Company's service, is to offer "a liberal and satisfactory commuted allowance for their commissions to as many officers," upon a reduction of the establishment by whole regiments, "as chose to take it, allowing the seniors of each rank the first choice; the reduced officers," if they did not accept of the commuted allowance, "being allowed to exchange with officers of corresponding rank in other regiments," who might be so disposed. The officers being nearly of similar ages in the corresponding ranks, Colonel Salmond does not apprehend that in any case a young man, by the proposed method of exchange, would be substituted for an old man. Colonel Salmond is also of opinion that the arrangement would not be attended with great additional expense, because all the expenses of a regiment not wanted for the service would thereby be saved, and the outlay incurred in buying off as many European commissioned officers as are equal to the number required to be reduced, be thereby more than repaid in a short course of time.

448.—Independently, however, of the difficulty above stated to a reduction by whole regiments, it may be observed, that the system of the Company's service would hardly admit of such reduction, even if the officers rose in one line, their existing allowances, especially in the lower ranks, being represented as not more than sufficient for their maintenance; a fact which is of itself sufficient to account for the non-introduction into the Company's service of half-pay, "as it is understood in the King's service." Sir John Malcolm states, that he recollects only one instance of any considerable reduction, which took place immediately after his arrival at Madras, and consequently before the introduction of regimental promotion. He states, that on this occasion the reduction "was attended with the greatest distress to the European officers, who were, as far as he recollects, reduced to their mere subsistence, and allowed to go where they chose, while the men were wholly disbanded."

449.—Sir T. Pritzer remarks, that "additional companies to regiments will always be found the best augmentation in case of war, as they would do for garrison duty, and thereby prevent recruits from being sent on service, who only tend to fill the hospitals; and when the service is over, the augmentation would soon be absorbed in the corps by filling the vacancies occasioned by service."

450.—In another of the replies to the Board's circular the difficulties in the way of a reduction by whole regiments are stated and illustrated, and an opinion expressed, that they are completely obviated by Colonel Salmond's plan above referred to.

451.—*Furlough Regulation.*—Major-general Sir Jasper Nicolls states that officers, after a residence of ten years in India, are allowed a furlough for three years, with the privilege of the pay of their rank; but he does not think that one officer out of ten, as a subaltern, has availed himself of the leave of absence, from being unable to meet the expense, and probably, at length, having obtained some regimental or staff appointment. Many officers who have suffered from ill health will make any sacrifice in preference to returning to India, but in general they are very glad to get back.

452.—Major-general Sir Thomas Reynell has corroborated the above testimony. He doubts the effect of the furlough regulation to be to induce officers to save money with a view to their eventual retirement when they have served twenty-two years.

453.—Lieutenant-colonel J. W. Aitchison states, that the limitation regarding furlough is generally confined to the absence of four officers per regiment; but in some there are more, in others less; it depends chiefly on sickness. The Court's orders are, that all officers who require furlough on account of sickness be allowed to come home.

454.—In the Appendix will be found a statement of the rates of furlough pay as they existed in 1813 and at present, and a return of the number of officers in receipt of furlough pay, with the amount of charge in each year, from 1796 to the present time. It may be remarked, however, that furlough operates as a great saving to the Company, every officer on furlough losing at least two-thirds of his Indian allowances.

455.—Captain Balmain is of opinion that some check should be made to the frequency of furlough.

456.—Major Wilson thinks that officers should be encouraged to acquire information in foreign countries.

457.—In another of the replies to the Board's circular, the indulgence of furlough is considered of importance, from its tending to keep alive the connexion between the European officer and his native country, the feeling of which might be weakened, if the officer had not the option of visiting this country on the pay of his rank, before he had served a sufficient time in the country to entitle him to retire on full pay.

458.—*Retiring Regulation.*—Major-general Sir Jasper Nicolls states, that after officers have served sixteen or eighteen years in India they generally prefer completing the term which entitles them to full pay in preference to seeking furlough, but it depends much upon the situation the officer holds, and upon his general health.

459.—Major-general Sir Thomas Reynell corroborated his evidence (Nos. 126-7). A certain number of officers have availed themselves of the retiring regulation; certainly not so many as remain to serve.

460.—Colonel Salmond has not found the retired pay list to increase much of late years; not so much as when it was first established. He accounts for the circumstances by stating that advantages had of late years been conferred upon the service which formerly had not existed; and the service becoming more valuable, officers were naturally less willing to relinquish it.

461.—He should calculate that the number of cadets who returned home to enjoy their pensions might be one in twenty. His observation regarding the retired half-pay did not apply to Bengal alone, but to India in general.

462.—The amount of the retired half-pay was, in round numbers (ending April 1831), 115,798*l*.

463.—Lieutenant-colonel Mayne is of opinion that inducements should be held out for a greater number of retirements.

464.—Major Nutt dwells on the importance and advantage of a retiring fund.

465.—Colonel Pennington thinks that improved retiring pensions are required.

466.—Sir H. Worsley is an advocate for a retiring pay in proportion to length of service.

467.—Captain Grant Duff thinks that the retiring allowances are on too low a scale, and that the retiring fund among the officers should be supported by the Directors.

468.—Sir T. Pritzer is of opinion that "all officers who have served twenty-two years are entitled to the same retiring pension, whatever rank they may have attained."

469.—Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke thinks that pensions should be given to European officers and soldiers in proportion to their length of service.

470.—In the Appendix will be found a statement of the retiring allowances of European commissioned officers in 1813 and at present, and a return of the number of retired officers in the receipt of full and half-pay, with the amount of charge in each year from 1796 to the present time.

471.—The following are the number of European commissioned officers who retired from the service in each year, and at each Presidency, and in India, from 1813 to 1830, according to the Table in Appendix (A.), No. 56.

				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
1813	..	..	..	12	21	19	42
1814	..	..	..	30	22	8	60
1815	..	..	..	35	18	4	57
1816	..	..	..	25	27	10	62
1817	..	..	..	11	15	7	33
1818	..	..	..	19	20	3	42
1819	..	..	..	15	18	8	41
1820	..	..	..	21	7	5	33
1821	..	..	..	16	15	5	36
1822	..	..	..	26	17	9	52
1823	..	..	..	27	13	3	43
1824	..	..	..	24	19	5	48
1825	..	..	..	31	22	4	57
1826	..	..	..	25	23	4	52
1827	..	..	..	29	31	8	68
1828	..	..	..	32	15	5	52
1829	..	..	..	36	28	11	75
1830	..	..	..	28	52	8	88

472.—In the following Table the retirements are contrasted with the appointments of cadets made twenty-two years preceding that of the year of retirement. The retirements are obtained from the preceding Table, and the appointments from the second of the Tables, given under the head of "Casualties and Appointments." In the third column the rate per cent. of retirements, contrasted with the appointments twenty-two years back, is stated. When an officer has completed twenty-two years of actual service in India, he is entitled to retire on the full pay of his rank, and the Table has accordingly been constructed to show whether there is any and what proportion observable between the number of appointments and retirements at the interval above stated:—

APPOINTMENTS.	RETIREMENTS, After an interval of 22 Years.	Per-centage of Retirement.
1796 114	1818 12	36.842
1797 132	1819 41	31.060
1798 408	1820 33	8.088
1799 219	1821 36	16.438
1800 474	1822 52	10.970
1801 43	1823 43	100.000
1802 291	1824 48	16.494
1803 492	1825 57	11.585
1804 357	1826 52	14.565
1805 439	1827 68	15.489
1806 340	1828 52	15.294
1807 281	1829 75	26.690
1808 263	1830 88	33.460
From 1796 to 1801 . . 1,390	From 1818 to 1823 . . 247	17.769
— 1802 to 1808 . . 2,463	— 1824 to 1830 . . 240	17.864
— 1796 to 1806 . . 3,853	— 1818 to 1830 . . 687	17.830

473.—Officers, however, having the privilege of a furlough to England of three years, after a service of ten years in India, many avail themselves of this privilege previously to retirement, which postpones their privilege of retiring on the pay of their rank to a service of twenty-five years. Accordingly, the following calculation is meant to provide for the case of officers so circumstanced:—

APPOINTMENTS.	RETIREMENTS, Twenty-five Years afterwards.	Per-centage of Retirements.
From 1796 to 1800 . 1,347	From 1821 to 1825 . 236	17.520
— 1801 to 1805 . 1,622	— 1826 to 1830 . 335	20.653
— 1796 to 1805 . 2,969	— 1821 to 1830 . 571	19.232

474.—According to these data, the average number of appointments, from 1796 to 1813, being at the rate of 243 annually, the retirements in the years, from 1831 to 1835, would average 43 at a per-centage of 17.83. If the period of twenty-five years be taken, the per-centage from the Table being 19.232, the average number of retirements in the years, from 1834 to 1838, would be 46. But these numbers are evidently too low, as they fall considerably below the average of the actual retirements for several years past, which in the years from 1824 to 1830 amount to 62 annually.

475.—The per-centage of retirements from among the European commissioned officers, from 1813 to 1830, being 1.53, and the present authorized establishment of European commissioned officers being 4,120, the average number of retirements annually would, according to this method of calculation, amount to sixty; but the following considerations seem to show that this average is likely to vary in a series of years, being sometimes above and sometimes below that amount.

476.—The average number of appointments per annum to keep up the present authorized establishment being 209, when the existing supernumeraries shall have been absorbed, and the appointments, from 1796 to 1806, averaging annually 303, the retirements in the years, from 1819 to 1828, when these officers completed their twenty-two years of service, must be expected to be considerably in excess of what will take place in the succeeding ten years, the appointments affecting which, namely, from 1807 to 1818, averaging no more than 129 annually. Again, in the years 1819 to 1826, the appointments average annually 366, and consequently the retirements that will

take place, in the years, from 1841 to 1850, may be expected to be considerably in excess of sixty annually, when the retired list will probably have attained its maximum, if the establishment of European commissioned officers should not intermediately have been increased.

477.—The variation, therefore, between the result obtained from the ascertained per-centage on appointments, and the per-centage of retirements, contrasted with the establishment of European commissioned officers, seems to be attributable to the number of appointments affecting retirements being considerably in excess of the actual number of casualties, occasioned by the large augmentations which have intermediately been made since 1796, while the number of retirements are not as large as they would have been if the establishment had been as large in 1796 as it is at present. In corroboration of this remark, it may be observed that the average number of appointments, from 1796 to 1813, is 243; while the casualties on the present authorised establishment do not exceed 209 annually, on an average. From 1796 to 1811, the average of appointments annually is 211; from 1796 to 1823, it is 237; and from 1796 to 1828, it is 258; which shows that during the whole period up to 1850, a larger number of appointments affecting retirements up to that time have been made, than will be brought into operation in succeeding years.

478.—A few facts or suggestions in relation to the European officers, not comprehended under the preceding heads, will conclude what the witnesses have stated in regard to this important branch of the Indian military establishment.

479.—*Off-reckonings.*—The officers, on succeeding to a regiment, participate in the profits of a fund, denominated the off-reckoning fund, which is formed from the surplus of the off-reckonings of the European and Native troops of the different branches of service belonging to the Company at the three Presidencies. The funds of the three Presidencies are thus joined, for general and equal division among the colonels of regiments. Lieutenant-colonel Watson states, that “the Bengal Presidency furnishes a greater surplus sum for dividend than the others proportionably.” Colonel Leighton states, that “when the regiments were divided in 1824, a colonel-commandant was given to each battalion, and which is now called a regiment: and by the regulations of the Company it is ordered, that an officer promoted, and who would have obtained off-reckonings on the old establishment, prior to 1826, should receive the old established allowance for two battalions; and that officers who succeed to off-reckonings subsequently, should only get the short or half allowance.”

480.—In the Appendix will be found a statement of the rates of off-reckonings at each Presidency, as they existed in 1813 and at present, and also the value of an off-reckoning share in each year, from 1813 to the present time; with the number of colonels in receipt of full and half shares of off-reckonings, and of those who have not yet come into the receipt of a half-share, with the sum paid as compensation to officers who succeeded to off-reckonings between 1824 and 1826, in each year, from that period to the present time.

481.—Sir John Malcolm is of opinion that “officers should serve a certain number of years before they could be entitled to enjoy the benefits of off-reckonings; this arrangement, however, to be just, should in a great degree be prospective, affecting in its operation none who had been more than six or seven years in the service.” He adds again, “Every individual, before he became eligible” to the command of a regiment, “should have served with credit for a certain period in the command of a corps, or in stations so high in the general staff, as to be deemed of equal importance as that charge.”

482.—He thinks that colonels should be “allowed to command their regiments when they had no general charge.”

483.—In another of the replies to the Board's circular, the regulation is considered impolitic, which prevents a colonel in receipt of off-reckonings from drawing the command-money of his regiment, from its discouraging many good officers of that rank from remaining in India, which they probably would do if they could receive command-money and off-reckonings at the same time; and by this means there would be a larger proportion of senior officers of the Company's service present with corps, and entitled to exercise the higher commands on field service than there are at present.”

484.—*Military Funds.*—“There are funds at all the Presidencies of India called military funds, which are maintained by subscriptions on the part of the officers, and by contributions from the Company. From those funds, and the orphan fund in Bengal, and from Lord Clive's fund, the widows of officers and their children are provided for. Lord Clive's fund has long since been worn out, principal and interest, so that the charges upon it are in fact charges upon the Company. With regard to the military funds, the direct aid of the Company is 5,123*l.* per annum; but the funds profit, principally by an indirect aid, in the shape of a high rate of interest on their balances, and on an advantageous rate of exchange on their remittances to England.” Mr. Melvill calculates “the total advantages to the funds in those

various modes," at 17,091*l.* a year, "including the direct contribution of 5,123*l.* Those funds are not managed by the Company, but by trustees appointed on the part of officers."

485. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the rates of pensions payable from Lord Clive's fund, as they stood in 1813 and at present; and also a return of the number of officers and soldiers, and their widows, in receipt of pensions from Lord Clive's fund, with the aggregate amount of charge in each year, from 1813 to the present time.

486.—Captain Macan describes "the comparative situation of officers in India with that of civilians," as being "infinitely inferior in every respect; in power, in confidence of the government, in allowances and emoluments, and in relative rank or precedence in society." In illustration of this remark, he states that "an officer commanding a corps has to pay the sum of twenty rupees a month from government to the Cutwal, before two witnesses. A civilian has the disbursement of thousands, without such unjust or degrading suspicion."

487.—Lieutenant-colonel Baker recommends that officers should be compensated for the loss of bungalows when a station is abandoned.

488.—Sir John Malcolm does not think "it desirable that any share of the ordinary civil situations of government should be given to military men;" but he advocates the existing practice of their having "equal pretensions with other branches of the service to political situations in India." Lieutenant-colonel Watson concurs in this opinion, adding that "political and military functions are more analogous to each other, as far as relates to Asiatic courts and Eastern diplomacy."

489.—Sir John Malcolm, in another place, remarks as follows:—"In various situations, civil and political, which military men have been called upon by emergencies to fill during the last forty years of wars and revolutions, they have rendered the greatest services to the government and their country."

490.—"In the political line their claim, when recommended by superior qualifications, has been long recognized; and it would be the worst of policy to narrow selection to stations, on the fulfilment of the duties of which peace or war may depend."

491.—Sir T. Pritzler remarks, that "the employment of military men generally in civil situations must be injurious to the army;" but he admits, indeed, that "military men only are fit persons to be employed at some of the native courts."

492.—Lieutenant-colonel Baker and Lieutenant-colonel Mayne consider the employment of military men in civil situations as objectionable.

493.—Colonel John Munro and Sir H. Worsley, on the other hand, regard the employment of officers in political situations and on the civil staff as desirable.

494.—Colonel Salmond remarks, that “the qualifications of many military men for political, and even for judicial and revenue duties, cannot be doubted: experience has settled that point. As residents at native courts they are peculiarly acceptable and useful.”

495.—Colonel Salmond has given a return of the number of officers in civil employment at the three Presidencies, amounting altogether to 218.

496.—Major Wilson thinks it advisable to employ military men on extraordinary occasions, such as the acquisition of new territory, &c., except in the political department, where their services are always useful.

497.—Captain Duff is of the same opinion.

498.—Captain Page remarks, that the natives are more disposed to yield a cheerful obedience to military men than they would to civilians.

499.—The employment of military men in civil situations, is, in another of the replies, considered beneficial.

• (To be continued.)

FORENSIC SKETCHES.—THE CALCUTTA BAR.

MR. PEARSON, THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Bar, in its relation to the general body of clients, bears an analogy, although perhaps imperfect, yet not inconsiderable, to that which obtains in a body of representatives towards their constituents. If “*panem et circenses*” be all that the constituents demand, the representative will not be stimulated to procure for them the nobler rights of citizens; and, consequently, though he may possess, he will not put forth the higher and loftier faculties of his nature.

In the same manner the *professional character* of the bar will take its tone, and derive its leading features from the frame and constitution of the society in whose sphere and in whose behalf the exertions of its members are employed. In a society wherein the habits of the people are essentially and virulently litigious, their propensities invariably crafty and over-reaching, their *status*, if not now enslaved, in many respects degraded—regardless of forensic truth and recog-

nizing perjury, in many instances even as a virtue,—despising, as he needs must, the general character of the client; such contempt is easily transferred to the cause he undertakes, and hence the advocate, not deriving from his exertions that self-satisfaction and self-approval which indignified litigation is superior to all pecuniary remuneration, naturally enough looks merely to the fee marked upon the back of his brief, and apportions, according to that standard, the measure of his exertions and the warmth of his zeal. Fame and reputation—at least fame and reputation of a high order—do not constitute part, and the most essential part of his reward. He is aware that the admiration of the client for his talents, abilities, and exertions, is measured solely by the calculation of how far that talent may be made servicable to his advantage; the client's estimate of the value of all talent and all accomplishments being rated merely at *what they will fetch*. As he cannot reward his advocate with the meed of honour and reputation, the advocate very naturally demands that he shall remunerate him in the best way that he *can do so*, and he is regardful that this remuneration be ample, not so much from a thirst of gain as from a political consideration of the character of his client, who, taking money to be the only estimate of value, whether of goods or chattels, learning, knowledge, or abilities, the advocate would sink in his estimation in professional value were he to bestow his talents at a low fee. A Roman patron, were he Scævola or Cicero himself, would be long ere he got a second retainer were he to hold his first brief gratuitously. This, we apprehend, constitutes *one* and the chief of those various causes which trace out the line of demarcation, prominently and strongly, between the professional character as it exists in India, and in
*England.

Admirers, as we are in common with every liberal mind, of the energetic and highly honourable character of an honest and enlightened advocate, and most sincerely believing that the elements of that character exist in their highest perfection in the bar of this country, it is, nevertheless, evident that there exists not that high inducement *here* to the exercise of those finer and more exalting qualities which constitute the perfection of the forensic character. The members of the profession find themselves in a climate, and country, of the evils of which they are the more peculiarly susceptible from the circumstance of coming here first, at a period of life at which they have had full opportunity to know and appreciate the superior advantages and enjoyments of home. With habits, studies, and pursuits greatly at variance with those which they, for the first time, meet with here, they do not easily reconcile themselves to the change, nor

assimilate cordially with a state of society, which, to their preconceived notions, must appear limited and confined. Having not here before him those objects of professional ambition with which every man has a right to look forward with hope that time and perseverance, and an ordinary share of good fortune, may ultimately reward him, the ambition of the profession is in this country narrowed, and confined to the profitable exercise of an immediately lucrative employment of talents and of acquisitions fully adequate to that ultimate end, rather than a far prospective exertion of mental aspirations after future honours and the higher distinctions of the profession. To this state of feeling contributes, in a great degree, the impolicy hitherto occasioning the non-selection from the Indian bar of judges to occupy vacancies occurring on the Indian bench. We consider this impolitic and unjust, both to the profession and the suitors of the court; inasmuch as an advocate of some years' local experience and familiarity with the laws, habits, and customs of the country, must, of necessity, be better qualified for a judge than a lawyer fresh from England, and experienced only in the practice and customs of the English courts and English character. The ambition of the Indian bar points homeward, and is here limited to the accumulation of wealth by their professional exertions, or by the being appointed to one of those lucrative offices attached to the *mécanique* of the court, which, comparatively with those of a similar description at home, and indeed, it must be said, in reference to the qualifications, previous education, and mental endowments requisite to their fulfilment, and the duties they embrace, are, or have been hitherto, very highly remunerated. How much talent, energy, and knowledge, professional and general, have merged in the quiescence of one of the *quasi* sinecures of the Supreme Court! How much eloquence has become mute by merely changing a seat at the arc of a circle to one at the diameter!*

These causes contribute, not to the stifling or destruction of all the higher and loftier sentiments of an English advocate, but to their reference and non-application; or, to employ a legal expression, not inappropriate to our subject, these causes operate to keep such sentiments in *abeyance*. Another cause affects, in a considerable degree, the experience obtained by a practitioner in this country, which may be considered as analogous to the disadvantage which the medical profession likewise labour under. More confined in their experience, and without that variety of subject-matter which the vast field of English litigation develops, they have not the same opportunity of anatomizing the

* The officers of the Court sit on the side of the semi-circular table opposite the bar, who sit round it.

human mind, of viewing it in all its different varieties of operations, healthy or diseased, with the infinity of motive arising out of the innumerable shades so variously exhibited in the humorous temperament of Europeans, more especially *Englishmen*. This, together with a want of an equally enlarged association with professional brethren, forms an obstacle to an equal enlargement of professional views by the reciprocal interchange of opinion.

There are, however, many and inconsiderable counterbalancing advantages derived from a practice of some years at the Indian bar, which tend to give, in some respects, a higher tone to the general character of the *man*, though they are not productive of the same professional excellence in some departments of practice. The enlargement and expansion of view obtained by travel, the necessary observation of, and enquiry into, manners, laws, and characters of men, altogether different from those which the routine of English practice opens out; the constantly addressing themselves to the bench, composed of men of learning and critical judgment, instead of juries, composed of men, unlearned and of unscrutinizing habits of mind; these, and a number of other causes, tend to expand and vary the mental horizon, and to enrich it with images and scenery which a changeless residence at home will not supply.

We have thus endeavoured to take a just and impartial survey of the distinguishing points of character, and the advantages and disadvantages out of which those distinctions arise, which discriminate the professional character in India from that of England. We shall now, in the same integrity of feeling, and with equally impartial pencil, proceed to such individual sketches, as taking our spectatorial seat within the court, upon a day in term of sittings, shall attract our attention most forcibly.

Entering the Supreme Court, we perceive in front the three judges upon the bench, a semicircular table, covered with green cloth, round which are placed several chairs, to the number of twelve or fourteen. Whatever be the business proceeding in court, the observing eye of the spectator will be quickly attracted by the appearance of a gentleman who occupies the middle seat among about eleven or twelve other *togati*, "of some fifty, or by our lady" but of whatever age, whose eye is bright, vigilant, and observant; and whose head, uninvested with the forensic decoration of a wig, exhibits to the craniologist, a study well worthy of his nicest attention. This is our Advocate-General.

Whether there be an innateness of ideas, originally impressed upon the mind at our birth, we will not here stop to investigate; but there is, in the manner and habits of the present subject of our contempla-

tion, a something which appears to originate out of an *innateness* of the principles of the gentleman, not the less apparent from a certain air of professional sternness, or even ruggedness, which, upon certain occasions, over-shadows his manner and countenance, and which is sometimes more particularly developed in a laugh, short and transient, scarcely exciting the gelaotic muscles, but rolling away as it were in the distance in a kind of rough gurgling murmur *à faucibus*, upon occasion of a caustic piece of satire, or a biting jest.

Coming here, he has laid aside the exertion, not relinquished the possession, of the highest qualifications of the lawyer and the accomplishments of the man. The learning of the *scholar*—the energy of the *politician*, ardent, yet dignified—the eloquence of the *senator*—strong and powerful in argument, yet beautiful with the decorations of an imagination, rich with the accumulated treasures gathered from the exhaustless mine of antiquity; all these are amply, richly his;—but, as we remarked above, in this hemisphere they are in *abeyance*, and the *lawyer* only is called into action, in the less dignified operations of sifting Hindoo perjury, or unravelling the conspiracies of Hindoo fraud.

But the auditor will be most fortunate, if upon occasion of his visit to the Court, he find the Company's Advocate, either engaged in an address to the jury upon a criminal prosecution of magnitude or importance, or in a reply to the arguments of an antagonist. The former, it is true, will not be altogether free from the defects above adverted to, as affecting those who having not such constant opportunities or occasions for addressing, or, if we may so term it, having intercourse with juries; that is to say, it will be liable to rise into an oration, and, ascending above the intellectual level of his auditory, it will fall into the danger of exciting only admiration, where it ought to produce conviction also. Perhaps those professional qualifications which are the most conducive to success with juries, are not by any means those which tend the most to elevate the professional character; a skilful and dexterous application of arguments adapted to their habits and modes of thinking; a knowledge of, and careful respect of their prejudices, and as it were a kind of self-identification with the jury, which totally abstracting the speaker from all personal regards, makes the jury receive his arguments with that species of approval which arises, if we may so speak, from the "*one of us*" principle of action, which sets the auditor in a proud equality with the speaker, or in which, at least, merge those apprehensions which are excited sometimes by a powerful harangue, but ill understood, which is apt to awaken a kind of dogged determination not to be over-awed by a fine speech into a verdict. Were a jury, as they were by a retired Chief Justice of our

Indian tribunal alleged to be, a body resembling the Athenian dicasts, an oration of Demosthenes would be well adapted to win their verdict. As they are, we would rather look for a verdict from the skillful adroitness of Sir James Scarlett, than that philippic of the Athenian.

That circumstance, however, which thus, in some measure, proves a disadvantage to the advocate who is to solicit a verdict from a jury, tends in other respects to enlarge and quicken the higher reasoning faculties:—the having, in fact, to address juries composed of the Judges (who, our readers are aware, sit in *that* capacity as well as Judges in civil cases)—men habitually engaged in the weighing of arguments and evidence, has necessarily a tendency to keep alive a more constant and vigilant exertion of the higher faculties of systematic reasoning and argumentation.

But the occasions upon which the vast resources of Mr. P.'s capacity shine forth most conspicuously—occasions which constitute the grand criteria of real power—are those wherein he is called, upon the emergency of a powerful and well directed argument—a chain of reasoning which, perhaps, has required and has employed a long and diligent process of mental arrangement and preparation—to step forth at once and instantaneously to meet, combat, and subdue it. He is magnificent. There are many men of great acquirement and great talent, whose minds, to employ a commercial similitude, have large resources, and are possessed of stores amply sufficient to meet more than all ordinary demands; but then they require *time* to collect their assets, arrange their stores, and probably to borrow from the stores of others;—such men on occasions of great and large demand, when argument and argument is poured in thick upon them, which must be answered in sterling and authentic coin—these men fail not for want of funds, but for the want of power readily to bring those funds into action and meet the demand at once.

Not so with Mr. Pearson. Let the danger be ever so pressing, sudden and emergent—let the demand be ever so large—like Sir W. Curtis, upon an ever memorable occasion,* he bares his brawny arms for the mighty purpose—with one solitary twitching of the upper lip, and with one solitary application, sudden and quick, of his eye-glass to his mouth, he deals forth the rich coinage of his brain,—sterling, solid, golden coin, prompt and immediate as called for, without a momentary interval of hesitation or delay!—and then, like the worthy knight above recorded, pauses and looks round in triumph

* In the great commercial panic of 1825, which occasioned a sudden and tremendous run upon every bank, for even Coutts and Co. downwards, it is said that Sir W. Curtis remained from the opening of his house till midnight, *with his shirt sleeves tucked up to his elbows*, paying away gold as fast as the checks poured in.

as he would say, "Are you satisfied?" "Are there any more?" He feels not the necessity of husbanding his stores—of eking out the argument, by doling his six-pences, to gain time for mustering of his funds,—no, no; all is prompt, ready, nay, eager payment. What is most remarkable in the subject of our present sketch is, that he never takes notes—at least the outward visible memoranda, usually had recourse to as auxiliaries to memory;—all is recorded, and by some peculiar process, arranged and ordered upon the unseen tablets of the mind. Now and then, indeed, he is observed to start from the backward recumbency of his apparently careless, regardless position, and scratch, rather than write a hasty word or two—the cue perchance, rough and ungainly though it be, to a chain of argumentation, clear, lucid, and beautiful;—then recurs he to his former attitude of outward indifference, and incontinently the tortoise-shell eyeglass is applied once and again—not to its appropriate organ, but pressed to the closed mouth, or slightly bitten between the upper and lower mandible.

Plutarch enumerates among the requisites usually deemed necessary to the formation of a great and happy man, the being born in a great and renowned city: however valuable such an advantage may be, we think it hardly equals that of being born the son of an English country gentleman of a good family; such is the origin of our worthy Advocate General, and such is the station which we sincerely hope he will live long to fill in dignified repose, whether retiring from the bar or the bench.

We have thus endeavoured to convey a sketch, albeit imperfect, of our Advocate General, as he appears in court. As a public man, he will not be displeased to see himself publicly mentioned; as a gentleman, a scholar, and, though not an author, yet himself a large contributor to the beauties of the press—he will not object that his portrait should embellish a publication intended for the eye of the gentleman, the scholar, and the man of literature.—*Oriental Observer.*

THE COLONIES OF FRANCE.

The iniquity of the Colonial System of Modern Europe is equalled only by its folly—it is wholesale Slavery. Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, and France, have successively endeavoured to make their Colonies send them all their raw produce in exchange for all the manufactured goods they require. Spain and Portugal have, finally, lost their Colonies! Holland derives no advantage from the remnant of hers. England lost North America—and has just paid twenty

million sterling for the permission of the slave owners to improve the condition of 800,000 slaves; and has just granted a perpetual annuity of £630,000 a year to the Proprietary Governors of India! The Colonies of France absorb the whole of their own local revenues, in their own internal expenditure; and they require a far greater sum to be furnished by the mother country for defence. Washington, Hayti, Mexico, Brazil, Java, and Bencoolen, are the monuments of the system.

The Colonies of France in 1787, with their respective population and finances, were as follows

COLONY	POPULATION				Taxes levied in the Colonies, in Livres Tournois.		
	Free		Slave	Total	Gross		Net
	White	Coloured	Black		Amount Collected	Charge of Collecting	Receipt
Saint Domingo	34,400	7,500	280,000	321,900	6,940,000	450,000	6,490,000
Martinique	12,500	3,000	78,000	93,500	1,100,000	80,000	1,020,000
Guadaloupe	11,000	1,500	93,000	108,500	900,000	60,000	840,000
Saint Lucie	2,400	1,200	10,000	13,600			
Tobago	1,400	800	10,000	12,200			
Cayenne	1,700		12,000	13,700	60,000	10,000	50,000
Senegal	300		4,000	4,300			
Isle of France	7,500	1,200	28,500	37,200			
Bourbon	7,300	800	34,500	42,600			
Total	81,500	16,000	550,000	647,500	9,000,000	600,000	8,400,000

The expenditure of the Marine department in the Colonies amounted to fifteen million livres Tournois: but the expenditure of the War department and of the other departments of the administration are not known.

In the year 1827, the Colonial budgets stated the population of the French Sugar Islands as follows:—

COLONY	FREE PEOPLE			SLAVES	Total
	White	Coloured	Both		
Martinique	9,937	10,786	20,723	81,182	101,905
Guadaloupe	17,257	16,705	34,232	101,554	135,516
Bourbon	18,747	6,387	25,134	63,447	88,581
Total	45,941	33,878	79,819	246,183	326,002

In the general accounts of 1830, the annual grant made by France to her Colonies, was apportioned as follows:—

Pay of Staff and Troops	fr. 2,710,700
Expense assimilated to Pay	194,400
Clothing of Troops	238,500
Barracks	37,000
Hospitals	1,113,100
Commissariat	2,301,100
Ordnance	484,500
Sundries	75,500
Bills drawn from Bourbon and Madagascar	673,000

Total, Francs 7,527,800

EXPENDITURE IN THE COLONIES.

BRANCHES OF THE EXPENDITURE.	AMERICA					AFRICA		ASIA	GENERAL	Total
	Martinique.	Guadaloupe	Cayenne	St Pierre	Senegal	Bourbon	India			
MISCELLANEOUS										
Rest of buildings for the Public service	51,261	107,423	9,400	150	8,392	7,900	15,038			199,564
Rents due							13,102			13,102
Passage-money, carriage, fees, &c.	41,700	62,800	25,600	700	12,000	37,800	24,500			203,100
Judicial, including the maintenance of prisoners	51,988	50,500	13,200		300	47,600	5,130			166,718
Payments for Negroes to be executed	11,111	10,000								21,111
Printing, advertisements, and publications	26,900	500		200		1,000				28,600
Bursars in the College of France and of the Colonies	2,400	6,400	2,400			6,000				17,200
Pensions and Public Works	109,326	21,000	2,220	3,000	247	1,410	79,650		3,093	216,946
Bounties to the Fishermen										3,000
Present and allowances										42,230
Proceeds of Salt, of which the sale is farmed out										44,931
Premiums	72,135	76,999	15,300		42,230	2,000				17,300
Sundries				8,114	12,190	95,736	47,971		15,434	347,202
Miscellaneous	364,820	335,632	85,743	12,164	75,359	200,446	330,321		18,527	1,325,002
Pay of Colonial Functionaries and necessary assignments	1,462,541	1,430,661	409,022	58,887	203,090	884,672	691,865		31,474	5,162,120
Works and Supplies	198,632	165,000	75,766	6,000	27,900	431,390	107,790			1,012,478
Hospitals	57,955	85,203	34,265	2,500	3,352	111,158	2,100			296,552
Provisions	47,682	29,932	92,714	17,250	10,368	146,334	1,000			345,500
Estimated Total Expenditure in the Colonies	2,133,830	2,036,416	697,559	96,800	320,000	1,774,000	1,033,076		50,000	8,141,651

From these official documents it appears that the defence of the Colonies falls entirely on France, and that, exclusive of the naval force, the military expenditure amounts to near eight million of francs a year; besides which, France has to send out to her Colonies a million of francs a year, to meet the charge of internal administration; so that with the naval charge and home administration, we may safely conclude that the Colonies of France cost annually to the Government of France the sum of one million pounds British sterling money per annum. To this should be added what they cost the people of France, both at Home and in the Colonies—here figures fail; it is easy indeed to set down the sum of 21,111 francs, as the market price of the average number of Negroes to be executed in the year, for the purpose of quenching the flame of rebellion against the Colonial system with their blood,—but is that the full value of the men to their families, to their countrymen, and to the world at large?

THE OUDE CASE.

In the year 1794, Monohur Doss and Seetul Baboo, bankers of Calcutta, advanced 1,158,700 sicca rupees to Azoph-ud-Dowlah, for the use of his government, on the security of bonds, bearing interest at 36 per cent. per annum. The finances of the Nabob-Vizier were ruined, chiefly by the overbearing rapacity of the East India Company, who forced him to pay to them an annual subsidy of five million rupees a year. In 1796, the Company caused the vizier to pay off his debts; the native creditors were paid but 18 per cent., while the European creditors received 36 per cent.; the Dosses refused 18 per cent, therefore they were not paid. The Company occasionally interfered in their behalf, and recognized the claim of their subjects as a just and honourable claim on the state of Oude; after several acts of interference for the payment of the debt due by Oude to the bankers of Calcutta, the Company seized upon one half of the territory of Oude, and appropriated it entirely to their own use; they could not prevail upon the Sovereign to pay a debt due to a British subject, but they could and did prevail upon him to cede to themselves the half of his kingdom; and undoubtedly, by this seizure the Company itself became liable for the whole amount of the recognition.

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nized debt due to the bankers of Calcutta; however, as in many similar cases, when the territory was seized, then the Company resisted the claim which it had advocated from the former sovereign. The Company did not limit its sovereignty to one half of the territory of Oude, but it set up and deposed viziers at pleasure; it maintained ministers in place by force; it interfered in every thing, and dictated in every; it removed the treasury to the house of the British President; in fact, the remainder of Oude was but a subordinate district of the Company's Empire;—the Company crowned the Vizier, and dubbed him King—making up in dignity what they had robbed him of in territory and cash. At length the bankers advanced £20,000 to Mr. Prendergast, and he brought the case over to England; Lord Brougham was one of the counsel for the creditors, and, in 1813, he advised them to petition against the renewal of the Company's Charter. In 1822, the case was brought before the House of Commons; and was referred to a Committee of that House; but the termination of the session put an end to the enquiry, and prevented the Committee from offering an opinion as to the merits of the case. Mr. Prendergast himself got into Parliament several times, as a member of the House of Commons. In 1830, when the Tories were turned out of office, Lord Ellenborough was about to give the case a further consideration.

At the close of 1831, Mr. Prendergast solicited the attention of Mr. Grant to the case of his constituents, contending that the loans of those unfortunate creatures were originally made under the virtual guarantee of the Company's Government, and therefore had a special right to the interference of the British Government with the King of Oude. On the 12th of April, 1832, Mr. Grant stated to the Company, that he had reviewed all the proceedings connected with this case, and that the result of the review which he had taken of the case, was a conviction in his mind, that the circumstances connected with the transactions of it, gave it so peculiar a character, that it ought to be pressed upon the Government of Oude for payment; the claim had been repeatedly recognized by the authorities, both abroad and at home—by the circumstances under which the debts were contracted—by the investigation entered into by Mr. Cherry—and by the favourable opinions expressed in their behalf by Lord Teignmouth, and Lord Wellesley; yet nothing was done to fulfil the expectations which had been most naturally excited in the minds of the unfortunate creditors. We ought not to be deterred from using our best endeavours to obtain justice, however tardy, for the parties who stand to us in the relation of subjects, and who have

sustained a grievous injury, by the length of time during which without any default on their part, it has been withheld. The right and duty of interference on the part of any country in behalf of its own subjects, against independent states, are established by national law, and recognized in the practice of all nations, and particularly of Great Britain. Such right and duty are surely not impaired by the circumstance that the wrong-doer happens, in this instance, to be a prince, depending for his throne entirely on our support. Our interposition with the King of Oude, in order to obtain the settlement of this claim, should be direct and formal; the Governor-General in Council should be directed to lose no time in addressing to the King of Oude a letter to that purport, and his lordship should be desired to instruct the Resident to take an early opportunity of delivering that letter to the King, and of verbally explaining to his Majesty the grounds on which the British government have felt themselves constrained to press upon his serious attention, a claim which ought to have been discharged thirty years ago, and which the agents of the parties have not ceased to prosecute to the utmost extent of their power, both in India and in this country. The rate and amount of interest should, of course, be settled according to the law and usages of the country in which the debt was contracted. The mode and details of payment must be matter of negotiation between the King of Oude and the Supreme Government. I have to request that you will prepare the draft of a despatch to the Governor-General in Council, containing instructions of the tenor above stated.

On the 9th of May, 1832, the Company replied:—"The proceedings which are now pending in parliament on the claims of Mr. Hodges and of Mr. Hutchinson, and the communication which the Court have recently received respecting the claims of Messrs. W. Palmer and Co., and those of the Lucknow bankers, appear to the Court to be of such a nature, as to make it their indispensable duty to endeavour to convey to you, and through you to the rest of his Majesty's ministers, the conviction which the Court entertain of the pernicious tendency of the principle involved in all those proceedings and communications. If the case of the Lucknow bankers is to be taken up as you propose it should be, what can the Court say to the representatives of Sir Harry Dorell, or to those of Colonel Frith, Major Webber, Captain Edwards, and many others, on whose behalf the British Government, when solicited, has refused to lend its good offices with the Vizier; or how will it be possible to resist the multitude of dormant claims, not only upon Oude, but upon other native states, which are known to exist on the part of Europeans

and also of natives, who are equally entitled to consideration with the Lucknow bankers? It is clear to the Court, that if the authority of the Government were to be employed in the one case, it would be immediately asked, and could not be refused, in others; and that demands would arise which it would ruin our allies to meet. In short, Sir, the Court would do you injustice, if they permitted themselves to think that you had any adequate idea of the mischief that would result from the adoption of the course which you recommend."

Mr. Grant immediately replied, expressing his entire dissent, in every respect, from the view which the Company took of this claim, and of the right mode of dealing with it, conceiving that the effect of this interposition, in behalf of justice, can tend only to inspire confidence in the rectitude and protecting vigilance of our government; and he felt himself obliged, by a sense of duty, to renew the recommendation conveyed to the Court in his letter of the 12th of April. He said, "it is necessary, however, to advert more particularly than I did in that letter, to the question of interest. On this point, I think that our interference ought not to be carried to the extent of the whole demand. If, on the one hand, the claimants are justified in urging that the accumulation has been occasioned by the arbitrary refusal of Saadut Ali, and his successors, to pay the debt, the King of Oude may, on the other hand, plead that, as the interference of the British Government would at any time have effected the payment, it is, in fact, to the withholding, or, to speak more properly, to the withdrawing of such interference, that the accumulation is mainly to be ascribed. Under these circumstances, the amount of interest to be allowed appears a fair subject of compromise; and it will probably be found, that the most equitable principle for both parties will be, to fix a moderate and reasonable rate of simple interest for the whole period. Such a compromise, while it would diminish the pressure on his Majesty, would not overlook the unmerited injury and injustice inflicted on the bankers, by depriving them for so many years of the use of their capital."

On the same day, Mr. Villiers directed the Court to prepare and submit to the Board, with the least practicable delay, the draft of an instruction to the Governor-General in Council, on the subject of these claims, in order that no time may be lost in the transmission of an instruction to the Local Government, on this long pending question.

On the 13th of December, immediately after the ever to be lamented death of Mr. Villiers, the Court having omitted to frame and transmit a dispatch, relative to the claims on Oude, conformable to requisition, the Board themselves prepared orders on the subject,

and sent a dispatch, to be forwarded by the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General in Council, in the usual form. This draft said, "it is incumbent on us to use our utmost efforts to retrieve the present claimants from the unfortunate situation in which they are placed. Under a strong conviction that this is a valid claim against the King of Oude, we are of opinion that the settlement of it should no longer be delayed. You will, accordingly, lose no time in communicating to the King our sentiments on this subject, and strongly urging on him the importance of an immediate and effectual adjustment, as due to his own honour, no less than to the interests of justice and to the wishes of the British Government. The present claimants are entitled to the same terms as those which were accorded by Asoph-ud-Dowlah to the European creditors in 1796, and for which Munseram, their agent at the time, contended, together with such additional compensation, in consideration of the lapse of time which has since intervened, and for which they certainly are not responsible, as may appear to you fair and equitable."

On the 1st of March, 1833, the Court remonstrated with the Board, against sending out the dispatch in December. The time and attention of the Board, were so completely engaged by the measures relating to India and China, which were before parliament, that it was not possible to give to the Court's remonstrance the deliberate and uninterrupted examination due to it; however, on the termination of the session, the Commissioners lost no time in taking into consideration the statements and reasonings submitted by the Court; the result was, that the Commissioners saw no reason whatsoever to depart from the course directed in December; and they desired that the dispatch which was framed by the Board, should be transmitted to India without further delay.

Captain John Loch, the Chairman of the Company, had repeated verbal communications upon this subject, with Mr. Grant, with a hope that the Board might be induced either to withdraw the dispatch, or greatly to modify its contents; but, finding that the Board's decision was unalterable, on the 15th January, 1834, he called the attention of the Court to the order requiring them to forward the dispatch; whereupon, it was resolved, *perinde contradicente*.—"That, being deeply impressed with a conviction, that the interference which the Board requires that the Company should exercise with the King of Oude, on behalf of the Lucknow bankers, is unjust in principle, inconsistent with the relations subsisting between his Majesty and the Company, and would be most mischievous in its effects; the Court cannot consent, even ministerially, to act upon the orders of the

Board, until compelled by law to do so." It was also resolved,—"That the Chairman be authorized to take counsel's opinion, whether it is imperative upon the Court now to sign the dispatch, as required by the Board,—or whether they may abstain from signing it, until a Court of Law shall, at the instance of the Board, decide that the Board's authority in the case must be obeyed."

On the next Court day a Director moved,—That a week's notice should be given, of any intention to submit for signature, the dispatch, as prepared by the Board; but the question thereon being put, the same was passed in the negative. At the request of Mr. Grant, the chairman and his deputy, Mr. Tucker waited upon him upon the morning of the 29th, when Mr. Grant adverted to the circumstance of the dispatch sent down by the Board, more than a year ago, not having yet been signed and forwarded to India; and expressed his deep regret, that he felt himself called upon to take a further step on that matter. In the course of the same day, the chairman stated to the Court, that, under the impression that such further step would be taken by Mr. Grant, before the next Wednesday, he would, on that day, submit the dispatch in question for the signature of the Court.

Two days after, that is on the 31st of January, 1834, the Assistant-Secretary of the Commissioners filed an affidavit of the above proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, and the Attorney-General moved for a rule nisi for a mandamus against the Court of Directors, to compel them to transmit the dispatch to India, which rule to shew cause was granted by the judges. On the morning of the 5th of February, the rule was served upon the Chairman of the Company, who in the course of the same day laid it before the Court of Directors; the 15th of April was given to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue—commanding them to transmit the dispatch. The Chairman withdrew his notice to lay the dispatch on the table for signature; and it was resolved by the Court—that the joint opinion of the Company's standing counsel and Sir James Scarlett be taken, as to the position in which the Court are now placed by the rule which the Board have obtained from the Court of King's Bench; and whether there be not ground upon which this Court may either shew cause against that rule, or appeal to his Majesty in Council. However, half a dozen of the old standards in the direction made up their minds, whatever the law was, that they would not sign the dispatch; it is said that they declared, that rather than conform they would be ejected from their seats, be fined, go to prison, and even be hanged on a gallows. Astell, Marjoribanks, Wigram, Thornhill, Mills, and Ellice, entered the following pro-

test:—"Adverting to the proceedings which have already taken place relative to the claims of the Lucknow bankers, we feel it to be our duty to place upon the records of the Court the expression of our determination not to affix our signatures, under any circumstances, to the dispatch proposed by the Board of Commissioners; because we are impressed with the deepest conviction, that any attempt to enforce such claims by the direct interference of the British Government, would be nothing short of an act of spoliation towards an ancient and prostrate ally—that it would compromise the British character, and lead to consequences most detrimental to the continuance of our rule in India." On the same day, Mr. Tucker, of all people in the world, entered his long-winded protest (a very curious document, quite characteristic of the despicable little animal), in every paragraph of which he shews off the chair in which he sits, just as if it formed an integral part of himself. Among other matter, he said,—“I feel it my duty to declare, that it is impossible for me to comply with the requisition of the Board on this particular occasion. I am quite aware that I am called upon to act ministerially only in signing the dispatch of the Board; but there are cases where I cannot act even ministerially. There are obligations superior to that of yielding obedience to a mandamus—and there are acts which the law itself cannot command; acts which cannot be performed without a violation of those principles on which all law is founded. The Legislature can, no doubt, invest a public functionary with large discretionary powers, but these powers can never extend so far as to give a legal sanction to an act in itself illegal and criminal. The order which we are required to issue has for its object to enforce payment of a claim which has never been admitted or substantiated, which takes its origin some forty years ago; and which is understood to amount, with interest, to more than a million sterling:—it is well known that it will be followed by other demands of the same kind, to an enormous amount—every means short of force were resorted to, in 1816, for the purpose of inducing the Nawaub to satisfy this particular claim. I am called upon to make a decided stand—and I feel that it ought to be made at all hazards. Adjusted as are the powers between the two departments—what gives, or can give, weight and influence to the Court? The knowledge, experience, and political integrity of its members—take away these and the Board becomes supreme. The Court, by manifesting, on great occasions, firm resolution, and a high spirit of independence, will raise its own character and inspire confidence and respect. Our servants, who have not always shown a becoming

reference to our authority and station, will learn to obey a power which is prepared calmly to resist that which it believes to be wrong, and steadily to enforce that which it feels to be right; and, acting thus, our constituents, and the British public, and the people of India, will be satisfied that the Court of Directors is, what it ought to be—an efficient organ of Administration, to whom the interests of a great empire may safely be confided.”

What would be said if the Commissioners of Excise were to seek thus to set themselves above their superior Board—the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and if the Chairman of the Excise was to declare publicly, that all their knowledge, experience, and policy, should be applied to wrest supremacy from the Crown? The Directors are by law equally subordinate to the Commissioners for the affairs of India; yet they dare thus publicly to conspire against those powers which parliament has entrusted to the Crown.

The Chairman well knows that it is the practice of the Company to order its military officers to support officers of the King of Oude in collecting the revenue, by means of lighted matches on the fingers of the cultivators, and other cruel tortures, and death. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Company’s army will adopt the words in which the chairman protests against the order of his superior, and that they will tell the Company—“There are cases where we cannot act even ministerially,” and so forth.

The next time the Court of Directors met, Mr. Clarke added his protest; he said, “whilst willing to give all possible weight to the distinguished talent and *reputed* honesty of purpose of Mr. Grant; I am reluctantly, but imperatively, led solemnly to protest against being required to afford my signature to a document so utterly exceptionable, both in principle and its probable consequences, if enforced.”

The next week, Messrs. Lock, Bayley, Carrol, Alexander, Jenkins, and Shank, signed a minute, by which they say:—“A determination upon the part of a director not to affix his signature, under any circumstances, to such a draft, appears to be tantamount to a determination to resist the operation of law; which, if participated in by a majority of the directors, would stop the wheels of the Indian government; and, if confined to a smaller number, cannot save them from sharing whatever responsibility the Court may be considered to incur, so long as they continue to be directors. We feel it never could consist with our sense of propriety to remain directors, after we had decided not to be parties in carrying on the affairs of the Company, under the system which the Legislature has prescribed; much less

should we consider ourselves justified in determining and in advising our colleagues, to abstain from doing what the law has imposed; for we cannot imagine any doctrine more fatal to every principle of government, than that a person filling a high and responsible station may judge for himself, whether or not he will pay obedience to the laws enacted for his guidance. If the legislative enactments regarding the Company are defective, it rests with us to point out the defects, and with parliament to apply a suitable remedy; but, as long as the laws exist, we are bound to obey them—this is our duty; and it is incumbent upon us faithfully to discharge it. Neither can we allow that any responsibility attaches to the directors, for acts done by them, in obedience to the authority of the Board, when exercised in opposition to the protests of the Court. Sooner than be responsible for this draft, we would resign our seats; but no such responsibility exists. If we sign it, we do so ministerially, and because the law compels us; and, surely, every director knows that he is required, in some cases to do what the Secret Committee is always required to do—to act merely ministerially in communicating to the Indian government's orders and instructions for which the Board are exclusively responsible. That there may be circumstances of a public nature, which, although only affecting us ministerially, would induce us to decline any longer to act in the direction, we fully admit. If the Board, for example, were imposing upon the Court a system of government which appeared to us to involve the vital interests and stability of the Company, and the general character of its administration, we should not hesitate to relinquish our seats, and to explain to the proprietors our reasons for so doing; but that is not our present situation. A decision on the question of the claims of the Lucknow bankers has, unfortunately, been passed by the Board; and our utmost efforts to change it have been unavailing. We deeply and sincerely regret the course which the Board has taken; but we feel that it would not become us, upon that solitary ground, to adopt the strong alternative of resignation, instead of placing our names ministerially, and under protest, to the despatch. The Court should use every legal means in their power to prevent the transmission of this most objectionable despatch; but, after having done so, they should obey the law, and by that example, inculcate in others the important duty of obedience to their legal orders. The Court cannot resist the authority of the Board, further than the law will allow; and we should not object, accordingly, to sign the despatch, ministerially, under protest, provided the eminent counsel whom the Court has

unanimously resolved to consult, shall advise that no legal grounds of resistance remain.

On the next Court-day, that is, on the 26th of February, 1824, Mr. Forbes delivered in a letter, as he found himself in an unsupported minority, stating the reasons which influenced his opinion, that the claim is founded in justice; and that it is incumbent on the Company to address its strongest representations to the King of Oude to effect a settlement of it. After a concise, yet clear review of the facts of this case, and of the principle of interference in it, he concludes, by saying,—“let me add one word. It has been asked,—“Are we ready to entertain the other claims contemporaneous with this?” I answer, “Yes.” All such claims as may be equally well authenticated. I feel myself conscientiously bound to give my assent to the despatch proposed by the Board, and I am ready to annex my signature. I was unfortunately absent when the Court came to the resolution of not signing the despatch ‘until compelled by law;’ but it will be in their recollection, that I took the earliest opportunity of expressing my dissent from that resolution.”

Lord Grey’s feeble ministry gave way to the wicked and corrupt opposition of Mr. Tucker; and, in the Peers, Lord Brougham said, that Mr. Grant had taken a step, which even his friends could not defend.

But the most strange part of this case, is the rider to it: the conscientious Directors have resolved to depose the King of Oude, and to appropriate to themselves the remaining half of his kingdom.

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

The accounts pouring in upon us, in volumes, of the illegal interference and atrocious despotism of the Madras public authorities, in reference to the proceedings of that palladium of the soldier’s rights—Courts-martial, call upon us in terms of such loud appeal to enter upon the subject, that not a moment can we refrain from doing so. The case of Colonel Smythe, to which it will be remembered our attention was directed in our last, went so high, as to involve the character of even the chief of the Madras army, Sir Robert O’Callaghan; the case to which in this instance our attention will be directed, will be found to involve that of the Governor of the Presidency himself! No tongue can remain mute, no

pen idle, while such instances of abominable outrage against the laws which hold society together are put in practice; and we take this opportunity of boldly asserting, that, although India may be deprived of the means of bringing the tyrannical conduct of her rulers before the tribunal of public opinion, (because denied the 'liberty of the press,') yet never will any portion of her community want a champion to struggle in its cause, so long as to us shall belong that post, the functions of which we at present exercise. The gallantry, the resplendent acts of heroism by which the Madras portion of the Indian army so long has been distinguished, awaken in us, we may be allowed to say, a very peculiar degree of interest; and to its cause, at least, we shall ever be devoted with a fearless pen, and a heart of fire. On the sincerity of this assurance let it finally rely, while we at once give demonstration of our zeal, by bringing forward the case to which we refer—a case, let it be added, which impeaches the honour of the party by whom it was instigated, and of Sir Frederick Adam, above all, to a point which would take more than the potency even of despotism to screen from general obloquy and condemnation.

Captain Sprye—Deputy-judge Advocate of the district of Vizagapatam, during some months was employed by the Madras authorities to act in the capacity of Public Prosecutor, in the cases of innumerable individuals, whom the Government had pronounced rebels. So long as the sentences of the tribunal over which he presided were in accordance with the *mandates* of the Government, so long, Captain Sprye was loaded by the Government with every mark of favour and distinction. But, eventually comes the case of a family of a Rajah. The Captain cannot convict, because the evidence is insufficient to conviction; and the family of the Rajah consequently are acquitted. The Government, at this, take umbrage; and without comment, without the assignment of any motive, without offering *this ground*, or *that* in explanation of the abruptness of such a course, thrust Captain Sprye from his appointment, gave it to another (a Lieutenant Moore) call a new Court-martial on the Rajah's family; and, in reply to Captain Sprye, who in the barest justice de-

mands—Why he had been so thrust out? state that no reply is necessary." Now, without referring to the affair of the Rajah, yet in what a predicament does not this place the Madras Government, with regard to Captain Sprye alone? Here is an officer on whom, the shortest period, previously, they had publicly lavished the highest favours, ejected violently from his post; and, without reason or cause assigned, tacitly loaded with disgrace, and consequently left as an object open to the reproach, or, at least, suspicion of the whole Army! Was any thing more flagrant than this, ever enacted? unhesitatingly we assert, never!—yet, this is the result of the want of free public discussion. Sir Frederick Adam, no, nor Sir Robert O'Callaghan, would no more have dared to perpetrate such an act in the face of a Free Press, than they will relinquish their insolent career, not being in terror of it: but of this let them continue assured, that let the Court of Directors attempt to shield them as it may, yet that such atrocity will not be endured by a British public, when once we shall be enabled to bring it sufficiently before its attention. In addition to what we have related, Captain Sprye, in a state of extreme ill health was ordered to one of the *unhealthiest* districts in India. A certificate from the Medical Officer of the regiment alone, interposed to prevent his proceeding thither; and, in the meantime, in answer to the Captain's unremitting appeals for a specific accusation and public trial, he is hastily put under arrest; Court and place appointed for his trial—and, mark, on a charge, not at the time drawn out but *subsequently* concocted!

For the present, we have only left ourselves space to announce that the Court sat, the accusation was actually brought forward—and, in the face of the whole world let it be told, Captain Sprye is acquitted!—triumphantly acquitted!—acquitted in spite of the deepest laid intrigues, supported by all that talent, leagued with irresponsible power, could effect to lead to the overthrow of its adversary—Captain Sprye is acquitted!

Here is one instance—we have a thousand to relate to the same purport; but what a commentary is not this, on the conduct of the Madras Government!

THE SYSTEM OF DIVING.

In the Deccan for the Recovery of valuables lost in Tanks and Rivers.

Happening to lose a valuable diamond ring when swimming some years since, in a tank in the Deccan, I was induced to employ a set of divers for its recovery; not, I confess, with much hopes of success, notwithstanding the confident tone in which I was assured they seldom or never failed in their search. I was however most agreeably disappointed, for, after seven hours' labour, the ring was found. As the mode which they adopted for the recovery of the lost article, was new to me, and may probably be unknown to many of your readers, I venture to forward the following brief sketch of their proceedings. The head of the set I employed, and who, eventually, was successful in his search, was a celebrated diver in that part of India. He wore a beautiful gold bangle on his right arm—a present from the Peshwa Bajee Rao, for having recovered a valuable emerald from the Tapti river, which that prince had dropped in crossing the stream. He assured me, that although a most laborious and sometimes painful trade, he had usually found it a lucrative occupation. I may add that I subsequently saw the same mode adopted, on various occasions, for the recovery of the nose ornaments, earrings, and other jewels lost by women when bathing on the ghats of the great rivers and banks in that part of the country, and almost always with success.—Their method is as follows:—A set of divers consists of three persons, two of whom dive by turns, while the third sits on the adjoining bank. The two divers wade to the place pointed out, if within their depth, each carrying with him a circular flat bottomed wooden basin, with sloping sides, about seven inches deep and two and a half feet in diameter. With this the diver descends, and having scooped into it as much of the surface of the mud or sand as it will contain, ascends with the platter and sends it ashore, where its contents are carefully washed and examined by a third person. If the water be not deep, when one man has stooped under water, he is kept down by his partner, placing one foot upon his neck or shoulders, until the platter is filled, on which a signal is made, the foot is withdrawn, and the man rises to the surface. But when the depth of water will not admit of such arrangement, the diver sinks a grapnel, or heavy stone from a canoe, and then descends by the rope. When he ascends the platter is lifted into the boat, and there examined. In this way, they continue to work for hours, each diver descending in turn, until they have examined the whole surface of the mud or sand

around the place pointed out, and very seldom fail of success, if ordinary information be only afforded as to the spot near which the article has been lost. They remain under water from one to two and a-half minutes at a time—oft-times more, if the water be deep. They adopt the same system precisely, whether in still water or in a running stream; only, that in the latter, of course, their labour is more severe—their success more precarious. Their remuneration depends solely on success; the ordinary salary being one-third of the extricated value of the lost article, and which is divided in equal portions among the set.—LIEUT. TAYLOR—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for January.*

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.

On the appointment of Sir F. Adam to succeed Mr. Lushington in the government of Madras, a loud outcry was made in the House of Commons (and with great propriety) for a reduction in the salary, which was accordingly effected; but in the present appointment of Mr. Grant to a Governorship, the duties of which are anything but onerous, we have heard nothing of a reduction, which, in common justice, should be applied to the one appointment as to the other. The work of retrenchment and reduction seems to be going on unsparingly in India, by Lord Bentinck; and why, therefore, should high situations, as they become vacant, not be subjected to the same rule, at so fitting an opportunity? Is it that the new Governor is the Brother of the President of the Board of Control, and therefore exempt from the cuttings and prunings to which all other Indian officials are unhappily exposed?

The following particulars of Mr. Robert Grant's salaries and emoluments, at Bombay, are drawn from an account printed by order of the House of Commons, on the 5th of June, 1834; but the sums are understated, by reckoning the rupee at only two shillings; for instance, we believe his own salary is fifteen thousand pounds, net.

Salary of the Governor	£ 14,350
Salary of his 3 Private Secretaries	1,400
Salary and allowances of his Surgeon	540
Parrell House establishment, 39 persons	1,371
Malabar Point House establishment, 28 persons	584
Dapooles House establishment, 8 persons	148
Governor's Body Guard of 66 Sibleen-keepers and Footmen	802

Total of Civil Salaries for the Governor and his 145 } personal attendants	£ 18,195
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The rent of the palaces and gardens; the use of the plate, furniture, carriages, cattle, steamers, yachts, boats, &c.; the attendance of the military body-guard, a chaplain, lascars, convicts, &c., are extras not brought into such a vulgar thing as a cash account. Whenever occasion requires, the Post-office runners will convey oysters, bread, &c., a hundred miles or so, gratis; but, besides these direct personal allowances and enjoyments, the Governor can subscribe to charities, and he has a pension and stipend list to manage, which amounts to the sum of 219,124*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The total civil establishments of Bombay cost, in salaries and allowances alone, the enormous sum of 969,821*l.* per annum.

The establishment of steam packets is a good result of the appointment of the President's brother to Bombay; and we look to the new Governor with renewed hope; though hope has so often been disappointed by new Governors, that we had almost resolved no longer to expect much from any new administration.

We merely attempt to state the value of the office to which Mr. R. Grant has been appointed, for we think the country ought to know it; however, it is so mystified, that we cannot find exact data. The Governor will live in a style equal to the expenditure of more than 50,000*l.* a-year, and he will save 13,000*l.* a-year, and accumulate by interest, 10,000*l.* in his five years; so that, after having cost the country 325,000*l.*, he may return, an honest man, with 75,000*l.*

SCENE IN THE JAIL

Lieut. Doleful with his Attorney.

Lieut. Doleful.—I have shewn you the amount of my debts, which, before I could think of defraying, was 3000 Rupees. It was now my determination to set about fulfilling my promise of remitting to my Agents 50 Rupees a month. My pay came in, which amounted to 202 Rupees a month. My Servants to 60

My Board, Wine, &c. 90

My Horse 16

My Clothes 30

Military and Orphan Fund 6

202

Here, then, was the full amount of my receipts. I was not able, as you may readily suppose, to remit the fifty. I now became truly wretched. A breach of promise on my part was the consequence,

and I calculated what would be the result if I did not make some kind of remittance to keep down a debt running on at eighteen per cent., the interest of which was 45 Rupees a month. In this state of great anxiety, I was advised by one of my friends to avail myself as much as I possibly could of going out to dine, by courting the society of married families. The resource was far from being agreeable to me. I detested the man that would impose himself on the good nature and hospitality of others, and I determined rather to starve than be guilty of such an alternative. My resolutions were soon upset; for I received a visit from Col. Bountiful, who with a warm-heartedness I shall never forget, informed me that he was the bosom friend of my father, from whom he had received many favours; and, with irresistible entreaty, compelled me to reside with him. I did not fail now to commence upon my monthly remittances. An event occurred, however, which began to change in a more astonishing degree the aspect of my future prospects. A ward of Col. B.'s took it into her head to give me her heart in remuneration for stealing mine. Love is blind, Sir, and hasty; and therefore I did not consider the consequences of marrying whilst I was in debt. Col. B., being an officer, had not a doit to give this lovely girl. It is sufficient to say that we were married notwithstanding, and so long as I had the honour of remaining in the same cantonment with Col. B., our expenses were not increased. Alas! however, Col. B. quitted the station, and your humble servant was driven now, with the addition of his wife, on his own resources. What was to be done? the knot was tied; besides, my lovely girl vowed that she would rather die and endure want than leave her husband, to reside with her guardian. My remittances ceased; my debt accumulated and subsequently coming upon Half Batta, I was arrested, and brought to the residence in which we have now the honour to converse.

Attorney.—There can be no question as to your claim to all the privileges the law can grant to an insolvent. The ruinous principles in the service in which you are employed, is unquestionably that of incurring debt in the onset of an expensive military career. To youth of an extravagant and thoughtless turn, inevitable ruin from debt must be a consequence, and in cases of such debt, breach of promise follows, and with that breach of promise disregard of that moral integrity which exalts and makes men honourable and respected in society. I do not mean to say such has been the result in your service, but certainly there exists a cause for such an effect, and it would be wise in this Government to remove it. [Exeunt.]

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

alcutta.
SUPREME COURT,
Feb. 24th, 1834.

THOMAS LEARMOUTH *versus* JOHN
MOORE and JAMES COULL.

Mr. CLARKE stated that the plaintiff in this case was Thomas Learmouth, and that the defendants were John Moore and James Coull. The plaint had been filed on the 24th of December 1833, and stated that the defendants were respectively British subjects. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 47,380-13 for which they allowed, by a bill of particulars, a set off of Rs. 6451-10-1. The Advocate-general opened the case. This action was brought for a sum of forty-seven thousand and odd rupees, giving credit however to the other party for certain sums, between five and six thousand rupees, which they admitted having received, and any other sums which the defendants could prove they had paid on the plaintiff's account. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Learmouth, had originally been a partner in the house of Tulloh and Co., which in 1821 he, as well as a Mr. Rowan Ronald, had quitted. Their shares in the concern were given to different other persons, and amongst others they were succeeded by Mr. Moore, one of the defendants in the present action. Mr. Learmouth left in the hands of the firm a considerable sum of money, but in 1830 a dispute arising as to the payment of the amount of it, Mr. Learmouth brought an action against the then partners in that Court. At that time Mr. Moore was a partner;—in fact he was the only surviving partner of the firm that had been established in 1821. For some reason it was thought advisable that the case should be referred to arbitration; and the arbitrators awarded that Rs. 106,473 were due to Mr. Learmouth by Mr. Moore, as the surviving partner of the firm established in 1821; but calculating interest up to January 1832, they awarded that there would be then due by Mr. Moore, a sum of Rs. 1,12,861. The arbitrators directed that the payment should be made in January 1832, and that was their reason for calculating the money that would be due at that period. In October 1831, application was made by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. the attorneys of Mr. Learmouth who was then in England, to the house of Tulloh and Co. for certain accounts which would have been of importance if proceedings had been taken to set aside the award; but when the mat-

ter was brought before counsel they thought in fact that the Court would not set aside the award. On the 26th of October 1831, Messrs. Tulloh and Co. wrote, he believed it would be found, this letter—it was written in the handwriting of Mr. Moore. A new firm had been previously constituted between Messrs. Moore and Coull, under the same name of Tulloh and Co. A doubt might be raised as to whether Mr. Coull, could be made answerable for the debts of his predecessors, but that would be set aside by his own admission, which would be unanswerable. The following was the concluding paragraph of the letter to which he alluded:—"The amount due on the award, calculated with interest up to the 30th of January next is Sa Rs 1,12,861-13-7; and with reference to Mr. Learmouth's letter to us requiring the remittance of £6000. through you, our Mr. Moore has only to state his willingness to meet Mr. Learmouth's wishes and your own on that point, by paying the sum requisite for the remittance in part payment of the award, and transferring the balance due to a new account with our present firm of Tulloh and Co., for which a due acknowledgment will be given by us." In consequence of this letter a conversation afterwards took place between Mr. Moore and one of the gentlemen, of the house of Fergusson and Co., and it was then agreed that the sum which remained over should be allowed to remain with the new firm, on certain terms; but it was thought more satisfactory that some agreement should be given, in consequence of which this letter was written. He need not trouble their Lordships with the details, but would content himself with reading the concluding paragraph. It ran thus—"I believe he," meaning Mr. Learmouth, "has not instructed you to withdraw his funds; and I therefore presume it would be doing only what he wishes to place the balance in the hands of the present firm of Tulloh and Co., at the usual interest; and that it should be fixed for a certain period, and be removable thereafter on six months notice." That letter was addressed by a partner of the then firm of Tulloh and Co. to Messrs. Fergusson and Co., and dated the 3d November 1831; and in answer to it, on the 16th of November, came a letter which, after having answered the first parts, concluded as follows—"We beg to say in reply to the last paragraph of your

letter, that unless we receive contrary instructions in the meantime, we shall not object to your transferring the balance to an account with your firm, at the usual interest, on the day on which the award becomes payable." It would be shewn that it had been so transferred, by the acknowledgment of one of the partners. On the 3d of January 1833, Messrs. Fergusson and Co. wrote to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. as follows:—"Having lately receive instructions from Mr. Learmouth to make him a further remittance of four or five thousand pounds, we shall be obliged to you, with reference to the concluding paragraph of our letter of the 16th of November 1831, to purchase bills to that extent, and forward them to us for transmission to that gentleman,—or furnish us with the means to comply with his wish." The reply to this letter was of great importance;—not only was it a recognition from Messrs Tulloh and Co. of the money being transferred to the new firm, but it was actually written in the hand-writing of Mr. Coull, the new partner. It was in these terms:—"We have the pleasure to say in reply to your note of last evening, that we shall follow up the arrangement entered into with you respecting Mr. Learmouth's funds in our hands on the 31st of January last, in due time;—and it was signed "Tulloh and Co.;"—so their Lordships would perceive that there had been a complete acknowledgment, a complete recognition. Notwithstanding this acknowledgment however,—notwithstanding that a regular notice of more than six months had been given to pay up the money, no such money had been paid; and Mr. Learmouth was consequently under the necessity of bringing his action in that Court to recover it. He would make no further comment. It was for their Lordships to hear the evidence produced, and to find their verdict upon it.—John Livingston, sworn: Mr. Moore and Mr. Coull were carrying on business in October and November 1831, under the style of Tulloh and Co. I don't know whether there were any other partners then. I believe Messrs. Moore and Coull commenced business together in May 1826. They had then another partner (Mr. Livingston) who died in November 1828. At the time of his death there were no other partners that I am aware of than himself, Mr. Moore and Mr. Coull. Mr. Livingston was my brother. I was employed in the house from May 1826 to May 1827. I believe Mr. William Russell, who is since deceased, was admitted a partner in 1831. I believe he died in

the beginning of 1832. Mr. William Fraser was admitted into partnership on the 1st of July 1833. Those were the only partners admitted subsequent to Mr. Livingston's death, to the best of my knowledge. I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Moore and Mr. Coull. The witness then proved the signatures of Mr. Moore to documents A B and D, and of Mr. Coull to C.—Cross-ex. by Mr. Turton: Mr. Coull was admitted during the life of my brother. I hear that on his entrance into the firm there were certain liabilities for which he was not responsible; but I do not know what those liabilities were. Mr. Learmouth was in the habit of drawing money from the firm; but I do not know whether Mr. Coull paid any part of those sums or not. I am the nephew of Mr. Learmouth. My brother was also his nephew. My brother was in his uncle's debt when he died, but I do not know on what account. I never heard that he died greatly indebted to the outgoing partners, but I believe he died in debt to Tulloh and Co., about two lakhs of rupees. I believe that this claim arises out of a sum of money left by my uncle in the house. I have heard from Mr. Moore that my brother remonstrated with the plaintiff on the amount of the claims of the outgoing partners. I never heard the plaintiff say that he had no claim against Mr. Coull. I know that he originally proceeded against Mr. Moore alone. I believe Mr. Moore was admitted when my uncle left the house. I do not know when he was admitted. I believe Mr. Coull was not in any degree interested in the house till 1825. I never heard my uncle say that he undertook, on leaving the firm, to put Mr. Moore and his partner in possession of good and available assets to the extent of its liabilities.—Re-ex.: Mr. Coull has acted as a partner in the house since my arrival in 1826. I have also seen Mr. Moore act as partner from the time of my arrival. That signature [E] is in the writing of Mr. Coull.—J Gilmore, sworn: I was a partner in the house of Fergusson and Co., in 1831. Mr. Learmouth was then in England. Our house acted as his attorneys and agents. In November 1831 we addressed Tulloh and Co. [B put into his hand.] This was received by Fergusson and Co., on the 26th October 1831. Before that time Mr. Learmouth brought an action against Mr. Moore, which was dropped and submitted to arbitration. I believe Mr. Moore called on us in consequence. I believe the firm of Tulloh and Co. then consisted of Mr. Moore and Mr. Coull. A sum had been awarded to Mr.

Learmouth, and Mr. Moore paid 6000*l.* to be remitted to Mr. Learmouth. Mr. Moore wished us to transfer the balance to an account with Tulloh and Co.; to which, after some conversation, we agreed. We subsequently received a letter from Mr. Moore. [A put into the witness's hand.] We agreed to what he proposed in that letter. That [C] was received on the 12th Jan. 1833, at which time I believe Mr. Coull and Mr. Moore were the only partners. They were likewise the only partners in 1831. There was a consent to transfer given in writing. There was a sum of 47,000 and odd rupees left in their hands. The sum of Rs. 47,381-13-7 was transferred to the account of Tulloh and Co.—Cross-ex. : The amount that remained due was the balance of the award that was not paid; 6000*l.* was paid. An action was brought against Mr. Moore only in 1830. We made the claim upon Tulloh and Co., but Mr. Moore replied that he was the only person liable. Our proceedings were directed against Mr. Moore, as the surviving partner of that firm that succeeded Mr. Learmouth on going out. I do not think that Mr. Coull was a partner at the time that Mr. Learmouth went out. We never paid any sums of money to Mr. Moore or Mr. Coull on account of Mr. Learmouth, there was merely that transfer. The 6000*l.* was paid by Mr. Moore alone; and we did not consider Mr. Coull at all liable for the amount of the award. The award was against Mr. Moore only, as the surviving member of the firm. I rather think the award is lost. It was for Mr. Moore to pay a certain sum of money, for Mr. Moore only. An account was opened with Tulloh and Co. for the balance, at Mr. Moore's request. The 6000*l.* were paid before the award was due, to meet the convenience of Mr. Learmouth. We had no instructions from Mr. Learmouth respecting the balance.—Seebnarin Law, a writer in the service of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. produced a letter-book, and proved that one of the entries, marked G., No. 1, was the copy of a letter despatched to Mr. Moore. The peon's book, with Mr. Moore's initials, was also produced to prove that it had been received by the party to whom it was addressed.—Goluckchunder Ghose, writer to the same firm, produced another letter-book; and proved that one of the entries marked I, No. 1, was the copy of another letter despatched by the firm to the same party.—Mr. Gilmore recalled: In Feb. 1833, I had a conversation with Mr. Moore relative to this matter. I wished

him to remit 5000*l.*, that Mr. Learmouth had written for, direct. I wished him to remit the surplus of the award. Our house was then in difficulties, and I did not wish the money to be paid to us. I requested him to remit it himself, instead of remitting it through us. He said, as we were Mr. Learmouth's attorneys, he thought he was bound to pay it to us. It has not been paid to us.—Cross-ex. : When we had this conversation the understanding was that Tulloh and Co. were to get 6 mo.'s notice. The following documents were put in evidence. A was a letter from Mr. Moore to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. dated 3d November, 1831, enclosing Mr. Learmouth's accounts up to the 30th of April that year, and concluding with the paragraph quoted by the Advocate-General in his opening speech. B was a letter, dated the 26th of October, 1831, from Messrs. Tulloh and Co. to Messrs. Fergusson and Co. containing another passage quoted by the Advocate-General, expressing the readiness of Mr. Moore to remit the 6,000*l.* to Mr. Learmouth, and to transfer the balance to a new account with the firm as then constituted. G No. 1, was the copy of a letter dated 16th November, 1831, addressed by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. to Mr. Moore, stating that unless they received contrary instructions in the mean time, they should not object to the transfer of the balance to an account with Tulloh and Co. at the usual interest. C was a letter dated the 4th January, 1833, signed Tulloh and Co. and addressed to Fergusson and Co. expressing their readiness to follow up the arrangement entered into with them in the preceding January, respecting Mr. Learmouth's funds in their (Tulloh and Co.'s) hands. I, No. 1, was the copy of a letter dated 3d January, 1833, addressed by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. to Messrs. Tulloh and Co., calling upon them to purchase bills to the amount of four or five thousand pounds for Mr. Learmouth, with reference to the concluding paragraph of their letter of the 16th of November, 1831. E was an account headed "Thomas Learmouth in account with Tulloh and Co.," signed "Tulloh and Co.," brought up to the 30th of April, 1831, and exhibiting a balance of rupees 1,60,473-7-1. Mr. Turton addressed the Court at great length for the defence; but the judgment will be quite sufficient for general information. Sir John Franks, said that Mr. Moore appeared to be the only surviving partner of the house of Tulloh and Co. as constituted on the retirement of the plaintiff. The original

contract survived in him, and he appeared to him to be the only person liable. There seemed to have been a subsequent constitution of the house by the adoption of new partners; but he did not find that the contract that was made by the admission of Mr. Coull made him liable to the original debts of the house. It was possible that an incoming partner might be made liable for the former debts of a house, but if so it must be because of a contract between him and the partners, and it must be a very special agreement between them to make him liable for demands for which others only were liable before; because the old consideration of debt could not be supposed to extend to the new partner, unless specifically shown. In the present case Mr. Moore being liable on the original contract, there appeared to have been an action brought against him as the surviving partner. The matter had been subsequently submitted to arbitration; and the arbitrators had given an award against Mr. Moore alone. No part of the consideration appeared to have been received by Mr. Coull, which could have made him liable by law, for the original sum. The only question to decide was whether any thing had taken place subsequent to the award to render Mr. Coull liable for that for which originally Mr. Moore had been liable alone. There was nothing to make him so. There must be a new consideration to make him subject to that to which he was not liable originally. He took it therefore that Mr. Coull had not been originally liable; and that nothing had subsequently occurred to make him so. He repeated that there must have been a very special agreement indeed between the old partners and the new to make the latter answerable for the original debts of the former. Sir John Grant perfectly concurred with his learned brother. It was admitted on all hands that one of the two defendants was not connected with the sum due by the other to the plaintiff originally. An account (E) had been put in, signed Tulloh and Co., and it had been proved that it had been signed by Mr. Coull, who was not otherwise liable for that sum, unless he thereby rendered himself so. He did not think that the mere circumstance of the signature of Tulloh and Co. being written by him would bind him to that for which he was not previously liable; but even if it would, it had been subsequently abandoned by the plaintiff's attorneys by the action brought by them against Mr. Moore alone; and he therefore thought it would only be puzzling

the case to go further back. By the arbitrators' award the debt was ascertained to be due by Mr. Moore alone, and to make the other party also liable, they must go to something that had happened since. He would throw every thing preceding that award out of the question, and would go at once to Mr. Moore's letter of the 3d of November, 1831. The first letter it appeared referred to a new agreement, and in that of the 3d of November he said that he was willing to make the arrangement, presuming that it would be only what Mr. Learmouth would wish, to place the balance in the hands of Tulloh and Co. at a certain interest. Now if those terms were accepted by Messrs. Fergusson and Co., no doubt it was part of the condition that the money should be placed in the hands of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. and not removeable unless upon six months' notice; for the conditions, if taken at all, must be taken together; and so the defendants could not insist on the six months' notice unless they admitted their liability, nor could the plaintiff insist upon their liability unless he admitted their right to the notice. But then let them see whether this agreement had ever been carried into effect. The answer was on 16th Nov. by Messrs. Fergusson and Co. not to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. but to Mr. Moore. It ran thus—"We beg to say in reply to the last paragraph of your letter that, unless we receive contrary instructions in the mean time, we shall not object to your transferring the balance to an account with your firm at the usual interest, on the day on which the award becomes payable." There was nothing said in this it was true with regard to the six months' notice; but if they accepted the offer, they must have accepted the whole. But what was the acceptance?—"unless we receive contrary instructions in the mean time." It was conditional; and to render it binding it must be shown that the condition had been fulfilled. It did not appear what was the result of this condition; and nothing was done till the 3d of January, 1833, when Messrs. Fergusson and Co. wrote a letter in which they referred to the letter of 1831. It was quite clear that nothing had passed between 1831 and January 1833. Mr. Coull's answer of the 4th of January referred to the 31st of January, 1832. It said—"We shall follow up the arrangement entered into with you respecting Mr. Learmouth's funds in our hands on the 31st of January last, in due time." That was that they would follow up the arrangement about the funds,

which funds were in their hands on the 31st January. There was no evidence of an agreement; but there was evidence of a conditional acceptance of an agreement. It did not appear however to him to be sufficient to bind Mr. Coull, who did not appear to have received any consideration. Upon these grounds he founded his opinion; and if the parties thought that the Court took a wrong view on a point of law, they of course had their remedy. It appeared to him that there was evidence of a conditional agreement, which did not appear ever to have been carried into effect. Verdict for the defendants.

March 4th, 1834.—In this case the Advocate-General moved for a rule to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against certain persons who had been subpoenaed to give evidence on the trial. He moved for this rule on an affidavit of Mr. Shaw, stating that they were material witnesses; and that they had not only been served with their subpoenas in the regular way, but that Mr. Shaw had on the Saturday preceding the trial sent a circular round to each of them informing them that the trial would come on the following Monday. This was a courtesy that Mr. Shaw was not bound to perform; but they were bound to attend on their subpoenas. In the course of the trial it was found necessary to call them; but on looking round the Court they were not to be found. Mr. Shaw then applied to the counsel in the case, who objected to calling them at that stage of the trial, not wishing to interrupt the proceedings of the Court. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution they were called on their subpoenas, but they did not answer the call. The affidavit further stated that they were persons intimately connected with the defendants in the cause, one of them being a partner, and the other assistants in their employ; consequently, it was to be presumed, that they were in some degree under the influence of the defendants, and that they might have been prevented, by them, from attending to give evidence. be that as it might, it was certain that every person subpoenaed attended the Court excepting those who were under the influence of the defendants? Here were these persons, under the influence of one party, absent, when subpoenaed to give evidence by the other. The evidence they had been expected to give was of importance; and, if it had not been, the present application might not, perhaps, have been made. One of them was a

partner in the defendants' firm, another was a book-keeper,—persons having access to the books; and, in calling to mind the proceedings of the late trial, their Lordships would readily perceive how important their evidence would have been to show whether or not the transfer had actually taken place. They had given notice to the defendants to produce their books; and thinking it possible that they might not comply, they had subpoenaed their servants to give oral testimony on the subject. They had not attended as required, and under those circumstances he moved their Lordships for a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them. Rule to show cause granted.

INSOLVENTS' COURT.

March 8, 1834.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS.—James Cullen examined by Mr. Clarke.—I received a letter enclosing a power of attorney, the letter dated August 2, 1832, from Sir Charles Blunt, relative to the estate of Sir Alex. Seton: it enclosed a power of attorney and an extract of an order of the Master of the Rolls. I received this letter on the 21st Dec. 1832. In consequence, about the 22d of December, we received 19,000 rupees at the Treasury, that had been long over due. We received this sum in virtue of the power of attorney. I believe the power was to the individual partners of the house as members of it, I believe the power of attorney is in the Treasury. I cannot recollect whether there was any specific direction in the power of attorney. I have the letter I received from Sir Charles Blunt. I will put in copies of the letter from him, the power of attorney, and the extract of the order of the Master of the Rolls. We did not write to Sir Charles Blunt in May, 1833, but did in May, 1832. We acknowledged the receipt of his letter in January, 1833. I am satisfied we wrote in May, 1832. We have a copy of the letter of January, 1833. I will put in a copy of it. This is it. We afterwards received in June, 1833, 3700 rupees, in virtue of that power from the Treasury I do not recollect applying to the Treasury in May, 1833, to have this sum in advance. I do not remember Mr. Brown doing so. At that time there was an arrangement for anticipation of payments from the Treasury as an accommodation, but I do not recollect any as to this sum—it was for the accommodation of the public. We did apply for some payments in advance. I am not aware of the Treasury

refusing to pay a sum in advance on account of the paper being that property. In June, 1833, we were not in the habit of refusing payment of all demands made on us. We had not positively refused to permit our creditors to withdraw their balances in June, 1833; but we had entered into negotiations with several parties who were desirous to do so. In June, 1833, we had not refused to make payments. I cannot charge myself with any positive refusal to pay demands against us—that were fair and proper demands. We had a system of fixed balances. It was for deposits of money to the credit of parties for a fixed time, generally with a stipulation for a previous notice of withdrawal. This notice was generally three months. I mean three months before the end of the commercial year—the commercial year ends April 30—three months before the 30th April. If the notice were not given, it was not on 30th April. We had received notices for April, 1833, but they were not insisted on. Negotiation had produced other arrangements. I do not remember any case where payment was insisted on, in which we did not partially pay—or parties not negotiated with, to their satisfaction—by partial payments or other arrangements to their satisfaction. I was satisfied in June, 1833, that by the forbearance of my creditors, I could avoid filing my petition in this Court. When we received the 37,000 rupees we certainly had it entered in the book, as usual in such transactions. I do not recollect giving any directions to have this sum entered in any particular manner. The entries will appear by our books. We keep a cash book distinct from our regular journal. It is impossible for me to say when posted to the ledger. The ledger is considerably in arrear of the current day. I do not know—I am not aware of any entry in our books as to this sum subsequent to our insolvency. We wrote to Sir Charles Blunt subsequent to June, 1833—we wrote to him in January, 1834. I can produce a copy of that letter; it shall be put in with the others—it was of a date subsequent to our insolvency. I think that was the only letter we wrote to him after June, 1833. I did not know that Mr. Blunt was attorney for Sir Charles Blunt prior to his application to us last January. I mean prior to the letter of 2d January. Sometime ago we had. I had, personally, communications with him relative to this account; but I always understood he came as a friend of the parties. I believe he is the brother of

Sir Charles Blunt. I do not know that he is the brother of Lady Seton. I did not know until Mr. Blunt's application in the end of December, 1833, that Lady Seton had agents in Calcutta. I never made any endeavour to find who were the agents in India of Sir Charles Blunt or Lady Seton. I never asked nor made the enquiry of Mr. Blunt. I had not seen him for 12 months, he was at the Cape. I do not know when he returned. The first communication I had personally with him was in January 3d or 4th, the first communication was by letter through Messrs. Cockerell and Company, of 31st December or 1st January last. We had received no notice whatever from Sir Charles Blunt or Lady Seton, who were their agents in India. We had received no communication from England to communicate with any person in India previous, except the letter of 2d August, 1832. I considered that I was authorized on the part of Sir Charles Blunt to exercise my judgment as to the investment of the funds of the estate of Sir Alexander Seton in conjunction with the agents of Lady Seton. I did not consider it necessary to receive any further power from Sir Charles Blunt on his part to enable me to invest the funds in real securities. We put the 37,000 rupees received in June to the credit of the account as a cash balance. There was no specific application of it, it was received and went to the current business of the house, like other cash received. I cannot distinguish it now from the other monies in the house. At that time I was aware our credit was impaired, like that of other establishments in Calcutta; but, I by no means considered that the existence of our business was precarious. I could have placed the money apart without mixing it with the other funds of the house. I could have placed it in either the Bengal or Union Bank, but it would have borne no interest; I might have invested it in Company's paper. The 19,000 rupees I placed in Company's paper, sometime before I had received 7,000 rupees,—prior sometime to the receipt of the 12,000 belonging to the same estate—that 7,000 I also placed in Company's paper. When the 7,000 was received we had no instructions, but considered them not applicable to that sum, as it was due at the Treasury before the date of the order of the Master of the Rolls. We considered the order to apply to any sums becoming due subsequent to the receipt of the instructions. We considered the 37,000 as coming

within our instructions. We considered that we were by them prohibited investing the 37,000 except in real securities, or otherwise than as so instructed. In the ordinary course of our business, it was entered as a cash balance. The 7,000 and 19,000 in Company's paper must appear as the funds of Lady Seton. Our assignee is prepared to deliver it up on production of proper authorities to the agents of Sir Charles Blunt and Lady Seton. We have regularly rendered accounts current to Sir Charles Blunt. The last in January, 1834, subsequent to our insolvency, made up to the date of filing our petition. Robert Brown examined by Mr. Clarke—I have heard all the questions you have put to Mr. Cullen, and his answers. Those answers are correct to the best of my knowledge, as far as that knowledge extends. It would appear that the 19,000 rupees was received by me as a member of the house. I cannot speak from actual recollection. It was invested, I believe, immediately in Company's paper, as soon as paper could be found. I cannot speak exactly as to dates.

SUMMARY.

Meeting at the Exchange—Laudable Societies.—A number of the Shareholders having addressed a requisition to the Directors of the Laudable Societies, calling upon them to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted in the present state of the Societies, a meeting was called by them at the Exchange Rooms, yesterday, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of some temporary arrangement which should be satisfactory to all parties to provide against the difficulties in which Shareholders are at present placed regarding the payment of their subscriptions, due, before the 1st proximo. On the motion of Mr. Molloy, Mr. Cockerell was called to the chair. Mr. Dickens opposed the nomination on the ground, that, if conciliation were to be the object of the meeting, it would be more readily attained by the appointment of a person who had taken no part in the contest that had lately taken place. Mr. Cockerell was perfectly willing to resign the chair to which he had not been called by any wish of his own. His only object in consenting to take the chair had been that of conciliation, and he had not had the slightest intention of advocating either one side or the other. He had himself, at first, declined, on the very ground advanced by Mr. Dickens, and had only been induced to take it at the request of one of the gentlemen who had signed

the requisition for the purpose of conciliation. Mr. Dobbs proposed Mr. Reid, who had not taken any part in the previous contest, and Mr. Clarke, in order to set the example of conciliation, seconded the motion. Mr. Dickens, after a few preliminary remarks, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Dobbs:—

“That during the current month, the Shareholders of the 7th and 13th Laudable Societies be permitted to pay in the amount of premiums due from them to the Union Bank, and that the Bank be requested to open an account with the Laudable Societies, for the purpose of receiving such premiums.

“That during the month of March, the Shareholders be permitted to pay, in like manner, premiums into the Union Bank, except that the penalty of two per cent., ordinarily levied in fee, be required in addition thereto.”

Mr. Clarke opposed the above resolution, on the ground that the Union Bank had already, upwards of twelve months ago, been appointed the Treasurers, remarking, among many other observations, at the lateness of the hour at which the meeting dissolved, and the extreme length of the proceedings prevent us from noticing, that in the event of its being carried they would be just where they were, and would have assembled to no purpose. Mr. Clarke then proposed the following amendment:—

“That under the circumstances in which the Societies are placed, all subscribers and shareholders be called on to pay their subscriptions into the Union Bank, upon the receipt of Mr. Cullen, as Secretary to the Societies, and that no payments be recognized until after the 15th of April next.”

His reason for fixing on that day was because it had been chosen for another meeting of the subscribers; for he was one of those who would attend any meeting of the Societies, no matter by whom convened; and he thought, as a temporary measure, it would be found to answer the exigencies of the case. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Plowden. Mr. Dickens opposed this amendment at very great length, and with much energy, but the reasons before given prevent us from doing more than giving a very brief outline of his address. He was not one of those who would attend any meeting, no matter how convened, for he knew that the constitutions of the Societies were fixed in law, and that its articles could not be controverted in meetings irregularly convened. No one could be more

anxious than himself to promote the interests of the Societies, nor could any one be more fearless or zealous in his determination to fulfil his duty towards them. Not being the creature of any party no majority should coerce him to act against what he considered the conscientious discharge of his engagements, for no majority could relieve him from his responsibilities. If they attempted to coerce him he defied them. They might expel him, but if they did he would take the judgment of the law on their right to do so. The readiness expressed by the Directors to call a meeting, on reasonable grounds, had been received by one of the meetings with laughter, and perhaps any thing else advanced by him might have met with a similar reception; but all he could say was that to the judgment of such a meeting he would not hold himself liable—he would decline such a tribunal. He then reverted to the origin of the discussions. The house of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., failed on the 11th of January, and on the previous years, Messrs. Alexander and Co., the then Secretaries, had failed. In consequence of the perilous situation to which the Societies had then been reduced by a system of accommodation, it was thought advisable, in their then state, to call a meeting of Shareholders to remove the Secretaries that had been appointed, but the meeting entertained a different opinion. In that case, the state to which the Societies had been reduced, called for extraordinary measures. He denied that any of the late meetings were competent to appoint Mr. Cullen, and he would next proceed to look a little into that gentleman's pretensions. He (Mr. Cullen) had been a Director at a time when six or seven lakhs, belonging to the Societies, were in jeopardy; but these funds were not so much of the funds of the Societies as of the Directors, for the responsibility rested with them. Now, it was advanced, as a merit on the part of Mr. Cullen, that he had been instrumental in getting these funds secured, but he could not see much merit in securing funds, for the loss of which he would have been personally responsible. However, even this was not done till the month of September, by which time the house of Alexander and Co. was well known to have been in imminent peril. Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. had been appointed Secretaries by the Directors in 1832, and that appointment had been approved of at a subsequent meeting of Subscribers; but at none of those meetings had it ever been said that the Directors had not the power of appointing.

What was said was that there did not appear to be any grounds for the removal of their then Secretaries, but the meeting did not appoint, nor did any one appoint but the Directors. With reference to the recent appointment of a Secretary, by the Directors, he admitted that the necessity of its confirmation or not, by the Shareholders, was a matter for discussion; but that the original appointment rested with the Directors, would not admit of any doubt. The Directors had regularly assembled in the usual manner, and two candidates only appeared for the appointment—Mr. Cullen and Mr. Wright. He would not, for the sake of argument, dispute the eligibility of either party, but still the Directors had the right of choice, and they accordingly appointed Mr. Wright. Even for the sake of argument, admitting that they had committed an error in judgment, was that any reason that their conduct should be impugned in the manner that it had been; and he said now, as he had said on the appearance of the advertisement, calling the first meeting, that unless that advertisement were withdrawn the destruction of these Societies was inevitable. He denied the right of any majority to alter the constitutions of the Societies, and if every Shareholder present agreed to expel him he would still hold them in defiance. In reply to the assertion that he had attacked Mr. Cullen, he said that, in reply to the advertisement, he had not attacked him, but given his reasons for not appointing him. When he had a claim of merit set up for Mr. Cullen's past services, he felt himself called upon to dissect that conduct, and he trusted he had showed the utter ludicrousness of that claim. The securities that had been procured through his means, after all, were worth much less than had been advanced. These Societies were not chartered corporations, but co-partnerships; and the Directors could only be relieved from their responsibilities by their terminations; and if they consented to any thing injurious to them, notwithstanding that they might be supported by a great majority, any one dissentient shareholder could make them (the Directors) personally responsible. When he proposed to make the Union Bank their treasurers, it was intended, as a temporary remedy for certain difficulties into which the Societies had been thrown, but he was perfectly aware that fifty litigious questions might have arisen, though he certainly had not anticipated them so soon. The Directors had been assailed on account of their resistance to the requisition

of 13th January, but they were borne out by two rules of the Societies, which had never yet been abrogated. He ridiculed the idea of the attempt at conciliation displayed in the several advertisements, which had, in fact, been so many attacks on the characters of the Directors; and he maintained that all the hostile proceedings evidently proceeded from a settled purpose to elect Mr. Cullen to the Secretaryship at all hazards. The responsibility rested with the Directors, and he would consequently maintain their right to choose their own officers. Mr. Turton, in the full belief, that the last two meetings represented the great majority of the Shareholders (for the numbers in the upper provinces were but small) supported the amendment, for the persons present at those meetings were unanimously in favour of Mr. Cullen's appointment. He stated broadly that he had impugned the conduct of the Directors, and he had done it on these grounds—namely, the manner in which they had appointed their Secretary, and a denial of any right in them to appoint permanently. Mr. Dickens disputed their right to meet when and where they pleased, but if they were co-partners, it was the first time he had ever heard that it was necessary for a partner to obtain the permission of the working partners to meet to discuss their own affairs. He would next endeavour to find out whether Mr. Dickens had had the power, a year ago, of appointing a Secretary. The second article of the regulation said "the party subscribing shall be considered a member of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns;" but how was this rule observed, when it was attempted to stop their mouths in the moment of enquiry. The eleventh rule said "five persons, residing in Calcutta, shall be nominated Directors of the Seventh Laudable Society, whose business it shall be to superintend and controul the management of the funds, to examine the accounts, to decide on all applications for admission, and generally to transact the current business of the Society." Was the appointment of a Secretary part of the current business of the Society? He then called attention to the resolution passed last year, directing the assembly of half yearly meetings to audit the accounts, and to fill up vacancies among office-bearers, and remarked that the same authority that had passed this resolution had also appointed the Directors. The appointment of Mr. Wright, whether they had or had not the power to appoint him, was, to say the

least, carried into effect at a very short notice, and in a very hurried manner. There were only two persons present who were Shareholders in both Societies, namely, Mr. Greenlaw and Dwarkanauth Thakoor. Mr. Turton denied that Mr. Cullen had applied to the Directors for the appointment permanently, and repeated the substance of his letter of application, from which it was plainly to be inferred that he only sought from them the temporary appointment. Sufficient time had been found to call a meeting to elect an Assignee for the Insolvent Estate, though sufficient time could not be found to assemble the Shareholders to appoint their Secretary. The Insolvent Court, though it had the absolute power of appointment in its own hands, deferred so far to public opinion as to direct the assemblage of a meeting of creditors that their wishes might be attended to in the appointment, while the Directors, on the other hand, who had no such power, would not call a meeting though the wishes of a large body of Shareholders, whose interests and whose rights they were bound to protect, was sufficiently apparent. Mr. Turton maintained that the resolution carried last year, in which Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. were requested to continue in the Secretaryship, was virtually a new election, for every one that attended that meeting went there with the intention of electing some one, and it was the general impression that the contest would chiefly lie between Mr. Henderson and Messrs. Cockerell and Co., if the firm of Cruttenden and Co. were not re-appointed. At that time the Directors never thought of disputing the right of the Shareholders to elect their own Secretary, but it was wonderful to observe the degree of experience they had attained in one single year. He had been twitted with his opinion, formerly expressed, that a house offered better security than an individual—he retained that opinion still, but he was not obstinate in his opinion, and yielded it to that which was clearly the general wish. In reply to the assertion that no meeting was legal that was not called by the concurrence of all the Directors, he would merely state, that according to their own rule, this their own meeting was as legal as the rest, for it had been called without the consent of Dwarkanauth Thakoor. The deferring the meeting called for by the requisitionists till the 15th, on account of the Mofussil Shareholders consistency, for those Shareholders, according to their antiquated rules had no

voice in the matter. Mr. Pattle briefly called attention to the peculiar situation in which he was placed. He had been elected contrary to his own wish, and at a meeting which he considered by far too small; and he had consequently expressed a wish that another meeting might be called; but he had allowed himself to be convinced to the contrary by Mr. Cullen, who had told them that if they attempted to call another meeting, it would be still more thinly attended. With reference to the appointment of the Secretary, had it occurred to him that there could be a doubt of the right of the Directors, he would have mentioned it at the meeting. So far as he was concerned, he should be very glad to get rid of a troublesome and onerous office, from which he could not possibly derive any benefit, and he should beg the meeting of the 15th of April to relieve him from the Directorship; but there was a natural feeling in the breast of every man that made him averse to anything on compulsion. If a person told another to "get out," he might not be very well inclined to obey the order, even though he knew well enough that he ought to get out; but, if he said to him, "pray make room for one that we like better," he would very probably say, "I will do so with all my heart," and so would he (Mr. Pattle) say too. Mr. Wright, he believed, was perfectly willing to resign, and therefore, his appointment would no longer be a bone of contention; but his opinion was that there would be nothing like unanimity if Mr. Cullen were appointed Secretary, any more than there would if Mr. Wright were to remain. Mr. Clarke's amendment was then put to the vote, when an immense majority appeared in its favour; only five hands being held up against it. The Directors immediately retired. It was then proposed by Captain Forbes, seconded by Mr. Jessop, and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. Dickens, Plowden, Colvin and Ferguson, and Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, be requested, by this meeting, to indorse over such of the Company's Securities, belonging to the Societies, as may stand in their names to Messrs. Cockerell, Bruce, Harding, Turton, Captain Onseley and Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, and that the last named six gentlemen be requested to carry on the business of the Societies as the Directors thereof. The following resolutions were then proposed:—Moved by Mr. Turton, and seconded by Captain Forbes—"That this meeting be adjourned to the 15th of April next, at three o'clock, at these rooms, and that the committee appointed

to effect a union of the two Societies, at their respective terminations, are requested to prepare their report by that day." Carried unanimously. Thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Turton, seconded by Captain Forbes, and carried by acclamation.

Bhurtpore Prize Money.—It has been stated to us that the following exhibits something near the amount of the shares of the different ranks in the residue of Bhurtpore prize money, to be distributed this month to the gallant captors

	Rs.	As.
General Officers, about	200	0
Field Officers, do.	96	0
Captain and Surgeon, do.	48	0
Lt. Asst. Surg. Cornet and Ensign, do.	24	0
Subadars, do.	3½	0
Jemadars, about	1½	0
Havildars, do.	0	8
Rank and files	0	4

The disproportion between the officers and private's sharepays pears to us enormous. We should think there is some mistake in the above calculations.

Relief of the Boondelus.—We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished province of Bundelkand, who are now wandering about the cantonment. We learn in connection with this subject, that the King of Oudh distributes daily the sum of two thousand Rupees in the relief of those unfortunate people who have emigrated to Lucknow. This is real charity. The distress of the poor Boondelus is so great, that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale for two, three, or four Rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, when occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and lighting a fire, burn their children to death! It is surely the duty of the British government to put a stop to such inhuman and revolting practices, by providing for the subsistence of these deplorable wretches. Why not employ the able-bodied on the public works? Why not place them at the disposal of Capt. Drummond, or some of his assistants, to aid in constructing the great trunk road between Allahabad and Mynpore? This would be the means of saving hundreds from starvation, and at the same time expediting a noble work of improvement. The Masonic Lodge of Cawnpore, has with a beneficence and liberality, worthy of the noble objects for the promotion of

which the order of Masonry was originally established, voted a sum of 300 Rupees from its funds, to aid in relieving the distress of the suffering poor. The corps at the station, the civil servants, and the general staff, have also subscribed liberally in aid of this work of charity and benevolence.

We hear that government intends to make a present of an iron steam-boat to the Raja of Gwalior. Her draft will be only two feet of water. She is destined we believe to ply on the Chumbul.

Sir Edward Ryan.—A letter received from Madras, dated the 20th February, states that Sir Edward Ryan was much better. The fever had left him for more than fifty hours when the letter was written, and the night before he was perfectly at ease. He was, however, very weak, but the medical men had no doubt of the beneficial effects of the voyage to the Cape. Sir Edward's family we understand follow him in the *Zenobia*, touching at Madras, to take him on board if he should not be gone. Sir John Franks embarks in the same ship we believe, and our Bench will again be left with only one Judge.

Scinde—Our readers are already aware that the people of Scinde, have been completely defeated by Shah Soojah ul Moolkh. We might reasonably believe that with so powerful an enemy in the heart of their country, they would not be anxious to raise up fresh enemies. But we learn from the Bombay papers that they have recently seized several boats laden with rice belonging to the inhabitants of Cutch, which is within the British territories. The excuse they have given for this outrage is that the rice on these boats was intended for several ships of war, which the British Government either had sent or intended to send against them. No doubt the British Government will oblige them instantly to restore what they have seized, or if the rice has been used, amply to indemnify the merchants who have suffered.

Miscellaneous.—The Mofussil Akbar states that the Lord Bishop is likely to visit Agra next cold season. A Horticultural Society has been established at Agra, of which Dr. Waugh is the Secretary. An atrocious murder has been perpetrated at Lucnow. A sepoy in the English service returning home in the morning, found his wife, a young girl of great attractions, lying dead and cold on her charpoy with a rope about her neck. The murderer appears to have sat on her chest while he accomplished the bloody

deed. The jewels which she usually wore were stolen. On a recent occasion Muha Raja Runjeet Singh, addressing his Mosahibs said that the sainted Sheeks had appeared to him in a dream and said that his present indisposition was occasioned by his having formed a connection with a dancing girl, and that if he were to separate himself from her and go through the process of purification called *Pabul*, he would recover. The Mosahibs answered that such no doubt was the case, upon which Deesoo Sing and other Sheeks were sent for and his Highness went through the ceremony of *Pabul*, granting to the priests gold bracelets and clothes on their departure.

On Dit.—The Coorg Rajah some time back seized an emissary of Mr. Græmels. He was allowed six days to restore him, or, in the event of failure, a declaration of war would follow. The time has expired, and the man is not restored; 6,000 men are to take the field. The country being very *jungly* is difficult of access, and determination may defend it against a host. The Rajah in the mean time is busy throwing up stockades in every direction.

DR. TAYLOR & COLVIN AND CO.—To the Editor of the *Meerutt Observer*.—Sir, should you agree with me that transactions similar to the one I now enclose you ought to be made as public as possible, I shall feel obliged by your giving it a place in your columns for that purpose. It embraces a correspondence between the Assignee of the late firm of Colvin and Co., and myself, with a letter from the members who composed that firm; which, so far from satisfying me, has only tended to confirm my conviction that their conduct towards me has been most shameful. With reference to my right to a priority of payment, I assert that I had that right, as they had promised to pay me on the 16th of April, and which they failed to do, on the presentation of my draft on that day; and as to their not having treated me differently from their other constituents, it has only given me a still more unfavourable opinion of their conduct. Why did they not stop payment on the 16th April, after finding they were unable to meet my demand, instead of continuing on to the 3d May? If a similar thing had happened to a London house of agency, its insolvency must have been declared the moment it occurred. The reason I addressed the Assignee on the 14th November last was, that I entertained the idea (though a mistaken one) that the amount of my balance was recoverable. I now

leave the matter, with the further observation that such transactions can only be corrected by giving publicity to them.—I am, Sir, &c., HENRY TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon, 68th Regiment, N. I. Mynpooree, 11th February, 1834.—To E. MACNAGHTEN Esq. Assignee of the estate of the late firm of Colvin and Co.—Sir, after the most careful and mature consideration I have been able to give the letters of the late firm of Colvin and Co., addressed to me on the subject of the funds I had in their hands prior to their insolvency, I feel convinced that in claiming the sum of 10,500 Sicca Rupees, either from the estate or from the members composing the late firm, I am supported by every principle of right and justice. After your perusal of the observations I have to offer, together with extracts from their letters, and submitting the same to their notice, I shall feel obliged by your giving me a reply to this communication. On the 10th January, 1833, I dispatched a letter from Chass, addressed to Messrs. Colvin and Co., requesting them forthwith to purchase Government paper for me to the amount of 10,500 rs, which was replied to on the 16th January. The following is a part of the letter bearing on the subject in question: "We are favoured with your letter of the 10th instant, requesting us to invest the sum of 10,500 rs., in the 4 per cent. in your name, and, on Messrs. Bazett and Co's., draft in your favour becoming due, to purchase a further 3,000 rs., in the same loan. As your funds are held upon our usual terms, requiring three months' notice before withdrawal, we shall not be able to comply with the former part of your instructions till the 16th April, when they shall have our attention." I have two observations to make upon the above; first, how did it happen,—Chass only being two days date from Calcutta,—that my money was not considered due until the 16th April? Of course Colvin and Co., must have received my letter on the 12th January. Second, The firm had no agreement by which my funds were held, and could not be withdrawn without three months' notice, for I have the three accounts current for 1829-30, 30-31, and 31-32, with their acknowledgments that my funds should be held on those terms, unfilled and without signature at this moment. Messrs. Colvin and Co., were requested in December 1829 to forward my accounts for those years to Europe, which they promised to do, but instead of which they sent them to Sylhet, a place I never was at, and I only got

them from the firm on my return to Bengal at the end of last year. As I was ordered from Calcutta to Meerutt in December, which place I did not reach till the end of March, I had no opportunity of enforcing payment personally. On the 23d of February (not wishing to trust to promises of purchasing Government paper,) I addressed a letter to Colvin and Co. apprising them that on the 16th April I should authorize Mr. Abbott to receive from them the sum of 10,500 Sa. Rs. The following is part of the reply of the firm, bearing on this letter, date 2d March: "We observe the change in your arrangements, that instead of, as formerly requested, investing the sum of 10,500 siccas in the 4 per cent. loan on 16th April, we are to pay the amount over to Mr. John Abbott, to whom you will give authority to receive it." Mr. Abbott having given up the idea of acting as agent, I was compelled to write to my friend Mr. E—— (2d April.) In the letter to him I enclosed a draft at sight on Colvin and Co. for 10,500 Rs. to be presented on the day the money was due, and which was presented and payment refused. I wrote to Messrs. Colvin and Co. informing them of the course I had adopted on the same day that I wrote to Mr. E——. I received a letter from Colvin and Co. on the 20th April last, four days after the sum alluded to was due, and which bears the Calcutta post mark of the 9th; so that they did not afford time for a reply, and in which they wished me to allow my funds to remain undisturbed for the present. They not having heard from me, of course they were bound to pay the 10,500 Rs.; in fact, independent of all this, it ought to have been put into Government paper on the 12th January last.—I am, Sir, &c. (Signed) HENRY TAYLOR, Mynpooree, 14th November, 1833.—HENRY TAYLOR, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 68th Regt. N. I. Mynpooree. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, and to state that in compliance with your request, I have handed it over to the members of the late firm of Messrs. Colvin and Co. for their perusal. I regret however to inform you, that it is quite out of my power to render you any assistance in the situation in which you are unfortunately placed. Yours obediently, (Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN. Assignee of the late firm of Colvin and Co. Assignee's Office, Court House, 23d November, 1833.—To Messrs. Alexander Colvin, Wm. Ainslie, Bazett D. Colvin, Thos. Anderson, and Daniel Ainslie, Calcutta. Sirs,—I beg to enclose you a copy of a

letter from the Assignee of your late firm, and have to request you will give me an answer to mine of the 14th ultimo, addressed to him, and which was put into your hands. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant, HENRY TAYLOR. Mynpooree, 15th Dec. 1833.—HENRY TAYLOR, Esq. Surgeon, Mynpooree. Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, requesting us to give you an answer to your communication to Mr. E. Macnaghten of the 14th November. Our agreeing or differing in opinion with you, as to your right to a priority in the payment of your demand, can now in no way affect your interests; and our only reason for entering on the subject is, if possible, to remove from your mind any idea which you may entertain of our having treated you differently from our other constituents. That you have a just and equitable claim upon our estate for the amount of your balance we readily admit, and sincerely do we wish we could add we were prepared to discharge it, and all other similar obligations to the many friends who have suffered in our misfortunes. We regret that any mistake or delay should have occurred in the transmission of your accounts to England, but we do not see what argument is to be founded on the fact of your not having acknowledged the receipt of them and stated your wishes respecting the balance, on your return to Calcutta. You were not ignorant of the terms on which we held money at interest, for we have your express consent to them, with respect to the account of 1828, in your letter from Allahabad of the 30th October 1828, and even without this, you must be aware that we could not allow a high rate of interest on money held at immediate call. Your demand was accordingly noted as due at the usual period of three months from the receipt of your letter of the 10th January, but unfortunately about the time your notice expired, the calls upon us had increased to such an extent, that, in justice to our more distant creditors, we could not longer continue our payments. That you have been involved in our ruin we deeply regret, but we hope you will acquit us of having acted otherwise than you would have approved of, had you been in England instead of in this country. We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants, (Signed) ALEXANDER COLVIN. For self and late partners. P.S. Although it is not a matter of much moment, we may also observe, that your letter from Chass of the 10th January bears the Hazareebagh post mark of the 12th, and the Calcutta mark of the 15th. It was replied to on the following day. (Signed) A. C. as above.

Lady William Bentinck landed from the Pilot vessel *Guide*, which was towed up to Calcutta by the *Enterprise*. Her Ladyship came in H. M. Ship *Curacoa*, from Madras, and left the Frigate at the Sand-heads.

Salt Sales.—The first Salt sale of the year will take place on the 14th of March. The quantity for sale this year is 45 lakhs of maunds, being two lakhs less than the quantity put up during each of the two years preceding. The motive for thus reducing the supply, we understand to be the accumulated stock uncleared by the purchasers, which has gone on increasing for some years past to a very inconvenient state.

Estate of Fergusson and Co.—The first public sale, that has come to our knowledge, of claims on the recently fallen firm, was advertised to take place on 4th of March, at Jenkins, Low, and Co., when two claims on the estate of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., for the amounts of rs. 3,683, and rs. 9,240, each duly verified by accounts current, and the signature of the assignees, were put up at auction. The biddings were any thing but spirited; for some time the lots hung at two pice, and ultimately they were withdrawn at one anna in the rupee.

Runjeet Singh.—Rumours are afloat that Runjeet Singh, in anticipation of his own death, has placed his son Kurruk Singh on the gaddi, and abdicated in favour of the young man, who is to the last degree weak and imbecile. A letter from a gentleman residing at Lahore, which has been published in one of the *Mofussil* papers, describes the nature of the Muha Raju's complaint. He has an acute attack of liver, which he has in some measure subdued by abstinence. He refuses to take any medicine. Dr. Gerard, who has returned from his travels, to Lahore, advised His Majesty to use beer.

Return of Bengalee Coolies.—About a fortnight ago, a French man-of-war arrived in the river, the object of her visit was to bring back to Calcutta about two hundred and sixty Bengalee Coolies, who were hired in Calcutta three or four years ago, and sent to the Island of Bourbon to work as labourers. The number originally engaged was about five hundred; some of whom have died, others have gone to the neighbouring island of Mauritius. They were extremely dissatisfied with their situation and expressed a strong desire to return.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.—We were occupied most part of the morning in attendance at a Meeting of Members of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held also in the Town Hall at eleven o'clock, accord-

ing to advertisement, "to take into consideration the propriety of acquiescing in the terms of a Memorial from the Managers of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund, praying that annuities may be payable to the representatives of annuitants up to the period of their demise, on consideration of an increase in the fine, proportionate to the increased risk incurred by the Honourable Court." There were fourteen gentlemen present, and Mr. Pattle was in the chair. The resolutions that were adopted, having several blanks for figures not filled in at the Meeting, we must defer publishing them, until we can obtain a perfect copy. In the mean time we will give a sketch of the proceedings. Some preliminary conversation took place as to the interpretation of a passage in the Court's letter, which, in answer to an offer of the Trustees of the Bombay Civil Annuity Fund, to make a proportionate payment *pro rata* if required, for the concession solicited, stated the Court's willingness to grant this boon to the Service, upon their paying an additional fine proportioned to the increased risk." Some thought the Court intended the service to pay the entire value of the few months thus added to the average term of the annuities; but the prevailing opinion was, that both the words themselves and their reference to the Bombay proposition, supported the more natural construction, that the increase of purchase money to be paid on taking an annuity so modified, was to be a rateable increase, on the same footing as the annuities are now purchased, the annuitant paying only half the entire value and the Company (nominally so) the other moiety. Mr. H. T. Prinsep, entered into some calculations to shew that it would be unwise to reject the Court's offer as above interpreted,—that every pensioner would thereby receive an average increase of £500 for an average term of six months, now unpaid for, which, at the age of 47 years, would, by the calculations adopted in the Annuity Fund Rules, be worth a present payment of about 2080 rs., so that on the average every annuitant would have to pay about 1000 rs. more than he now paid. Adverting also to a proposition lately sent home to pay the annuities quarterly, instead of at the end of each year, he shewed that this would cost the Fund a difference of interest equal to about £22 10s. per annum, which represented a principal sum very nearly equal to the value of the other modification. So that the additional sum to be paid for both objects, would be about 2000 rs. to each annuitant. He then drew up a set of Resolutions, founded upon the above

statements, and representing to the Court that there appeared to be so large a surplus already accumulated in the Fund, that it could well bear the additional charge prospectively, both for the present and for future incumbents, without any further tax upon the Service. Mr. Manglos, adverting to what had recently been done with a view to alter the constitution of the Fund, observed that, if this new proposition went home, the Court would have three, if not four propositions before them from the service, almost at the same time, and he much feared it would tend to indispose the Court to grant any of their requests. The Fund surplus had already been disposed of in the plans submitted. It would, in his opinion, be most expedient to wait the issue of the applications now on the way to the Court before taking up the present subject, and he promised an amendment to that effect,—which was lost, having only seven votes. Mr. H. T. Prinsep then urged upon the Meeting the consideration that it would be disrespectful to delay replying to a letter of the Court of Directors, and that it was therefore necessary to adopt some resolutions to prepare modified rules for adoption, or otherwise, by the service, which rules must be sent in circulation, in order that the votes of the service might be ascertained at a future Meeting. His string of resolutions was then put to the vote, and at first only seven hands were held up for them, but finally, after a little explanation and alteration, they were carried by a majority, comprising the requisite number of votes.

—*Continued.*

Cases of self-murder at Delhi.—The following is the Report of the cases of self-murder attempted and perpetrated, in the city of Delhi, during the year 1833, which has been sent in to the Magistrate:—

	Died.	Recovered.
By Opium	44	6
— Arsenic	11	5
— Bang Ganja . . .	0	9
— Leaping into wells	9	5
— Leaping from rooftops	1	14
	65	39

Daring Murder at Allahabad.—A most daring murder was committed at Allahabad on the evening of the 8th of January. Two men dressed like house bearers went to the quarters of the Sergeant Major of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and said they were sent by the commanding officer of the Regiment to call the Subadar of the 4th Company, Buckram Sing. The Sergeant-Major immediately sent for the Subadar and informed him of the

message, and in the mean time the two men went away. The Subadar dressed himself, put on his sword and sash, and repaired to the commanding officer, who said that he had not sent for him; but that some one must have been playing tricks with him, and then dismissed him to the lines. The poor fellow made his obeisance and retired. On his way back he had to cross the bed of a nullah, which he had no sooner approached, than two men attacked him from behind with swords, and gave him several severe cuts. His cries were heard by a Gentleman in his bungalow close by, who went with his servants and lanterns to the spot, but found the Subadar senseless and weltering in his blood. He was taken to the hospital, but expired soon after. The next morning a paper written in common Hindee was attached to a pillar of the guard room, accusing a man of the same regiment of the name of Matabeg of having committed the murder; and as there were two men of that name in the Regiment, they were both seized and examined; but having proved that they were at some other place at the time of the murder, they were both dismissed, and the murderer remains yet to be discovered. The murdered man bore an excellent character in the Regiment, and was not known to be at enmity with any one. He had served long in the army and had intended to take his pension, in about six weeks.

H. M. 16th Regt. of Foot marched into Cantonments yesterday, and occupied the lines lately vacated by the 44th.—Major Low was expected to arrive at Lucknow yesterday. His Majesty intended meeting him, and welcoming his return in the outskirts of the city.

We hear that when Henry Owen, Esq. took charge of the judges' office, about a month ago, there were no less than a thousand or twelve hundred civil suits on the file. He has since, we understand, made over two hundred cases of trifling amount to the adjudication of the Sudder Ameen, who has managed to pass judgment upon half that number.—The decision of one hundred cases in the short space of a month, supposing none of his judgments have been, or will be, reversed by the superior court, reflects credit on the talents and activity of the Sudder Ameen.

It is said that the Benares division of the army is to be incorporated with the Dinapore, and the General Officer thus rendered disposable will be removed to Neemuch; the future head-quarters of the "Western Division" to comprise the Meywar, Malwah, and Rajpootana Field Forces.

Benares will henceforth be a Brigadier's command.—We think it more likely, supposing the report of throwing the Dinapore and Benares divisions into one, to be correct, that the head-quarters of the new division will be fixed at the capital of the junior presidency. Agra will be separated from Meerut, and with the three at present independent field forces, constitute the Agra Division of the Army.

The Assignees of some of the late Agency houses, after threatening for a long time, have at length proceeded to extreme measures, and obtained warrants from the sheriff of Calcutta for the arrest of several debtors in the upper provinces. Leaving out of consideration the cruelty, we doubt the policy of the measure. To the debtor deeply involved, arrest is a positive benefit: to the creditors of the fallen houses, a positive loss, by a simple process in the Insolvent Court.

On Dit.—A rumour has been very prevalent during the last week, that the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, and H. M. 16th Lancers, are to be removed to Agra, as soon as the necessary arrangements for their accommodation can be completed, consequent to the recent order connected with the Establishment of the Agra Presidency.

Examination of the Pupils of the Hindu College.—The distribution of the Prizes to the students of the Hindoo College, took place yesterday, at the Town-hall, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta presided, and several distinguished members of the European community, ladies and gentlemen, were also present. The concourse of natives assembled was immense; not a native of respectability, we should suppose, was absent, and altogether there must have been several thousands collected together on this most interesting occasion, all, in so far as we could observe, most attentive to the proceedings. It is, we conceive, one of the most gratifying exhibitions that Calcutta affords, proving, as it does, that the natives, of this part of India at least, so fully appreciate the importance of education, and justifying those bright hopes of the future destinies of this country which it is so cheering to every philanthropist to indulge. It is, indeed, almost impossible to witness such a scene, and not to be wafted by imagination far beyond the limits of the dull present, and to figure to oneself some of these children, in whose minds the germ of intellect and patriotic sentiment is budding forth, shedding lustre on the country of their birth, and aiding, by exalted morality and talent, by enlarged and comprehensive views, to

elevate it to a high and honourable rank among the nations.—After the distribution of the prizes, which were numerous and handsome, chiefly books, a youth, named Kylas Dutt, read an Essay on government, which was extremely creditable, even without reference to the difficulty of its being composed in a foreign language, and which was delivered, with some slight exceptions, with great propriety of accent and emphasis. Then followed the recitations, in which the various speakers,—some, nay most, of them extremely young,—acquitted themselves to the general satisfaction of the crowded audience. The first, "Logic," by a very little fellow, Bucharam Doss, was spoken with so much humour, such an evident appreciation of the joke, that we believe it astonished as much as it pleased the audience. Cato's soliloquy was also extremely well delivered by Kummulkissen Bahadoor; and *Launcelot Gobbo*,—perhaps one of the cleverest of the whole of the recitations, was also given with infinite spirit and *gusto*, though the reciter, Oomachurn Dutt, was also quite an urchin. In short, they were all so exceedingly good, that it is scarcely fair to particularize any of the recitations.—After the recitations, a Persian Essay was read, which was said to display considerable talent.—On the table there lay many drawings, surveys, and maps, some of which were strikingly meritorious, and all of them creditably executed. The land surveys are the results of actual measurements, the science being practically studied by the boys;—they were all neatly executed, as were most of the maps. There was a drawing of a horse, extremely bold and correct, and some coloured landscapes, equally good. Indeed, nothing could be more satisfactory than the whole exhibition, and we sincerely hope that the invaluable institution to which it is owing may go on and prosper.—The Hindoo College is supported partly by government and partly by the public, but its management is entirely conducted by a public committee. Under these circumstances, we have always a regular notice of the time of the annual examination, which is usually held in a public place, and at a time when all can conveniently attend at this interesting exhibition. But not so the Sangserit College. That institution is supported entirely by government, and its management is committed to a few public functionaries. We have, accordingly, little or no chance of being present at its examinations, which are held in some obscure corner of the Hindoo College buildings, and at a time when few can think of attending them—to wit, seven in the morning.

We understand that it is contemplated to abolish the Medical Board, and conduct the duties of superintendence through an Inspector-general, with inspectors, and deputy inspectors, in place of superintending surgeons.

Shah Shuja.—There is a report that Shah Shuja, ex-King of Cabul, has made an overture to the British Government, by which he declares his willingness to open the navigation of the Indus, in return for any assistance they may be pleased to afford him in his war with the Ameers of Scinde. As Shah Shuja is the Cabul *legitimate*, and Scinde has already been a tributary state of his dominions; it remains for the eastern politicians to decide whether it is better to take the Shah under our protection, on good and equitable terms, or allow him to derive the required assistance from Runjeet Sing, whose ideas of speculative benevolence are not likely to prevent his affording supplies of men and money, and reaping the advantages of his outlay.—*Meerut Observer*.

Mhow.—Our correspondent at Mhow has kindly furnished us with the following important intelligence, dated February 17, 1834: "There may be a commotion here when we least expect it. Hurree Holkar, who has been in confinement in the fort of Mahaisir for the last sixteen years, has recently been released by a party of Bheels, and has laid claim to the guddee; he bids fair to succeed too, for he has 200 Arabs, 2 or 3,000 Mahrattas, and a horde of Bheels, (these latter playing the very devil in the country) and is to be at Indore to-morrow, where, of course, a desperate *tumashu* will be enacted. We are not to interfere, but, as old Rodger (Wyatt's jockey) was wont to observe, when his opinion as to the event of a race was asked, "dekhay chayhay." I do not see how we can remain quiet spectators of the tussle. If we do, I should not be surprised if the Bheels, after sacking Indore, should pay us a visit for the same purpose. You cannot imagine more complete savages than this race are, nor human nature more degraded and depraved than in them. They go perfectly naked, and huddle themselves together at night, just like the beasts of the fields, for the sake of the warmth of one another's bodies. We shall have this country in a blaze, in one sense or the other, shortly.

Salaries of Civil Servants.—The projected arrangements regarding the salaries of the higher branches of the civil service are, we have been informed as follows: collectors on their first appointment are

to receive 24,000 Rs. per annum, to be increased afterwards to 26,000 and 28,000; the judicial to be considered the *first* branch of the service. Civil and Sessions Judges to receive 30,000 Rs. per annum, and after reaching that period at which they might be entitled to a commissionership, 33,000 Rs. This (33,000) is to be the future salary of commissioners. This last item is a most incomprehensible reduction, and the favour shewn to the judicial branch is a further exemplification of the old system of giving the most pay to those who have least to do. Two commissionerships are absorbed, and the salary of the holders of the remaining appointments reduced. Why these men, harassed heretofore by excess of duty, and now in some instances oppressed with an additional imposition, should be deprived of that pay which they so hardly earn, we are at a loss to imagine. Governors-General and members of council still remain as to salary equally well as before. Why? That pleasant little apologue of the boys and the frogs, should be read in the Council Chamber at Calcutta twice a month.

Postage by the Forbes Steamer.—From an advertisement which has appeared in the *Government Gazette*, we learn that the postage of letters to be sent to England by the *Forbes*, has been fixed at one Rupee the Sicca weight, and that all letters must be sent in by the 13th of April.

Sailing of the Forbes Steamer.—We learn that the *Forbes* steamer which was to have taken her departure for Suez on the 1st of May next, will proceed thither on the 15th of April next. Accommodation will be afforded for nine passengers; viz. three from Bengal, and two each from Bombay, Madras and Ceylon. The price of passage money is fixed at 1000 Rupees, exclusive of ten Rupees a day to the commander of the vessel for table allowance.

The Ganges steamer was despatched on Wednesday last to the Aracan coast with Mr. Secretary Macsween, who will pass a month in that district, making enquiries into its state, with the view of preparing a report for government.

Bengal Military Fund.—By the statement of receipts and disbursements of the Bengal Military Fund during the year 1833, the amount and value of the annuities with which it is burthened, and the particulars of the pensions to widows, and passage money and outfit to officers granted during the past year, it appears that the receipts have exceeded the disbursements by upwards of a lakh and a half of rupees, the former being

Rs. 4,91,425-15-7, and the latter, Rs. 3,25,902-15-6, and the balance in hand amounts to Rs. 24,67,147-6-9½, which more than covers the estimated value of the annuities now on the register, stated to be Rs. 24,46,086-8-2½. This apparent prosperity of the Fund, however, may be fallacious; we have some fears on the subject, observing that the present annual charge is estimated at Rs. 3,68,645—being Rs. 43,029 more than that of the past year, and that the pensions of widows admitted in 1833, alone involve an estimated capital of Rs. 2,90,645-2-6, almost exactly three-fifths of the whole income.

Opium.—The following are the particulars of the sale of 3000 chests of the Company's opium, held at the Exchange rooms on the 20th of February, viz.

Chests Average.		Net Proceeds.
Patna, .	2100 956 8 4	20,08,700
Benares, 900	938 3 6	8,44,400

Total Proceeds,—28,53,100

Indigo, Bullion, Public Securities.—5th March, 1834.—*Indigo.*—The importation of produce to the 28th Feb. inclusive is reported at fy. mds. 91,651 34 6 against fy. mds. 1,20,946 13 8 to corresponding period last year. The delivery in the past week has been fy. mds. 288 22 2. The exports to 24th Feb. inclusive are given as below:

To Great Britain . .	46,094
France	30,281
United States . . .	1,998
Gulphs, &c.	1,074
Fy. mds. 79,447	

Increased since our last by fy. mds. 3,985

Bullion.—The following sales are reported for the past week:

Spanish {	5,000 ps. a. sa. rs. 208 4 pr. 100
Dollars {	3,300 „ a „ 208 0 „
Silver, {	505 sa. wt. a. „ 89 8 pr. 100 sa. wt
Burman {	

Public Securities.—The fluctuation in the past week is a depreciation in the value of the Remittable Loan equal to 4 annas per cent. compared with its former position. The following are the rates of the day:

		To buy.	To sell
		Sa. Rs.	
Remit. Loan.	6 pr. ct. prem.	24 8 23	8 p. ct.
First 5 {	class 1 No. 1 to 320 do.	1 12 1	4
	2 do. 321 to 1040 do.	0 12 0	4
pr. ct. {	3 do. 1041 to 1440 do.	0 4	par
Second {	Upwards {	115 do 3 0	to 0 4
3 pr. ct. {	from No. {		
Third 5 pr. ct.	do. 3 0	2 8	..
Four pr. ct.	do. 0 8	1 0	..
Bank of Bengal Stock prem.	4,000 0 a 3,900 p. sh.		
Union Bank Shares value.	2,500 a 2,300		

The entire expense of the late foolish exhibition of fire works, is stated to be 12,200 Rupees.

At a European general court-martial, assembled at Delhi, on the 26th of July, 1833, of which Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau, of the Artillery, was President, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan McGrath, 62d regt., N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—*Charge*. "For unofficer-like conduct, and conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.—"First. Having on the night of the 11th of June, 1833, in the city of Delhi, committed a shameful outrage, in forcing open the door of a house in the Channdney Chouk, and subjected himself to the disgrace of being pursued and placed in restraint by the native Police officers.—"Second. Having assaulted and struck the Police officers with a whip, when in the execution of their duty, and having when detained by them, applied to them the most foul and gross abuse.—"Third. "Having, on the same night, at the Cotwalley Chebootra, insulted the Civil Magistrate, in the execution of his office, declaring that he was not fit to be associated with, and calling to a gentleman seated in the magistrate's buggy, come out of that damned blackguardly buggy.—"Fourth. Having, the next morning, 12th of June, 1833, sent a challenge to fight a duel to the magistrate, for his conduct in the execution of his duty, or on pretence of words alleged to be said by the magistrate while in the execution of his duty." Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—*Finding*. "The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has been urged against the prisoner, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan McGrath, of the 62d regt. N. I., together with what the prisoner has adduced in his defence, have come to the following decision:—"Of the first instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—"Of the second instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—"Of the third instance of the charge, he is not guilty.—"Of the fourth instance of the charge, he is not guilty. "The Court do therefore fully acquit the prisoner, Lieut. Frederick Vaughan McGrath, of the 62d regt., N. I., of the whole and every part of the charge preferred against him."—Confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander-in-Chief. Lieut. McGrath is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

At a European general court-martial, assembled at Delhi, on Monday, the 19th of August, 1833, of which Lieut. Col.

J. P. Boileau, of the Artillery, was President, Ensign Kenward Wallace Elmslie, 62d N. I., was arraigned on the following charge.—*Charge*. "For unofficer-like conduct, and conduct unworthy of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—"Having, in the city of Delhi, on the night of the 11th of June, 1833, on the occasion of Capt. Arnold and Lieut. McGrath being confined by the Police, attempted by violence and abuse, to effect the release of those officers, and having attempted to draw the Cotwal's dagger from his waist.—"Second. Having, on the same night, at the Cotwalley Chebootra, when the magistrate had arrived, to enquire into the affair, grossly and foully abused the Police officers, and to such an extent, as to excite attempted violence on his person.—"Third. Having, the next morning borne a challenge to fight a duel to the magistrate, for his conduct in the aforesaid execution of his duty, or on pretence of alleged language of the magistrate in the execution of his duty." Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—*Finding*.—"The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Ensign Kenward Wallace Elmslie, 62d regt., N. I., with regard to the "First instance of the charge, is not guilty.—"Second instance of the charge, is not guilty.—"Third instance of the charge, is not guilty.—"The Court does therefore fully acquit him, Ensign Kenward Wallace Elmslie, 62d regt., N. I., of the whole and every part of the charge preferred against him." Confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander in Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—6th February, Cornet Macnaghten, 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Gov. Gen. in Rajpootana to proceed to Kotah to relieve Mr. L. Wilkinson, and to officiate as Political Agent at that place.—Mr. L. Wilkinson, when relieved by Cornet Macnaghten, to proceed to Bhopaul, to relieve Major Alves, and officiate as Political Agent at Bhopaul.—Major Alves to proceed to Ajmere, to relieve Lieut. Col. Speirs, and assume charge of the Office of Agent to the Gov. Gen. for the States of Rajpootana.—Lieut. Col. Speirs to proceed to Neemuch, to relieve Capt. Pasley, and act as Political Agent at Neemuch, on a consolidated allowance of 2,000 rs. per mensem.—Capt. Pasley is to place himself at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief; Mr. T. Church to be Deputy Resident at

Prince of Wales' Island, and to officiate as Resident at Singapore, during the absence of Mr. Murchison.—Mr. J. W. Salmond, to be first Assistant to the Deputy Resident at Prince of Wales' Island, and to officiate as Deputy Resident until further orders.—10th, Mr. T. Plowden to officiate as Senior member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, during the absence of Sir. C. D'Oyly, to the Sand Heads.—Mr. J. Lawrell, to officiate, until further orders, as Sult Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.—13th, Mr. G. Mainwaring to officiate as Gov. Gen. at Benares, during the absence of Mr. Gorton.—24th, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to officiate as Chief Secretary to Govt. during the absence of Mr. C. Macsween.—Mr. S. J. Becher, having exceeded the period within which he ought to have qualified himself in the Native Languages for the Public Service, has been ordered to return to England.—3rd March, Mr. R. Walker, to officiate as first Dep. Collector of Customs, during the absence of Mr. J. Hunter, to China.—Mr. A. F. Donnelly, to officiate as 2nd Dep. Collector, until the return of Mr. Bracken.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. W. T. Robertson, Mr. R. E. Cunliffe.—Mr. John Hunter, to China.—Mr. G. F. Thompson to N. S. Wales.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 25 Jan. to 12 Mar. 1834. *Infantry*.—Major M. C. Paul to be Lieut. Col., vice T. Taylor, retired.—2nd regt. L. C. Capt. G. I. Shadwell to be Major.—Lieut. F. Wheler to be Capt.—Super. Lieut. M. N. Ogilvy is brought on the effective strength of the regt.—9th regt. N. I., Capt. J. Fagan to be Maj.; Lieut. W. Beckett to be Capt.; Ens. R. St. J. Lucas to be Lieut., vice Paul, promoted.—18th regt. N. I., Ens. G. P. Austen to be Lieut., vice Wallace, invalided.—Lieut. H. Rigby of Engineers to be Ass. to the Garrison Engineer of Fort William and Civil Architect at the Presidency.—Capt. R. Hawkes, 9th regt. L. C. is permitted, at his own request, to resign the situation of 2nd Ass. Adjutant General of the Army.—The orders directing Lieut. A. C. Spottiswoode to act as Adjutant to 37th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Loveday, and Lieut. H. Hunter to act as Adjutant to the left wing of 58th regt. N. I. detached to Secrota, are confirmed.—Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine of 58th regt. N. I. is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards, C. B.—The appointment in G. O. of 4th Dec. of Lieut. J. G. B. Paton to be Adjutant of 47th regt. N. I. is cancelled.—The

order appointing 2nd Lieut. M. Davies to act as Ass. and Quar. Mast. to 2nd batt. Artillery, vice Dallas, appointed to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, is confirmed.—J. McDowell to be 1st. member, J. Langstaff to be 2nd member, and Surgeon J. Swiney to be 3rd member of the Medical Board, vice Robinson, retired.—Surgeon W. Panton to be a superintending Surgeon.; Ass. Surgeon B. Burt to be Surgeon.—The orders appointing Lieut. J. Locke, 22nd regt. N. I. to officiate as Station Staff at Lucknow, during the absence of Capt. Denby, and Lieut. G. Hamilton to act as Adjutant to 53rd regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. O. W. Span, are confirmed.—Capt. S. P. C. Humfrays of 36th regt. N. I. is appointed to officiate as Major of Brigade at Mhow during the absence of Major Parker.—Capt. G. Young, 70th regt. N. I. to act as Member of Military Board on the departure of Lieut. Col. Craigie.—Capt. E. P. Gowan to act as Secretary and Accountant to Military Board, vice Young.—Lt. J. Hamilton, 9th L. C., who was nominated to officiate as Brigade Major on the Estab., is appointed to the Meywar Field Force.—The order appointing Lieut. C. Corfield to act as Adjutant to 47th regt. N. I. is confirmed.—Lieut. G. Johnston of 46th regt. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 51st regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Lamb.—Cornet C. M. Gascoyne of 5th L. C. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 2nd L. C. until further orders.—Lieut. J. F. Bradford of 1st regt. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 9th L. C. until Lieut. Tucker's recovery.—Lieut. G. H. Fagan is brought on the effective strength of the Engineers, vice Wood, *dec.*—The div. order directing Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, 49th regt. to act as Adjutant to the Nusserre batt. during the illness of Lieut. O'Brien, is confirmed.—The reg. order appointing Lieut. E. M. Blair to act as Adjutant to 5th regt. L. C. during the absence of Lieut. Wheatley, is confirmed.—Lieut. J. H. Daniell is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 2nd brigade H. Art. during the absence of Lieut. Dashwood. Lieut. G. W. Williams of 29th regt. is appointed to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 18th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Brown.—Ens. S. P. D. Tulloch, S. W. Buller, J. C. Robertson, and R. Robertson are brought on the effective strength of the Infantry.—Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd is appointed to the command of the European Invalids at Chunar.—21st regt. N. I., Ens. T. James to be Lieut., vice Cook; invalided.—Ens. T. C. Birch

is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry, vice Wight, retired.—Surgeon J. Langstaff to be 1st member, Surgeon J. Swiney to be 2nd member of the Medical Board, vice M'Dowell, retired.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ens. B. W. R. Jenner, 64th regt. is attached to Ramghur batt.—Lieut. Col. J. Anderson from 62nd, to 8th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. Dundas from 8th to 21st regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild is posted to 62nd regt. N. I.—Ass. Surgeon C. Newton from 17th to 48th regt. N. I.—Ens. J. Thompson to do duty with 55th regt. N. I.—*Artillery*—Capt. T. Hickman to 3rd Co. 5th batt.—Lieut. J. Fordyce from 4th Co. 2nd batt. to 1st Co. 4th batt.—Lieut. J. Brind to 7th Co. 6th batt.—Lieut. R. Waller to 1st troop, 3rd brigade, H. A.—Lieut. E. D. A. Todd from 3rd Co. 2nd batt. to 8th Co. 6th batt.—Lieut. J. H. Campbell from 3rd Co. 4th batt. to 1st Co. 3rd batt.—Lieut. R. Maule from 7th Co. 7th batt. to 3rd Co. 4th batt.—Lieut. T. Edwards from 1st Co. 3rd batt. to 5th Co. 7th batt.—Lieut. W. Barr to 2nd Co. 2nd batt.—Lieut. R. C. Shakespear from 2nd Co. 6th batt. to 1st Co. 3rd batt.—Lieut. W. Timbrell to 4th Co. 2nd batt.—Lieut. M. Dawes to 2nd Co. 6th batt.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surgeon J. Savage from 5th August, 1833—Lieut. Col. P. Staafing from 4th June, 1831—Capt. R. Burton from 12th June, 1832—Surgeon J. McDowell.

INVALIDED.—Lieut. C. Cook 21st regt. N. I.

FURLONGHS.—Lieut. J. Evans—Lieut. H. C. Wilson—Surgeon J. Clark to Cape—Lieut. A. Jack to China—Lieut. T. L. Egerton to N. S. Wales—Surgeon F. S. Mathews to Cape—Capt. J. Johnston (prep.)—Surgeon C. B. Francis—Capt. J. H. Vanrenen to the Cape; Capt. J. Fitzgerald; Major W. Patila to the Cape (prep.)—Lieut. Col. G. Hunter, C. B. (prep.)—Surgeon W. Mitchelson; Capt. W. H. Wake; Lieut. A. P. Graham—Lieut. Col. J. Craigie to Cape; Capt. H. R. Impey to China; Lieut. Col. J. Anderson (prep.)

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. H. Pratt to officiate as Curate and Chaplain of the Church and Station of Benares, and is also appointed Surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses—Rev. T. E. Allen to be Chaplain of Hazareebaug.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—7th Feb., Fortune; Currie, Glasgow—12th, General Palmer, Thomas, London—19th, Lord Althorp, Spruile, Liverpool; Waterloo, Cow, Sydney—21st, Zenobia, Owen, London; Helvellyn, Boadle, Liverpool—5th Mar.,

Bolton, Tremlin, London; Burrell, Metcalf, London.

DEPARTURES.—3d Feb. Lord Eldon, Dawson, London; Solway, Procter, London; Dorchester, Carrick, London—4th Duke of Northumberland, Pope, London—5th Alexander, Waugh, London—6th Orient, White, London—8th Irma, Bernard, Havre—13th Duke of Argyll, Bristol, London; Trinculo, Hesse, Liverpool—14th Eliza, Sutton, London; L'Indien, Morin, Havre—19th Coromandel, Dupuyron, Havre—20th Protector, Buttanshaw, London—21st Isabel, Gornal, Liverpool—22nd Sophia, Thornhill, London—24th Malcolm, Eyles, London—26th Hall, Hughes, Liverpool; D'Auvergne, Huquet, London; Childe Harold, Greenfield, London—1st Mar. Severn, Braithwaite, London—2nd Frances Ann, Hay, Liverpool—3rd Jason, Le Grand, Havre—7th Roxburgh Castle, Fulcher, London—The Sherburn and Barrett Jr. were to leave on 15th March, the Zenobia about the 20th, the Hindostan on 25th, and the General Palmer, all for London, at the end of March.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 13th, at Muttra, Lieut. G. Larkins, H. A., to Eliza, daughter of T. Battley, Esq. of Dublin—14th, at Meerut, Rt. Neave, Esq. C. S., to Miss M. S. Bristow—23d, Dr. R. Stuart, to Mrs. E. I. Thompson—24th Mr. J. S. Morton, to Miss E. Mansfield—27th, at Dinapore, Mr. T. A. Pereira, to Miss M. Guest—Feb. 3d, at Agra, Lieut. A. H. E. Boileau, Engs. to Miss Hanson—6th, at Kurnaul, Lieut. W. Cookson—9th, L. C., to Elizabeth L., youngest daughter of Col. T. G. P. Tucker, H. M.'s Serv.—8th, Capt. W. Cubitt, 18th regt. N. I., to Miss Harriet Harcourt; Mr. E. G. Dubus, to Mdlle. M. L. de Ville-neuve; At Lucknow, Lieut. W. G. Don, to Georgiana K., youngest daughter of the late G. Elliot, Esq.—10th, Mr. W. J. Collett, to Miss C. George; At Cawnpore, Lieut. E. B. Bere, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of H. Pigou, Esq. late of the 3d Dragoon Guards—12th, at Nussersabad, Major J. Herring, 37th regt. N. I., to Eliza Anne, third daughter of Maj.-Gen. Loveday, B. A.—14th, M. J. Athanas, Esq., to Miss S. Britchod; At Dum-Dum, F. G. Fulton, Esq., to Harriett, daughter of the late G. Morse, Esq. M. D. of Clifton—15th, Mr. J. Wise, Ship *Sherburne*, to Miss Hannah Craven—17th, at Howrah, John Howell, Esq., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of M. Stalkart, Esq.—23d, Mr. H. J. Tonson, to Mrs. E. Goade—24th, at Dinapore, Sergt. R. Handcock, to Bar-

bara, relict of the late Mr. W. T. Bayley—25th, at Kurnaul, C. Raikes, Esq. C. S., to Sophia M., eldest daughter of J. M. Mathews, Esq. H.M.'s 31st regt.—27th, W. M. Dirom, C. S., to Mary, eldest daughter of R. H. Tulloch, Esq. C. S.—March 3d, Mr. A. Howatson, to Miss C. Shouldham.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 14th, at Tirhoot, Mrs. Cossarat, of a daughter—17th, at Serampore, Mrs. N. I. Gantzer, of a son—21st, at Monghyr, the lady of W. Duff, Esq. of a daughter—24th, the wife of Mr. J. B. Nicholas, of a son—26th, at Fort William, the lady of Captain Mansell, 39th Foot, of a daughter—Feb. 1st, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, Art. of a daughter—4th, at Chittagong, Mrs. A. R. Smith, of a daugh.; at Delhi, the lady of the Hon. H. Gordon, of twin daughters—At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. W. Jones, of a son—7th, at Seebpore, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a son—At Allahabad, Mrs. E. H. M. Paschoud, of a daughter—10th, Mrs. L. Mendes, of a son—14th, Mrs. M. A. Pereira, of a daughter—The wife of Mr. C. L. Vaillant, of a daughter—At Berhampore, the lady of W. Dyer, Esq. Surg., of a son—16th, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq., of a daughter—In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Rigby, Engs., of a son—At Digba, Mrs. D. Penhearone, of a son—At Mynpoorie, the lady of W. P. Andrew, Esq. M. D. of a daughter—21st, at Purneah, the lady of R. B. Perry, Esq. of a son—23d, the lady of J. Beecher, Esq. of twin sons—28th, the lady of A. G. Rous-sac, Esq. of a daughter—March 1st, at Serampore, the lady of W. W. Baker, Esq. of a daughter—2nd, the lady of J. Cowie, Esq. of a son—4th, the lady of G. Dougal, Esq. of a daughter—6th, Mrs. H. J. Frederick, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—August 10th, 1833, on his way up the River, M. S. Livesley, Esq.—On his way to Agra, Mr. J. Davis—Jan. 4th, at Bareilly, G. F. Thompson, Esq. C. S.—10th, at Benares, Mary, wife of Mr. G. Tuttle—19th, at Rangoon, Capt. W. Crisp, Country Service—25th, Harriet, relict of the late Mr. John Bartlett; Charlotte, infant daughter of Mr. John Brown—26th, at Chandernagore, Mr. L. D. Cruz—The infant son of Mr. J. Vaillant—Feb. 5th, at Bhaugulpore, Louisa H., eldest daughter of Capt. J. Graham—7th, at Secrole Benares, Col. Lionel Hook, Commanding H. M.'s 16th regt. of Foot—8th, at Allahabad, Augusta C., the infant daughter of Major N. Wallace, 53d regt. N. I.—9th, at Coolie Bazar, Master G. J. Graham—Near Cawnpore, Sergt. D. Manson, H. M.'s 44th regt.—10th, at Hameerpore, Caroline, wife of R. M. Tilghman, Esq.—14th,

Mr. J. J. Palmer—15th, James, son of Mr. D. C. Low; Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. Carter—16th, at Sulkes, Martha A., infant daughter of Mr. A. Leggatt—24th, at Deegah, Jas. Havell, Esq.—27th, Madame S. Latour—29th, Mrs. L. Landeman—March 1st, Bridget, wife of Mr. A. B. Morton—2d, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Smith; Mr. Jas. Smith, Ship *Zenobia*—5th, Mr. W. Nunn, son of the late —Nunn, Esq. of Essex.

Madras.

Colonel Farran.—The Governor General is come amongst us, and 'faith his Lordship appears to be in good earnest. Certain discontented frogs, we are told, prayed in ancient times for a king; but soon reckoned with their greatest misfortunes the grant of their request. Many and distressing are the apprehensions entertained, in various quarters, that the fragments of loaves and fishes are to be gathered up and restored to the coffers of the state. The times are hard enough; and, if there be any foundation for the reports of "clippings" intended and to be enforced, his Lordship's visit will not soon be forgotten. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and, in a recent Fort St. George Gazette, appears a G. O. removing Col. C. Farran from the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, as incompetent to discharge the functions of the office. Now Col. Farran is an old and deserving servant of the Company. There is a delicate way of doing unpleasant things; and, admitting that he was found wanting, what benefit is derived from thus publicly recording his inefficiency? Infinitely more respect has been paid to the feelings of others—what advantages can accrue to the service by hurting his? Is he, however, the only officer, on the Madras Establishment, incompetent to the discharge of his public duties? We have yet to see whether his Lordship means to confer so high a compliment on the Mulls!

Defalcation.—A deficiency to a large amount has, we understand, been discovered, within the last two or three days, in the cash-chest of the Sudder Adaulat Court. Three individuals, we hear, have been taken up upon strong suspicion of being concerned in the defalcation—among whom, we find, is Woodingherry Audcenarrain Braminy, a native of very considerable respectability, and who has hitherto maintained a high character for honour and integrity. We have not learned sufficient of the matter to lay particulars before our readers. The deficit, however, is stated to be something to the tune of twenty thousand

rupees. The parties suspected to be concerned are in custody, and will, no doubt, take their trial at the ensuing sessions.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 22, Mr. M. Lewin to act as Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, until further orders—Mr. A. Maclean to act as Secretary to the Marine Board—28, Mr. A. D. Campbell to act as a Judge of the Court of Sudr and Fojdaree Udalt—Feb. 4, Mr. A. F. Bruce to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, vice Bannerman, on furlough—Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson to act as Mint Master—Mr. G. Bird to be Ass. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Guntoor, and to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Nellore—Mr. James Fraser to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Chicaole—Mr. W. Lavie to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Nellore—Mr. R. Cathcart to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Vizagapatam—Mr. W. A. Arbuthnot to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Ganjam—Mr. T. Scott to be Master Attendant at Ganjam, vice Colley, *dec.*—The charge of the duties, as Military Secretary, is made over to the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. H. Chamier, during the absence of Mr. Clerk—Messrs. R. D. Parkeer, D. White, E. Maltby, E. Newberry, S. Scott, and J. D. Bourdillon, have attained the rank of Factor—7, Mr. F. Anderson to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara—Mr. H. Stokes to act as additional Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Canara—11, Mr. H. Forbes to be an Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore—Mr. A. Hall to be an Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara—Mr. R. B. Sewell to be an Ass. to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput—14, Mr. Wm. Montgomerie is permitted to resign the Company's Service, from 1st May, 1834—17, Mr. A. Cole to be an Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura—19, Mr. J. C. Scott to be Ass. Judge of the Zillah Court of Canara, vice Walker to Europe—Mr. A. J. Cherry, to be Deputy-Secretary to Government, in the Department of the Chief Secretary, from the date of Mr. Smollet's Succession to Mr. Scott, in the office of Ass. Judge of Madura—Mr. P. B. Smollet to be Ass. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Madura, in succession to Mr. Scott—Mr. C. H. Hallett to be Registrar of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Centre division—Mr. E. Maltby to act as Head Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara—Mr. A. M. Owen to be Ass. to the principal Collector and Magistrate

of Malabar—22, Mr. S. Nicholls to act as 2d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Western division, until further orders—Mr. M. Lewin to act as a Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Centre division, until Mr. Casumajor joins—Mr. T. V. Stonhouse to act as a Trustee for St. George's Church, during the absence of Mr. Clerk—Mr. J. A. R. Stevenson to act as Canarese translator to Government, on the vacation of the office by Mr. Bannerman—Mr. W. Lavie to act as Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, until further orders—Mr. R. Cathcart to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Ganjam—Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot to resume the duties of Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Vizagapatam—Mr. J. G. S. Bruere to act as Ass. Judge and joint Criminal Judge of Rajahmundry—Mr. P. B. Smollet to act as Sub-Collector and joint Magistrate of Nellore, until further orders—Mr. C. R. Baynes to be Senior Ass. to the Accountant General, in succession to Mr. Hallett—Mr. R. D. Parker to act as Government Agent at Chepauk during the absence of Major Hodges—Messrs. R. D. Parker, T. H. Davidson and G. F. Beauchamp, to be Commissioners for the drawing of the Government Letters of the present year—Mr. G. F. Beauchamp to be 2d Ass. to the Accountant General, in succession to Mr. Baynes—Mr. S. N. Ward to act as Register of the Zillah Court of Combaconum, until further orders—Mr. W. Douglas to act as Secy. to the Board for the College, and for public instruction, during the absence of Lieut. Rowlandson.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 19th Jan. to March 2, 1834—Major A. Ross to be Inspector General of Civil Estimates—Capt. A. Lawe to be Superintending Engineer in Malabar and Canara, vice Ross; Lieut. E. Lawford to be Superintending Engineer in the ceded districts, vice Lawe; Ass. Surg. B. G. Maurice to be Surgeon, vice Herklots; *dec.*—The 10th regt., N. I., to proceed from Fort St George to Vizagapatam; the order appointing Lt. W. O. Fellowe to act as Adj. to the 10th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Kenny, is confirmed—6th L. C., Lieut. W. P. Deas to be Captain, vice Knox, *dec.*—50th regt. N. I., Lieut. E. T. Morgan to be Captain; Ens. R. Rollo to be Lieut., vice Lardner, *dec.*—8th regt. N. I., Ens. H. G. Napleton to be Lieut., vice Sherrard, *dec.*—32d regt. N. I., Ens. E. Baker to be Lieut., vice Prichard, *dec.*—Lieut. E. Hughes is appointed to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to the 39th

regt. N. I., vice Ottley.—The order appointing Lieut. D. H. Considine to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Dalrymple during the absence of Ens. Dalrymple, is confirmed.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, 33d regt. N. I., to be Deputy Judge Advocate General.—22d regt. N. I., Lieut. D. Buchanan to be Adj., vice Darby, resigned.—Ens. B. T. Geraud to be Quart. Mas. and Interp., vice Buchanan.—8th regt. N. I., Lieut. A. C. Wight to be Capt., vice De Blaquiere, *dec.*—52d regt. N. I., Captain J. Tocker to be Major; Lieut. R. Dowell to be Capt.; Ens. C. H. Horsley to be Lieut., vice Hunter, retired.—The orders appointing Lieut. M. White to act as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to 48th regt. N. I., during the absence of Ens. Haines, sick; Lieut. E. Horne to act as Fort Adj. at Vellore during the absence of Capt. Lewis, sick, and until the arrival of Lieut. Ottley; Lieut. J. V. Hughes to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to 39th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Ottley, are confirmed.—Lieut. H. Montgomery is brought on the effective strength of the Horse Brig. of Artillery.—The 30th regt. N. I., to march from Vellore to Madras, to be there stationed.—Col. J. Doveton is admitted on the general Staff of the Army, in conformity with his appointment by the Court of Directors, with the rank of Brig. General, in succession to Major General H. Fraser, returned to Europe, and is appointed to command the troops in the ceded districts.—Major C. O. Fothergill to command the 1st N. V. Batt., from 24th May, 1833, vice Hicks, *dec.*; Major J. A. Condell to command the 1st N. V. Batt. from 16th Oct., 1833, vice Fothergill, removed.—Capt. T. Sewell to act as Deputy Secretary to the Military Board.—Captain D. Montgomerie to act as Paymaster at the Presidency, vice Sewell.—Ass. Surg. J. Hamlyn, 36th regt. N. I., to afford Medical Aid to the Presidency of Mysore, until further orders.—Surg. W. Haines to be Superintending Surg., and posted to the N. division of the Army.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell will resume his duties as Regt. Surg.—The orders appointing Cornet F. I. Carruthers to act as Quart. Mas. to 2d regt. L. C., and Lieut. W. C. Onslow to act as Quart. Mas. to 44th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Dudgeon, are confirmed.—Lieut. G. Freese to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to 12th regt. N. I., till further orders, vice Glover, promoted.—Lieut. D. Babington to act as Deputy Ass. Quart. Mas. General, in the ceded districts, during the absence of Lieut. Harris, sick.—Art. 2d, Lieut. W. K.

Worster to be 1st Lieut., vice Brotherton, *dec.*—Supern. 2d Lieut. G. Selby is admitted on the effective strength.—Lieut. R. Shirreff is permitted to resign the appointment of Adj. to 2d regt. N. I.—4th regt. L. C., Capt. W. Hamilton to be Major.—Lieut. F. Forbes to be Capt., vice Meredith, promoted.—24th regt. N. I., Lieut. J. Lewis to be Capt.—Ens. E. Martin to be Lieut., vice Swanston, retired.—Lieut. E. V. Holloway, 42d regt. N. I., to do duty with the 32d regt., and to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to that Corps, till further orders.—Lieut. S. Vardon to act as Adj. to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, vice Lawford.—2d regt. N. I., Lieut. E. Aphorp to be Captain.—Ens. W. Junor to be Lieut., vice James, promoted.—1st Lieut. J. H. Bell, of Engineers, to be Super. jun. Surg. in the N. division, vice Smith to Europe.—Ass. Surg. T. O'Neill is appointed to the Medical charge of the Female Asylum.—Ass. Surg. J. Macfarland to be Surg. vice Atkinson, retired.—Lieut. R. Henderson, of Engineers, to be Superintendent of Roads, in the Public and Assessment Department.—Lieut. H. Wakeman of 42d regt. is appointed to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to 32d regt., vice Holloway, whose appointment has not taken place.—The order appointing Lieut. G. Halpin, of 25th regt. to command the Escort of the Resident at Tanjore, is confirmed.—Eur. regt., Ens. T. Mears to be Lieut., vice Burrard, *dec.*—The Gov. Gen. is pleased to direct that Col. C. Farran be removed from the command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, as deficient in the qualifications required for the discharge of that important office.—Col. I. Woulfe, 9th regt. N. I., to command the Nagpore, Subsidiary Force, vice Farran, removed.—4th regt. L. C. Lieut. S. W. Hennah, to take rank from 7th Jan. 34, to complete the Establishment.—Cornet F. G. J. Lascelles, from 2nd L. C. to be Lieut. 6th L. C.—Cornet W. G. Woods, from 2nd L. C. to be Lieut. 4th L. C.—Cornet K. E. A. Money, from 8th L. C. to be Lieut.—The orders appointing Lieut. C. Pooley to act as Quart. Mas. during the absence of Lieutenant Clutterbuck on furlough, and Lieut. W. Biddle to act as Quart. Mas. and Interp. to 26th regt. during the absence of Lieut. Nicholls on furlough are confirmed.—Lieut. S. W. Hennah 4th L. C. to act as Adj. vice Forbes, prom.—Lieut. Col. I. S. Fraser, 36th regt. N. I. to act as Secretary to Government in the Military Department during the absence of Mr. Clerk on sick leave.—Lieut. Col. T. Maclean to act as Special Agent for Foreign Settlements

during the absence of Lieut. Col. Fraser—Capt. H. White, 7th regt. N. I., to act as Deputy Secy. to Government in the Military Depart.—Lieut. Col. Walpole to be Military Secretary to the Governor, and to act as Town Major of Fort St. George during the absence of Major Simond—Lieut. W. Leggatt of 1st N. V. Batt., to command the General depot of European Pensioners at Cuddalore—Lieut. T. McGoun, 6th regt. N. I. to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General and to proceed to Trichinopoly to conduct the duties of the 8th district—Capt. I. R. Haig, 34th regt. N. I. to act as Ass. Adj.-Gen. of the Army vice White—Lieut. Gen. Balfour of Artillery to act as Deputy Ass. Adj.-General of the Army vice Haig—

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Surg. A. Campbell from 50th to 42d regt. N. I.—Surg. G. Knox from 23d to 12th regt.—Surg. D. Brackenbridge from 42d to 50th regt.—Surg. B. G. Maurice late prom. to 23d regt.—Ass. Surg. T. W. Eyre from 34th to 50th regt.—Ass. Surg. E. Willy from 42d to 34th regt.—1st Lt. C. W. Roland from 2d to 4th Batt. Art.—1st Lieut. S. W. Croft from 4th to 3d Batt. Art.—1st Lieut. G. M. Gumm from 3d to 4th Batt. Art.—1st Lieut. B. W. Black, late prom. to 1st Batt. Art.—2d Lieut. A. B. Gould late prom. to 2d Batt. Art.—Lieut. Gen. C. Corner from 41st to 15th regt. N. I.—Col. G. L. Wahab from 14th to 41st regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. F. Hackett from 51st to 27th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. I. Stewart from 27th to 51st regt. N. I.—Surg. G. Knox from 12th to 36th regt. N. I.—Surg. F. Williams from 36th to 12th regt. N. I.—Maj. Gen. Sir H. S. Scott from 4th to 33d regt. N. I.—Col. W. C. Oliver from 33d to 4th regt. N. I.—Corn. F. G. I. Lascelles from 2d to 4th regt. L. C.—Corn. W. G. Wood from 2d to 6th regt. L. C.—Cornet K. E. A. Money from 8th to 4th regt. L. C.—Corn. W. L. Walker from 1st to 4th regt. L. C.—Corn. St. V. Pitcher is posted to 6th regt. L. C.—Corn. A. I. Kelso is posted to 3d regt. L. C.—Corn. J. Fowler is posted to 8th regt. L. C.—Corn. J. Norman is posted to 4th regt. L. C.—Corn. J. J. Mudie is posted to 6th regt. L. C.—Corn. Hon. H. Arbuthnot is posted to 3d regt. L. C.—Corn. F. Studdy is posted to 5th regt. L. C.—Corn. F. Hughes is posted to 7th regt. L. C.—Corn. G. Cumine is posted to 8th regt. L. C.—Corn. A. Tottenham is posted to 4th regt. L. C.—Corn. G. W. Russell is posted to 2d regt. L. C.—Corn. W. Vine is posted to 6th regt. L. C.—Corn. F. Bofeton is posted to 3d regt. L. C.—Corn. J. F. Rose is posted to 1st regt. L. C.—Surg. J. Ged-

des from 25th to 18th regt. N. I.—Surg. J. Macfarland is posted to 25th regt. N. I.—Col. A. Grant, C. B. is posted to 4th regt. N. I.—Col. W. C. Oliver from 4th to 41st regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab is posted to 27th regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Hackett from 27th to 51st regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. J. Stewart is posted from 51st to 22d regt. N. I.

FURLONGHS.—Captain T. Anderson (prop.) Lieut. W. H. Pigott (prop.), Capt. A. Munsey, Capt. G. T. Pinchard—Lieut. I. I. Sheerwood,

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Ass. Surg. J. Chalmers.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Jan. 23, Baretto, jr. Saunders, London; Alfred Tapley, Lond.; 26th., Hindostan, Redman, Lond.; Feb. 10th, John Hayes, Worthington, Calcutta; 15th, H. M. ship Curacao, Dunn, Calcutta; 19th, Alex. Waugh, Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 2, at Cannanore, Mr. J. Bunyan, to Francina, daughter of the late Sub Ass. Surg. Lucasz.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 20, at Kamptee, the lady of Ensign B. Giraud, of a son—4th, At Kamptee, the lady of Q. Jamieson, Esq. M.D., of a daughter—8th, at Bangalore, the lady of Dr. J. Ricks, of a daughter—16th, at Masulipatam, the lady of the Rev. W. S. Aislaie, of a son—18th, at Vellore, the lady of Capt. A. S. Logan, of a daughter—19th, at the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. J. Wilton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 14th, at Pondicherry, Miss A. Benjamin—19th, John, only child of Mr. W. Rafter—27th, at Trichinopoly, Frances, daughter of Major F. Bastion—Feb. 13th, at Kamptee, George, infant son of Lieut. W. Mitchell—15th, at Masulipatam, George Charles, eldest son of Capt. G. J. Bower, H. M. 62d regt.—22d, at Guindae, Jane, wife of Mr. W. Elingue.—March 1, J. Mitchell, Esq. C. S.—4th, at Mangalore, Eliz., wife of P. Grant, Esq. C. S.—5th, Miss C. Fitzgibbon.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c. from Jan. 27th, to Feb. 28th, 1834.—1st Reg. N. I. Super. Lieut. W. W. Baker, is admitted on the effective strength of the Regt. vice Harvey, dec.—Ens. W. C. Stather, to be acting Qu. Ms. and Interp.—Ass. Surg. H. M. Felix, to act as Civil Surg. and Ass. Garrison at Broach, during the absence of Ass. Surg. J. McMorris.—Ass. Surg. W. R. Deacon, to be Surg. to the Residency at Bhooj.—Ensign T. Postans, 15th reg. N. I., to be Line. Adjutant at Bhooj, vice Denton, resigned the situation.—Cap. J. R. Woodhouse, 6 reg. N. I. is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate Gen. to the Poona division of the Army, vice

Hamilton, promoted; Capt. D. Cunningham, 2nd reg. L. C. to act as Dep. Ass. Qr. Mr. Gen. of the Northern division of the Army, from the date of departure of Lieut. Holland to the Presidency.—Art. 2nd Lieut. J. B. Woodnam and D. J. Cannan are admitted on the effective strength of the Artillery.—Lieut. Col. E. Hardy (retired) to be Colonel; vice Hessman, *dec.*—Lieut. Col. L. C. Russell to be Colonel, vice Hardy retired.—Maj. T. Stevenson to be Lieut. Col.—Cap. W. Miller to be Major, 1st Lieut. A. Rowland to be Captain, 2nd Lieut. R. C. Wormald to be 1st Lieut., vice Stevenson promoted; Super. Lieut. R. W. Chichester to be admitted on the effective strength of the Regt. Capt. W. Jacob is appointed Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, who vacates on promotion.—Capt. J. Sinclair, Art. is appointed Ordnance Assistant to the Commandant of Artillery, vice Jacob.—Art. Lieut. E. Pottinger to be Quart.-Mas. and Interp. in the Hindostanee language to 2nd batt. vice Fraser prom.—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. L. Brown to be Quart.-Mas. and Interp. in the Hindostanee language, vice Robertson, transferred to 25th regt. N. I.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—Lieut. J. S. Ramsay to act as Adj. to the left wing of 4th regt. N. I. so long as it shall be separated from Head Quarters.—Lieut. J. P. Major 11th regt. N. I. to act as Interp. in Hindostanee to 4th N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Lucas to Poona.—Lieuts. T. Gaisford and C. Yorke, the former to act as interp., and the latter as Quart.-Mas. to the Golundane batt. from the date of Lieut. Cleather assuming charge of that batt.—Assist.-Surg. Hockin to be relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.—Lieut. C. Hunter, Adj. N. V. B. is appointed Commissariat Agent at Dapoolie, in succession to Capt. Shortt.—Ens. H. P. H. Hockin is ranked from 24th Dec. 1833. and posted to 6th regt. N. I., vice Burt, *dec.*—Sir C. Halkett, K. C. B. having resigned the Command of the Army, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Barnes, K. C. B. is appointed Commander of the Forces, from the date of the sailing of the Ship *Victory*.—Col. H. Sullivan Commanding the Poona Brigade to Command the Poona Division of the Army, vice Barnes.—Col. T. Willshire of 2nd Foot to Command the Poona Brigade, vice Sullivan.—Col. L. C. Russell of Art. will proceed to the Presidency, and assume charge of his duties as Commandant of Art. in succession to Col. Stroker proceeded to Europe.—Lieut. A. F. Bartlett 26th regt. N. I. is promoted to the brevet

rank of Capt. from 4th Jan. 1834.—Lieut. W. Brett to be Adj. and Quart.-Mas. to the 3rd Troop Horse Brigade, vice Rowland promoted.—Lieut.-Col. A. Manson, Maj. G. Moore, and Capt. J. Reynolds, to be Members of a Special Committee constituted under Orders of Govt. in Marine Depart.—Lieut. F. Whichelo to be Act. Dep. Commiss.-Gen. during the employment of Capt. Reynold on a Special Committee.—Lieut. J. D. Smythe 4th N. I. to be acting 3rd Ass. Commiss.-Gen.—Capt. W. Greenville 2d Foot to be Mil. Sec.—Ensign F. Jauvrin 20th Foot to be Interp., and Lieut. S. Powell 40th Foot to be acting Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of the Commander of the Forces, until the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief in India is known.—Mr. D. Craw to be 1st Member of the Med. Board, vice Maxwell retired.—Mr. V. C. Kemball to be 2nd Member and Surg. F. Trash to be 3d Member of the Med. Board.—Surg. J. Orton to be a Superintending Surg. on the Establishment.—Ass. Surg. J. McLennan to be Surg.—Ass. Surg. J. Bourchier is appointed to succeed Ass. Surg. W. R. Deacon in Medical charge of the Aux. Horse in Cutch.—The order appointing Ass. Surg. J. Mearns to perform the duties of Civ. Surg. of Sholapore, in consequence of the death of Ass. Surg. J. L. Cameron, is confirmed.—Ass. Surg. J. A. Lawrence is appointed Civ. Surg. of Sholapore.—Art. 1st Lieut. F. J. Pontardent to be Capt.—2nd Lieut. H. L. Brabazon to be 1st Lieut., vice Fraser retired.—Lieut. E. S. Blake to rank from 7th Feb. 1834, vice Brabazon promoted.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—Lieut. W. T. Whittle Adj. of Art. in Guzerat, to take charge of the Commiss. of Ord. Depart. at Ahmedabad, from the date of the departure of Capt. Falconer.—Lieut. S. Parr to act as Quart.-Mas. to the 23d regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Liddell.—Ensign R. P. Hogg to act as Interp. in Hindostanee to the European regt. from 1st to 27th ult.—Lieut. C. Threshie to act as Adj. to 10th regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieut. Adams.—Mr. V. C. Kemball to be 1st Member, Mr. F. Trash to be 2d Member, and Surg. R. Wallace, to be 3d Member of the Med. Board, vice Craw retired.—Surg. G. Smytten to be a Superintending Surg.—Ass. Surg. J. Patch to be Surg.—Lieut. H. Stiles to be Interp. in the Hindostanee language to the European regt., vice Bradhurst to Europe.—Lieut. A. Shepherd to act as Adj., and Capt. J. E. G. Morris as Interp. to 24th regt. N. I. on the departure of Lieut. Durack

from the Station, and until the arrival of Lieut. Ramsay, who is appointed Adj., as a temp. arrangement is confirmed.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Surg. D. Craw, Capt. J. W. Fraser of Art.—Surg. J. A. Maxwell, M. D.

FURLONGS.—Major W. K. Lester; Lieut. A. Humfries of Bengal Art. to Sea; Ass. Surgeon J. Burnes, M. D.; Lieut. W. Igglesden, Ind. Navy; Lieut. Col. E. H. Bellasia to Cape; Cap. G. Thornton; Lieut. H. Hart; Lieut. P. K. Skinner.

FURLOUGH CANCELLED.—Lieut. J. Hobson.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—17th Jan., Rt. Quayle, Bleasdale, London; 19th, Annandale Fergusson, Liverpool; 8th Feb., Colombia Pattison, Liverpool; 12th, Wm. Rodger Crawford, Clyde; Duncan Gibb, Donal, Dublin; 18th, Ospray, Solman, Greenock.

DEPARTURES.—30th Jan., Amity, Scott, Liverpool; 1st Feb., Hugh Lindsay, Wilson, Red Sea; Fergus, Mason, Greenock; 2nd, Victory, Biden, London; 3rd, Rt. Quayle, Bleasdale, Colombo; 9th, Clarence, Traill, London; Annandale, Hill, Liverpool; 16th, Mary Catherine Jones, Liverpool; Lady Nugent Percival, London.

MARRIAGES.—18th Feb. Cap. A. Dixon, Ship Severn, to Mary Charlotte only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, H. Co's. S.

BIRTHS.—14th Dec. at Ahmedabad the lady of Ass. Surg. C. Scott, of a daughter.—29th, at Surat, the lady of D. C. Bell, Esq., Gar. Surg., of a daughter.—12th Jan. the lady of R. C. Money, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.—6th Feb. at Byculla, the lady of Rev. J. V. Mitchell, of a son.—The wife of Mr. P. A. De Souza, of a son.—13th, the lady of Sir J. W. Awdry, of a son.—24th, at Bhewndy, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Thatcher, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—29th June, 1833, at St. Helena, Ensign E. C. Burt, 6 reg. N. I.—28th Dec., at Hurnee, D. Shaw, Esq., M. D.—18th Jan., on his way from Bombay to Bushire, Capt. F. G. Willock, R.N.—26th, Mr. John Morin.—6th Feb., at Ahmednuggur, Mary, wife of Mr. S. Hanson.—8th, at Kirkee, Lieut. E. Ellis, 4th L. D.—16th, at Mahableswhur Hills, Ensign A. J. Hodgson.—3rd March, at Poona, John Burnett, Esq., C. S.

Mauritius.

Mauritius.—We regret to be obliged to record one of the most contemptible little acts of tyranny, on the part of the Mauritius Government, which we have ever had occasion to notice. Captain

Worthington, of the ship *Acu*, having proceeded with his ship to the Isle of France, some public functionary pretended to discover a breach of the revenue laws, and subjected the Captain to a prosecution and a heavy fine, so utterly unjust in its nature that it is the opinion of all, that it will, nay that it must, be remitted by His Majesty's Government at home. This act of oppression was commented on as it deserved by the Calcutta press, more particularly by the Editor of the *India Gazette*, who exposed in terms of just indignation the tyranny to which the Captain had been subject. On his return to the Isle of France, Captain Worthington presented an appeal to the authorities at home from the former decision of the Court, and appended to his appeal the statement of his grievances which had been published in the *India Gazette*. The appeal was received by the Governor without comment, but a day or two after Captain Worthington was seized on the plea of having forwarded a document (the statement of the *India Gazette*) reflecting on the Government of the Island, and calculated to bring it into contempt. How the Captain could be justly subjected to punishment for an article written by the Editor of a *Calcutta Gazette*, we leave the reader to judge. He was however tried and convicted on the prosecution of Mr. Jeremie, sentenced to a heavy fine, and to three month's imprisonment. The Government after this most arbitrary and unjust conduct, appears to have in some measure repented of its act, for it was suggested to Captain Worthington that if he would apply for the remission of his sentence the Government would probably listen to his request. He accordingly penned an address to the Governor stating that his interests were suffering from his imprisonment, and that being an old man of sixty, his health must suffer from confinement in a dungeon. On this representation he was released, after having been confined twenty days, and subjected to heavy expenses,—not for any act of his, but for an article written by the independent Editor of a newspaper, several thousand miles off. We are happy to find that a meeting was to be held in Calcutta, to express the public sympathy in his unmerited sufferings, and the general detestation of the conduct of his prosecutors; to offer him a public subscription to make up for his pecuniary losses, and to petition the home Government to take into consideration the conduct and proceedings of the Government of Mauritius towards him.

Home Intelligence.

East India House.—On 9th July, a special meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House, for the purpose of receiving the case laid before Counsel, together with Counsel's opinion thereon, relative to the power of the Court of Directors to grant, under the New India Bill, compensations, &c. to their officers or servants exceeding 600*l*, without the previous concurrence of the last Court of Proprietors. The subject has excited a considerable degree of interest, and the Court was fully attended. Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., the Chairman of the Company, took the chair soon after 12 o'clock. The minutes of the last Court were read. The Chairman then stated, that the meeting was specially convened for the purpose of laying before it the case and opinion respecting the granting of compensations under the 3d and 4th of William IV. section 7. A proprietor suggested that the whole case should be read. The Chairman remarked, that that course would be adopted, but that other papers would not be read. The Secretary then read the case submitted to Mr. Sergeant Spankie, the standing Counsel for the Company. It referred to the charter granted by William III. to the Company, which gave the Directors power to appropriate money in all cases, except where limited. It also noticed the provisions of the 52d Geo. III., and the 55th of the same king, and the by-laws of the Company, by which it was provided that in cases where salaries, &c., exceeded the sum of 200*l*. were proposed, to which gratuities exceeding 600*l*. were to be made, such sums should not be paid unless such grants were first sanctioned by a Court of Proprietors. The Act passed in the last Session of Parliament was then referred to under the provisions of the 7th section, of which the Court of Directors considered that they had power to grant allowances above 600*l*. with the concurrence of the India Board, without the previous concurrence of the Court of Proprietors. The question, therefore, was—“Whether the present compensation under the Act of 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, sec. 7, can be made by the Court of Directors, without being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, if the sum exceeded 600*l*. I am of opinion that the grant of compensation, &c. under sec. 7 of the new Act, may be made by the Court of Directors with the approbation and confirmation of the India Board, without such

grants being, previously submitted to and sanctioned by the General Court of Proprietors, though the same may exceed 600*l*. The Court of Directors are authorised in the most ample manner to act in all matters whatever for the Company, where their powers are not expressly restrained, and where specific functions are not to be exercised by the Court of Proprietors. The Court of Directors, with the sanction of the Court of Proprietors, and the Court of Proprietors separately, are restrained in certain cases from making additions to salaries, and giving gratuities without the approbation and confirmation of the India Board. The enactments of the Legislature on this subject are followed up by by-laws to the same effect applicable to the proceedings of the Court of Directors, on proposing such measures previously to their being laid before the India Board. I am of opinion, however, that the compensations, superannuations, and allowances contemplated in sec. 7, are not ‘gratuities,’ or, as expressed in the by-laws, ‘given by way of gratuities,’ within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament, or of the by-laws. They are compensations founded on just moral considerations, though not amounting to legal claims to be awarded to persons whose reasonable expectations of permanent employment and provision in life, are disappointed by the abolition of the Company's trade, and the altered footing on which its establishments are placed. The ‘gratuities’ to any ‘officers, civil or military, or any other person,’ meant by the Act, and intended to be restrained, were grants of money for some extraordinary service, the occasions for which might, from their indefinite character, have led to abuse. The grants under the 7th section appear to be wholly of a different nature, and being authorised by the Legislature under new circumstances, are not liable to the same suspicion. I believe this construction has been put upon the word ‘gratuity,’ in circumstances much more questionable than those arising under the new Act. As there is no provision in the Charters, Acts of Parliament, or by-laws, requiring the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors to what the Court of Directors do on the part of the Company under sec. 7, I am of opinion, as above stated, that the grants in question may be lawfully and effectually made by the Court of Directors without such previous sanction. Perhaps I may be permitted to say further, al-

though not strictly required, by the terms of the question, that I am of opinion, notwithstanding the Court of Directors, or the legal organs of the Company, have the power to settle and adjust any scheme of compensation, under section 7, which, on receiving the approbation and confirmation of the India Board, will become fixed, the General Court of Proprietors still retain all the authorities which are compatible with the established system of control in this as in many other cases. The General Court of Proprietors are not excluded from bringing the subject before them in the regular and usual form for discussion, and adopting such resolutions as they may see fit in the progress of the measures rendered necessary by sec. 7; but I do not think the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors required to the validity of the compensations proposed by the Court of Directors and approved by the India Board. In fact, the compensations to be made are to be taken out of the funds ceded to the Crown in aid of the sources out of which the dividend is secured, and are incumbrances upon it. Indeed, the object and circumstances of these grants hardly fall under the scope of the restraining acts into grants of money, which all profess to have in view, the protection of the Company's funds from undue charges or gratuities." Mr. Weeding regretted that at this, the ~~last~~ Meeting they had held under the new Charter to discuss any special matter, that any doubt should have arisen as to the privileges of the Proprietors. He felt that an important error had been committed by the Court of Directors which materially interfered with the privileges of the proprietors. The Chairs had pledged themselves not to consent to any thing in the arrangement of the affairs of the Company, under the new system, which would interfere with the Court of Proprietors, nor that any of the privileges they had enjoyed should be taken away. He hoped, therefore, that they had power to rectify the error that they had made. He was sorry to say that the opinion that had just been read was not at all satisfactory to him. The case, also, was a little imperfect, as it omitted to state that the Directors in practice obtained the consent of the proprietors to the grants before they were made, if they exceeded the amount stated. The opinion was against the facts of the case. It was stated that the Court of Directors had the power to make grants, &c. under the New Act, and with the sanction of the Board of Control, without the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors. Now what said the Charter? It stated that the Court of Directors

should have the power of managing all the business of the Company, except where restrained by the General Court; and the by-laws provided that all salaries and pensions above 200*l*, and gratuities above 600*l*, should be submitted for the approbation of the Court. If this be so, the opinion of Counsel is not only at variance with the facts, but with the practice of the Court—(hear). He now came to the resolution which involved so gross a violation of the rights of that Court, and—

"Could honour's voice provoke the silent dust,"

he might bring back departed worth to state that the conditions under which the Company had given up all its property, had not been fulfilled. The conditions, after seven days debate and a ballot, decided by nine to one, were, that the privileges of the proprietors should be upheld, and if they were not fulfilled, he contended the bond was unsealed, and they might enter into the China trade again. The fourth proposition moved by the late Sir John Malcolm was to this effect, "that a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company a plan for making a suitable provision for the commercial officers and servants of the Company." This right ought to be reserved to the proprietors. Mr. Grant, in his correspondence stated that the whole of the power of the Court of Proprietors should be maintained—that as they would not be trammelled with commercial affairs, they would be enabled to turn greater attention to the Government of India. The power of the Court of Proprietors to sanction such grants, was admitted by Mr. Grant, and the altered state of their affairs could not set aside the by-laws under which they had previously acted. As to the 7th section of the new Act, if the Directors could make grants under it as represented, it was so vital an interference with the rights of the proprietors, that he must leave personal consideration out of the question in opposing it. It was said by Mr. Sergeant Spankie, that the grants might be made on just and moral considerations, and where no legal claim existed. That was the way in which previous grants had been made. Upon that principle it was that the grants had been made to the Company's marine, to Sir Murray Maxwell of 1,500*l*. for his embassy to China. All these grants were founded on just and moral considerations without a legal claim. He could not but compliment the Learned Counsel on his ingenuity, as he admitted that while he considered the Court of Directors had the

honour to make the grants, the General Court of Proprietors still retained all their authority and control in this and many other matters. It was the duty of the proprietors to maintain their privileges for the common good of England and India. The opinion states that the compensations are to be taken out of the funds ceded to the Crown. There existed a fair and equitable lien on all the property taken by the Crown to grant adequate compensation. The home establishment has been provided for liberally, and he recommended that a more adequate sum than was stated to be the case, should be allotted to the Commanders and Officers of the maritime service. Their services were entitled to full consideration; the maritime service was the foundation of the Company's power in India, nor without them would Lord Clive have been enabled to achieve the victories he had obtained. They were bound in justice to behave liberally to the maritime service. The assets of the Company were not only adequate to provide for the dividends, but to act liberally to all those who had claims on them. The maritime service had always proved of the greatest benefit, and had on many occasions been of essential service—had preserved the China fleets of merchantmen, and had saved millions. If the natives of India were consulted they would advocate rewarding them liberally. He wished to ask if there was any scale of compensation which could be relied upon? The Chairman replied that at present there was no scale before the Court. Mr. Weeding concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Resolved,—That in compliance with the terms of the 4th condition of the compromise entered into with his Majesty's Government by the East India Company on the 3d May 1833; viz.—'That a sufficient power be retained over the commercial assets to enable the Court of Directors to propose to the Company, and ultimately to the Board, for their confirmation, a plan for making suitable provision for outstanding commercial obligations, and for such of the commercial officers and servants as may be affected by the proposed arrangement,' which condition was ratified on the 27th of May, 1833, by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, and has since been confirmed by Parliament, it is the undoubted right of this Court that whatever plan the Court of Directors may propose for compensating the discharged commercial officers and servants of the Company shall be submitted in the first instance to the Gene-

ral Court of Proprietors for consideration and approval." The motion having been seconded, the Chairman said he was indeed, extremely sorry if the Court of Directors had fallen into error, but he would ask in what the error consisted. They had proceeded to give effect to the late Act of Parliament; among other things they were called upon, under the 7th clause to make compensation to servants who would be deprived of emolument by the change. They had proceeded legally and correctly. His Hon. friend (Mr. Weeding), appeared to doubt this, but the Court of Directors had not had any occasion to doubt upon the subject. He had not the presumption to advance his opinion of the law of the case in opposition to their Learned standing Counsel. Had they acted contrary to the opinion of the Learned Counsel, they might have incurred a serious responsibility. The Statute law would ride over the by-laws of the Company. There was no ground for the charge that the Directors had committed an error, which was the real object of the resolution, and he did not think it was for the Court of Proprietors to look to such things. Mr. Lowndes—It is our duty—(cries of "Order!") The Chairman—Would the Court of Proprietors undertake to settle all the affairs of the Company? The solicitor had acted innocently if incorrectly, and it was not their interest to pass over the Court of Proprietors. They were now under a special Act of Parliament, and were bound to give effect to it. They had proceeded to consider the claims made upon them under the solemn obligation of an oath, and the justice due to all other parties. The papers might be called for, and if the Court of Proprietors proceeded to act differently it would be on their own responsibility. They were ready to receive any suggestions, but the proprietors must not expect to overrule the opinions of the Court of Directors. It was true that the Company's assets had been surrendered to the Crown, but the proprietors had an annuity of 10½ per cent. for them, and the assets were transferred to the Company in trust for the benefit of the territory of India. The question at issue was still open to the proprietors. The Directors certainly considered that, under the new Act they could, with the concurrence of the Board of Control make grants without the consent of the Court of Proprietors. He thought this Court should have the papers before it. Mr. Fielder said, when the consent of the Board of Control had been given to the scale of compensation, it would be

too late for the proprietors to offer opposition. In the third proposition of the late Sir John Malcolm, it was stated that all measures involving direct and contingent expenses should originate with the Court of Directors, and this should be subject to the approval of the proprietors. The proprietors could not have a concurrent power with the Board of Control. The Directors were only the servants of the Company, and how could the new Act take away the powers of the proprietors to determine the amount of compensation. The proprietors should adopt a strong course, and the Directors would not dare to refuse carrying their wishes into effect. They had not given up from 22 to 24 millions of assets until they were assured that they should have power to pay all who had claims upon them. Mr. Grant anticipated that the same liberal allowance would be made to the maritime officers as in 1815, and since 1814 the Company had granted not less than two millions. The Chairman: The assets were given over for the dividends, with other liabilities. Mr. Fielder: To pay the officers, and all who had claims upon the Company. Many of their maritime officers had been 20, 30, and 40 years in their employ, and they should be liberally provided for. Mr. Lowndes addressed the Court in favour of the claims of the maritime officers. Mr. Sweet recommended that the Board of Control should be requested to suspend their decision until the matter had been further considered by the Court of Directors, and that the result should be laid before the Court of Proprietors. He concluded by moving a resolution to that effect. He said he knew nothing of the scale of compensation to the maritime officers; but, if what was stated was correct, their interests were sacrificed. Mr. Twining considered that the Court of Directors had no desire to interfere with the Court of Proprietors, but he considered that all important questions ought to be brought before the Court of Proprietors. He spoke in high terms of the skill, talent, and the spirit of enterprise, always shown by the maritime service. In times of danger an important branch of trade had been committed to their charge, and the Government would have been much injured if it had been deprived of its services at such times. He suggested an amendment to the resolution, which, however, was not adopted. The Chairman said the proprietors could not at present know the scale that had been adopted by the Court of Directors, or their reasons for it. Mr. Carruthers con-

sidered that the Court of Proprietors, as the Legislative body, ought to have first sanctioned any plan of compensation. The Chairman stated that the Board of Control had as yet expressed no opinion upon the scale. Sir C. Forbes considered the Directors had committed an error, as all money grants above 600*l.* or salaries above 200*l.* ought to be sanctioned by the Court. In the compensation to the home officers grants of from 200*l.* to 800*l.* had been made without that sanction. The rights of the proprietors had therefore been infringed. He thought the officers of chartered ships had not the same claims on the Company as those in the regular service. He obtained an opinion on a case precisely similar to that put to Serg. Spankie, and he would read it. It was as follows:— considering the former Acts of Parliament and the bye-laws of the Company, and the 7th section of the 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85, herein referred to as the only grounds on which this question is to be resolved, I am of opinion that the Court of Directors cannot make the grant of compensation or gratuity exceeding 600*l.* without the previous sanction of the Court of Proprietors. The word in the 7th section of the late Act is Company, and in former Acts a distinction appears to be taken between the Court of Directors and the Company, from which I conclude that the powers given in this section was not intended to be given exclusively to the Directors. If the Company at large was intended by that word I apprehend that the Proprietors must be consulted, and that the bye-law appears to confirm this view of the case." This opinion, Sir C. Forbes said, was signed by Sir J. Scarlett, and he could not account for the difference of opinion on the same case. Sir R. Campbell defended the conduct of the Court of Directors, and denied that they had acted illegally. Captain Gowan hoped the privileges of the proprietors would be upheld, and that they would steadfastly and perseveringly contend for them. He expressed his wonderment that so embarrassed an opinion should have been given by Sergeant Spankie, while that of Sir J. Scarlett was clear. This Court must take care that the Directors did not put their hands in the proprietors' pocket. The people of India, whose representatives they were, ought to be protected by the proprietors. He expressed his surprise at the difference in the two opinions. Mr. Sergeant Spankie said the case put by Sir C. Forbes was different. He should have given a similar opinion

to Sir James on such a case, but he considered the Court of Directors under the new Act had power as regarded compensations to exercise all the powers of the Company. He apprehended there would be no difference of opinion between Sir J. Scarlett and himself on the same case. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Loch (a Director, who expressed his high opinion of the Court of Proprietors and the desire of the Directors to maintain their rights), Mr. Weeding withdrew his original motion, and substituted another similar to the amendment of Mr. Sweet, which was negatived, and the amendment carried. The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

Steam Navigation to India.—The following are the Resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons on Monday evening:—"1. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam-vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India." "2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that steam-navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the Indian Government exclusively) the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established." "3. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the Committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August, and September being excepted, or left for the results of further experience." "4. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the Committee, it appears that by proper arrangements the expense may be materially reduced: and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication with India by the Red Sea." "5. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be left to his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan sug-

gested by the Bengal Steam Committee."

"6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that by whatever time the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's Government and the East India Company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean." "7. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the steam-navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the Committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussorah during every month in the year." "8. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulph by steam-navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment; but that it appears from the evidence before the Committee, that from the Persian Gulph to the town of Bir, which is nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam-navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year; November, December, January and February being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience." "9. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on that river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that these difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negotiations with the Porte, Mehemet Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment." "10. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee that the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam-vessels on both sides according to the seasons." "11. Resolved, that it is

the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to his Majesty's Government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India." "12. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the expense of this experiment by the Euphrates has been by an estimate which the Committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at 20,000*l.* which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the Committee recommend that a grant of 20,000*l.* be made by Parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay."—The Wisdom of the Ancients is often Eulogized, but in some respects they were lamentably deficient in knowledge.—The Roman Ladies were pre-eminently beautiful, but they had a subject for lament, that they could not preserve their complexion from Injury.

The English Ladies suffered from a similar deficiency of Science until Rowland's Kalydor Appeared.

Epicures desirous of a treat must taste Crosse and Blackwell's Soho Sauce, which for its delicious flavor stands unrivalled; and for Lobsters and Salads nothing can surpass the excellence of Brefot's Italian Cream.

India House.—On the 23d July, a Court was held, when E. Ironside, Esq. was appointed a Member of Council at Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies:—War Office, 4th July—13th L. D. Lieut. D. Heneage, from 10th L. D. to be Lieut. vice Hume, who exchanges—2d regt. foot. Lieut. T. Meldrum, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Maclean, *dec.* Ens. Halkett to be Lieut. 17th March, 34—Cadet H. D. Fanshawe from Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Halkett—20th foot, Ens. G. T. King to be Lieut. without purch. vice Watson, promoted in 57th foot—Ens. D. Robertson, from h. p. 88th foot to be Ens. vice King; Ens. I. Todd, to be Lieut. without purch. vice Ellis, promoted in 62d foot—Cadet G. R. Stevenson, from Royal Military College, to be Ens. vice Todd—57th foot Lieut. W. Watson from 30th foot to be Capt. without purch. vice Donelan, *dec.*—61st foot Major C. Forbes, from h. p. unattached to be Major, vice P. Taylor who exchanges receiving the difference—62d foot Lieut. J. Ellis, from 40th foot to be Captain without purch. vice Keith, *dec.*—72d. foot Captain Hon. A. I. C. Vil-

liers, from h. p. unattached to be Capt. vice T. A. Keane who exchanges—2d West India Regt., to be Ens.—Ens. R. Macnab, from h. p. 32d foot, vice Macdonald, appointed Quart. Mast. 99th foot—W. T. Bruce, Gent. by purch. vice I. D. Macdonald promoted—Ceylon Regt. Lieut. G. Pretz, to be Captain without purchase, vice Gray, whose promotion has not taken place dated 2d May, 1834—To be 1st Lieuts., without purchase—2d Lieut. I. F. Field, vice Gray, *dec.* 21st Feb. 1834, 2d Lieut., E. Holgate, vice Pretz, 2d May 1834—To be 2d Lieuts.—Ensign H. C. Bird, from 2d W. I. Regt. vice Holgate, 11 July—13 Regt. L. D. Major, A. T. Maclean to be Lieut. Col. without purch. vice Persse appointed to 16th L. D.—Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Lisle from h. p. 19th L. D. to be Major, vice Maclean—Lieut. I. G. Collins to be Captain by purch. vice Campbell, who retires—Cornet H. H. Kitchener to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Collins; I. A. Cameron Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Kitchener,—16th L. D. Lieut. Col. W. Persse from 13th L. D. to be Lieut. Col., vice Murray, *dec.*—4th regt. foot Major H. W. Breton to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Mackenzie who retires—Capt. J. England to be Major by purch. vice Breton—Lieut. W. Lonsdale to be Captain by purchase, vice England, Ens. R. H. Monypenny to be Lieut. by purch., vice Lonsdale—G. King, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Monypenny—6th regt. foot, Ens. J. C. Mansergh to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Sharpin, promoted in the 55th foot—Cadet F. H. Lang from Royal Military College to be Ens. vice Mansergh, 55th foot; Lieut. A. Sharpin from 6th foot to be Captain without purchase, vice Armstrong, whose promotion has not taken place—Ens. E. Warrer to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Boyd, *dec.*—Ens. W. Hagart, from h. p. 1st foot to be Ens. vice Warren—72d foot Lieut. T. E. Lacy to be Captain by purchase, vice Villiers who retires—Ensign A. Harris to be Lieut. by purch. vice Lacy—G. P. Erskine, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Harris—2d West India regt., A. H. Lapalrie, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Bi-d appointed to the Ceylon regt. 18 July—11th regt. L. D. J. Cowell, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Denny appointed to 6th Dragoons—13th L. D. Captain Sir J. Gordon, Bart., to be Major by purchase, vice Lisle who retires—Lieut. J. Sergeant to be Captain by purchase, vice Gordon—To be Lieuts. by purchase, Cornet F. S. D. Tysen, vice Brandling,

who retires—Cornet J. Cox, vice Sargeant. To be Cornets by purchase, W. S. Wint, Gent., vice Tyssen; C. C. Shute, Gent., vice Cox—2nd regt. foot, Staff Ass. Surg. T. Hunter to be Ass. Surg., vice Cox, appointed to 47th foot—4th foot, Lieut. A. T. Faunce to be Captain by purchase, vice Clarke, who retires; Ens. G. Hall, from 52nd regt. foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Faunce; to be Ens., by purchase, H. B. Dudlow, Gent., vice Sherlock, who retires; J. H. H. Ruxton, Gent., vice Territt, who retires; Lieut. J. Espinasse to be Adjutant, vice Faunce, prom.—13th regt. foot, Ens. R. D. Streng to be Lieut. without purchase, vice White, *dec.*, dated 17th April, 1834—55th regt. foot, A. Daubeney, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Hagart, who retires—62nd regt. foot, R. Gason, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Wells, promoted—99th foot, Lieut. P. Smyly to be Capt. by purchase, vice Gaynor, who retires; Ens. J. J. Werge to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Smyly; C. T. Nicolay, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Werge—Cape mounted Rifleman, Ens. R. Morris, from h. p. of 62nd foot, to be Ens., vice Gardiner, promoted in 22nd foot—3rd Ceylon regt., Capt. F. N. Rossi, upon half-pay, has been permitted to retire from the Service, with the sale of an unattached company, he having become a settler in the colonies—25th July, 16th L. D., J. Phillips, Gent., to be Vet. Surg., vice Spencer, appointed to 2nd Drag.—20th regt. foot, Ens. H. Briscoe to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Welch, appointed to 95th foot; L. D. Gordon, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Briscoe—58th foot, 2nd Lieut. C. H. Cragie, from h. p. of 23rd regt. to be Ens., vice Campbell, whose appointment has not taken place—75th foot, Capt. C. Herbert, from 66th foot, to be Captain, vice Nesham, who exchanges—97th foot, Ens. A. F. Welsford to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wall, who retires—C. Yard., Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Welsford—1st West India Regt., Maj. Gen. Hon. H. King to be Col., vice Sir P. Maitland, appointed to the command of 76th foot—2nd West India Regt., F. C. Richardson, Gent., to be Ens. by purchase, vice Macnab, who retires.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—June 30, Off Lane, Symmetry, Stevens, Ceylon, Mar 4; July 9, Portsmouth, Helen Christian, Martens, Batavia, March 18; 10th, I. O. W., Malcolm, Eyles, Bengal, Feb. 25; 10th I. O. W., Duke of Argyll, Bristow, Bengal, Feb. 14; 10th, Dartmouth, Sophia, Thornhill, Bengal, Feb. 21; 10th, Weymouth, Lady Nugent, McDonald, Bombay, Feb. 11; 10th, Portsmouth, Child Harold, Greenfield, Bengal, Mar. 3;

10th, Dartmouth, Royal George, Embleton, Mauritius, Mar. 29; 11th, Eastbourne, Countess Dunmore, Miller, V. D. Land, Feb. 1; 14th, Cowes, Bencoolien Powell, Manila, Dec. 29; 12th, Margate, Avoca, Boodle, Singapore, March 8; 12th, Downs, New Grove, Brown, Bengal, Jan. 22; 14th, Brighton, Roxburgh Castle, Folcher, Bengal, March 5; 14th, Liverpool, Norval, Watson, Batavia, Mar. 7; 14th, Waterford, Town of Ross, Allen, Mauritius, March 16; 15th, Downs, D' Auvergne, Huguot, Bengal, Feb. 15th, Downs, Bencoolien, Hunt, Mauritius, April 1; 15th, Liverpool, Isabel, Gournal, Bengal, Feb. 10; Downs, Sarah, Whiteside, China, Mar. 23; Downs, Statesman, Quiller, Singapore, May 27th; Downs, Griffin, Wright, South Seas, May 13; Cowes, Eugene, Osgood, Batavia, Feb. 1; 22d, Downs, Rambler, Anderson, Mauritius, Mar. 29; 22d, Liver col, Warwick, Gibson, Mauritius, April 10th; 23d, Swanage, Forth, Robertson, V. D. Land, April 10; 23d, Swanage, William Bryant, Roman, Hobart Town, March 9; 28th, Liverpool, Capricorn, Bosworth, Mauritius, April 21; 28th, Gravesend, Fenella, Bosworth, Algoa Bay, April 21; Mary Ann, Smith, Cape, May 14; Portsmouth, Dorothy Foster, Milbank, Mauritius, May 14; July 29, Dartmouth, Baretto, jun., Saunders, Bengal, March 11; 29th, Eliza Jane, Bindlay, Cape, May 18; 29th, Plymouth, Norneen, Lofgreen, Singapore, March 20.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.—*Per Symmetry, from Ceylon.*—Mrs. Boustead and Miss Watson; Col. Macalister; Capt. Taylor, Law, Holmes, Boustead; Messrs. Wall and Burrows; 7 children.—*Per Lady Nugent, from Bombay.*—Mrs. Bellasis, Bell, Forbes; Misses Howell and Harrison; Dr. Craw, Pres. M. Board; Lieut. Col. Bellasis; Messrs. Mackenzie, Jarrett, M. C. S., Walker; Lieut. O. Bell, 12 regt. Madras N.I.; Dr. Mactaugh, Ass. Surg. H. M. 6th; Lieuts. Gordon and Jekyle, H. M. 6th, Steele, N.I.; Mr. Malcolm, left at Cape, Mr. J. Rhennis, 6 children; 5 servants; 6 invalids; 2 women and 1 child; J. Forbes, Esq.—*Per Malcolm, from Bengal.* Mrs. Temple Col. Davis, Messrs. Gaitskill, Freeman, Pittar Col. Waters, 47 regt. Jas. Mac Dowell, Esq., B.M. Board; Jas. Clarke, Esq., Surg. B. S. for the Cape; Capt. H. D. Conrathyne, H. M. S.; Arthur Pittar, Esq., Ed. E. Hope, Esq.; Misses Maria, Lucy, Ada, and Charlotte Templer, Gaitskill and Freeman; Masters A. P. Davis, T. V. Davis, E. Pittar; Sergt. Morley; 4 Ayas.—*Per Royal George, from the Mauritius.*—Mrs. Col. Grant; 3 Misses ditto; 2 Masters

Bestalls; Mrs. Low and Miss Low, from China and the Cape; Mr. Ledet, Mrs. Ledet, and Miss Ledet; Mrs. Monnero; Messrs. Boniffe, Drosina, Prudhomme, Counter, Falconer, Doyon; Capt. Fewson; 9 servants; 12 invalids (2 died); Mr. Car-
—Per Sophia, from Bengal.—Messrs. Craigie, Bromley, Harrington; 2 Miss Craigies; Col. Locket and Craigie; Maj. Freilawney; Lieut. White; Dr. Duncan; Messrs. Mingy, Stamprey; Mills, Tuttle, 4 children.—*Per Protector*—Dr. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews; Mrs. Smith, Armstrong; 2 servants; Mrs. Buttanshaw, Rawlins, Haviland; Miss Barwell; Lieut. Col. Murray and Williamson; Major Wardlaw; Rev. Mr. Rawlins; Capt. Buttanshaw; Messrs. Smith and Graham; 6 children; 2 servants.—*Per Dorchester*—Capt. Sparks, H. M. 38th regt. and Barker, 13th regt.—*Per Childs Harold*—Mrs. Smithson, W. Ainslie, Herbert, Cox; Wm. Smithson, Esq.; Wm. Cox, Esq.; F. R. Vincent, Esq.—*Per Orient*, Mrs. Bishop, widow of the late Col. Bishop; Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Harpur; Capt. John Somerville, 51st regt. N. I.; Lieut. Evans, 15 B., N. I.; 2 Master Bishops; 9 Master Harpurs; 3 Miss Harpurs; Master W. Dent; Miss J. Lamb; 8 Miss Fell's.—*From Madras*. Capt. W. Drake, 3d regt., M. N. T. Lieut. N. Wood, H. M. 54th regt.; Capt. Pinchart, 3d regt. L. I.; Lieut. Figgott, 46th regt. M. N. T.; Mr. Herbert; Mr. Clark; 29 troops and 1 woman; 2 European and 2 native servants; *Per Benecolen*, Mr. Froppier and two children; Mrs. Froppier; Miss Lemaire; Mr. Lemaire; Mr. Bonen and 3 children; Mr. Bonds; Mr. Badesan; Mr. Kenedy; Mr. Ferdiany; Mr. P. Blyth; Mrs. B. Blyth and 3 children; Mr. J. Smith and 5 ser-

MARRIAGES.—June 3d, Capt. J. Hewison, 6th regt. Madras N. I. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. C. Lewis, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place—15th, F. D. Orme, Esq. 3d son of the late of R. Orme, Esq. of Madras, to Eliza, eldest daughter of L. Goldsmith, Esq.—17th, at St. Peter's, Port, Maj. J. K. Clabley, Madras Army, to Ellenor 3d daughter of Staff-Surgeon Paddock—21st, at Spalding, G. A. Moore, Esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. G. Moore, 59th regt. Bengal N. I., to Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Moore, D. D.—26th, at Esher, Sir H. Fletcher, Bart. of Ashley Park, to Emily Maria, 2d daughter the late Geo. Brown, Esq. formerly a Member of Council at Bombay—30th, at

Charlton, Rev. W. Raven of Brompton, to Helen, 3d daughter, and at the same time, the Rev. J. C. Blahway of Islington, to Magdeline, 4th daughter of J. M. Richardson, Esq. of Cornhill, and Blackheath Park—Late, at Latham-place, Mr. A. T. Blake, of Piccadilly, to Selina, only daughter of the late Major Taylor, E. I. Co's Serv.—July 4th, at Guernsey, Capt. Geo. Carpenter 41st regt. only son of Gen. Carpenter, E. I. Co's Serv., to Mary, 3rd daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cardew, Commanding the Royal Engineers in that island—10th, at Llanghorne, Rev. Wm. W. Ewbank, B. A. of Christ's Coll. Camb., to Justina Elinor, eldest daughter of the late Sir Geo. Cooper, Knt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras—8. Haines, Esq. of Tavistock-place, to Anna, daughter of the late Maj. Hitchin, E. I. Co's Service—At Newry, T. S. O'Halloran, Esq. 6th regt. Foot, eldest son of Brig.-Gen. O'Halloran, C. B. Bengal Army, to Jane, eldest daughter of James Waring, Esq.—15th, at Greenwich, Capt. Thos. Sandys, to Frances, 2d daughter of Capt. Thos. Sanders, E. I. Co's Serv.—At Streatham, Capt. E. Ford, E. I. Co's Serv., to Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Moser, Esq., of Upper Thames-street—At St Pancras, Capt. T. P. Ellis, 52d regt. Bengal N. I., to Catherine Munro, 2d daughter of the Rev. H. Bethune of Dingwall, Rosshire—24th, at Mary-labone Church, Capt. G. H. Sotheby 34th regt. Madras of N. I., to Catharine, 3 daughter of the late R. Lane, Esq. of Argyll-street—At Bryanston-square, J. Flockton, Esq. Madras Med. Estab., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of F. J. Humbert, Esq. of Oxford-street—12th at Syon, Viscount Holmesdale, son of Earl Amherst, to Gertrude Percy, 4th daughter of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and niece of the Earl of Beverley.

BIRTHS.—June 25th, in Upper Harley-street, the lady of W. B. Bayley, Esq. of a son—8th July, at Twickenham, the lady of R. P. Nisbet, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—May 13th, at sea, Capt. L. Percival, of the ship *Lady Nugent*—July 5th, at Shepperton, S. H. Russell, Esq., formerly in the E. I. Co's Serv.—12th at the Albany, Lieut.-Col. D. Wilson, E. I. Co's Serv.—13th, in Sussex-place, the Right Hon. Lady Teignmouth—14th, at Yeovil, Rt. Hon. Esq. late of Calcutta—21st, at Brighton, Sophia, widow of the late T. Templeton, Esq. of Calcutta—27th, in Arlington-street, the Right Hon. Henry, Earl Bathurst, K.G.

THE EAST INDIA MAGAZINE;

AND
COLONIAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The second Session of our *Reformed* Parliament has closed! In itself an era, but, as the future may demonstrate, by what an era to be followed! And this event, to what consequences has it given rise?—what phenomena are in its train? Has it given quiescence to the great waters of political excitement?—has it allayed the turmoils of men's hopes, and lulled the ruffian billows of their fears?—has it left the social horizon clear from the angry tempests that so recently hung about it?—has it breathed a calm over the waves, and soothed them, as though the spirit of Jehovah had passed over them to their rest?

The second Session of our *Reformed* Parliament has closed, and amidst a chaos of what distraction and dismay! Look around!—what consternation in every look!—what distrust and desperation on every brow!—see the consternation of the millions—the ruin that is upon them!—see the social edifice how it is rocking to its base—shaken by subterranean convulsion—every moment threatening to its downfall! Yet, has the second Session of our *Reformed* Parliament arrived at its close—and with this—with what a result!

This, too, is the new system—the corrected system—the *reformed* system, from which such gigantic good, such splendid benefit, were to have been derived. Will the nation at length awake—will it, even now, open its eyes upon the truth? Never was there a moment when an inquiry into the principles by which our political state is governed could be so appropriately instituted. It is the first question that arises to the mind. Prodigious effects are working around us; we cannot view them and remain uninterested in their cause. We have seen, that for which we had so struggled, and pronounced *reform* is not *reform*, but a phantom serving only

to delusion. We have seen that our condition, while we had it not, was not so calamitous as it is while now we have it; we have seen that our expectations of it have been blasted; in short, that we entertained ourselves with a lie. In proof of this, which of our interests rest on a different basis now from what they did formerly?—are the poor made rich, or the rich divested of any portion of their undue affluence? A second Session of our *Reformed* Parliament has reached its term, but have its labours added to our prosperity or happiness?—let the fact be admitted, for no power of sophistry would suffice for its denial—never were the afflictions of the empire so multifarious, or in their nature so inveterate.

There are three points of view in which the position of Britain may at this moment be surveyed. First, in reference to Europe—secondly, her Colonies, and thirdly, herself—the effects operating in her own bosom. Now, on what footing has our *Reformed* Parliament left us with regard to foreign states?—disguise the matter as we choose, yet the honest amongst us are those who will confess, that from one extremity of the continent to the other, the name of England is contemned. France distrusts us, Russia laughs at us, Holland abuses, and Belgium—the little Belgium—Belgium, the political mushroom—deigns, and no more, than to scorn us! Without breathing even to the sepulchre the name of Poland, yet what as regards Greece?—to Greece we are an abomination. Did Greece require our instrumentality to tighten the cords of her bondage?—did she seek for our interference to set upon her the new curse of kingly government?—did she want the Otto of our selection, while she had patriots of her own to hem her round with republicanism? And passing from Greece to Portugal, from Portugal to Spain, have the flames of civil discord been permitted to rage in those quarters of Europe, when a glance from these shores should have been sufficient to extinguish them? It is not, as some ignorant dotards have asserted, of no moment to us whether a Miguel and a Carlos, or a Pedro and Queen Regent, sway the destinies of those countries; it is of moment to us—of moment to the question of general liberty, and consequently momentous to the interests of England. But, better than a cipher, what is England? With an

army on which eight millions of the public money a-year are expended? with fleets supported only at the unparalleled expence of five millions yearly; with consular establishments entailing an immense amount of additional burden, grievous to reflect over—yet, on earth is there a thing more mean and crawling? She has stood by, and seen despotism overrun Europe like a plague. She has seen the patriots of Italy immured in the dungeons of Austria; she has seen Poland pierced to the heart, her children carried away captive, her heroes perish on the altars of their own greatness;—she has seen Turkey, a new victim to the ambition of the monster; and she has seen these things without a muscle in her frame contracted, or a curl upon her brow. Ignoble wretch! and yet this is England, in the plenitude of her all-glorious Reform! and if, in these instances, such are the evidences of her new condition, what are they in the example of her Colonies? It is to the solution of this question we now direct ourselves; and in the general designation Colony, shall, for the present, include India—a word surely in itself a trumpet of our notions on this *reform*. What is the internal condition of our Asiatic dominions, or what has our *Reformed* Parliament done to establish a system of a less insalutary order? Now, our assertion is unanswerable, that, what has been done, has been done in aggravation of India's ills, not in amelioration of them. Let the renewal of the charter, and the *terms* of the renewal of that charter, blazon forth this:—between Great Britain and India there is not a tie. She is held to us by the sword; presently, a power superior to the sword will spring up, and she will be severed from us for ever. In such relation, has it been the care of a *Reformed* Parliament to place us with the East! From the East, just a glance over the other possessions of the Crown. A vote of the *Reformed* Commons, accorded twenty millions sterling to effect at one step the abolition of Slavery. Those twenty millions were from the pockets of the people—from the pockets of the most destitute of the people—to accomplish a purpose of which only their enemies reap the merit and advantage. Only their enemies—for, is slavery in our colonies actually abolished? or, like every thing emanating from the Whigs, is it the

shadow for the substance? Well we know, slavery in the Colonies of the British Crown, is not abolished. Even twenty millions, under the administration of the Whigs, were insufficient to its abolition. The slave thought his fetters had dropped off; he rises, shouts aloud in worship of a British Senate, but what is his horror!—a moment, and to the earth he turns again to weep. True, he is not a *slave*, but an *apprentice*; he is called by another name, that which he has not ceased to be;—he *is* a *slave*, and twenty millions of the people's money have been lavished to keep him such, although under the deluding epithet of “apprentice.” The twenty millions have not been without their result, however. They have doubled ministerial patronage; an aim worthy of a *Reformed* Parliament, and of such a parliament, as at this juncture has closed its labours! In New Holland we have disaffection; in the Canadas almost revolt. With the Mauritius smarting under the lash of our oppression; we have Africa only too prostrate to send forth a cry; and as to the isles of the Mediterranean, have they indeed escaped our tyranny?—they may rejoice in it, but as a testimony of our little appreciation of them. Not that they can rejoice in it, however; for, even the rock Malta, groans under its iron subjection. Thus much, then, has *reform* accomplished in our Colonial relations! We have now to direct a last look, and that is to the state of Britain in herself—the *good* which *reform* has effected in her own bosom.

To estimate the real greatness of an empire we must descend to the question of its domestic circumstances. Are these prosperous, the position is flattering; are they adverse, the signs of greatness may be ~~dawning~~, but, let us be assured, they are delusive. The domestic circumstances of Britain, exhibit no features but those of gloom. The illustration is in the fact of her increasing pauperism. Pauperism is but another term for bankruptcy. A bankrupt empire—is it great? We have a costly government, and to support it, fifty millions annually are drawn from the public treasure. Whom do these millions enrich, seeing that pauperism is on the increase? Their expenditure cannot serve to the benefit of the people, or the people would prosper; but their abstraction from the

resources of the people must serve to impoverish the people, and, consequently, to accelerate, the national ruin. But the costliness of the government is not the root, but manifestation of the evil. The root of the evil is the system whence has sprung the costly Government itself;—the vice is in the first elementary principles of our political frame-work. The institution of three estates for one; of the diverse grades of Commons, Lords, and King, is the affliction at its root, and which can never be assuaged till utterly eradicated. Why should we sanction distinctions which exist only in the wildest chimera? Why longer allow a war against nature? A Chamber of hereditary legislators, did the monstrous anomaly exist only among the New Zealanders, we would eschew with befitting rationality; we would designate what profoundly it is, a buffoonery against the laws of all reason and humanity. A Chamber of nobles is a desideratum to feudalism, but, in a free State, an intollerable impertinence. To deal less in abstraction, let us adduce practical proof of the soundness of this opinion;—our prorogued parliament will afford us the examples. We say, a Chamber of nobles is an impertinence, when it institutes decrees in opposition to the votes of the Commons. Our House of Peers has done this. The Commons resolved, that tithes in Ireland be abolished, and a different medium of clerical support established. The Peers, declaring the welfare of the church in danger, refuse their assent to the measure, and stand in open array against the will of a whole nation. What have the Lords to do with the body of inferior clergy? Who should legislate for them, even by the laws of our own absurd constitution, but their representatives of the Commons? The Commons, further, bring in a bill for the modification of certain portions of our criminal code; the Lords reject it; and again, the whole nation is at the mercy of a band of despots;—of despots, for to whom are the Lords responsible? They wield an unreachable power, a power above and beyond the controul of the people. And yet to this power, a people, calling themselves free, consent to bow! Then, is it wonderful, they should be debased? Is it astonishing they should be the slaves and paupers

that they are? Powerless to the establishment of good, it can occasion no surprise, they should be powerless to the prevention of evil, and hence the poor-law amendment bill. That daring infraction of all the great axioms of our liberty, that manifesto against our dearest and most precious rights, is then the last transcendant result of our *reform*! The domestic circumstances of a State, by which such a measure had been received, call assuredly for no minuter analysis. The fact, and all is proclaimed; why should we linger over a theme of such indelible disgrace? With the Lords' rejection of the Irish Tithe Bill, the Jews' Disabilities Bill, the Coroners' Court and Capital Punishment Bills, and, with the Commons' assent to the Coercion and Poor-law Amendment Bills, have the labours of this so ever-memorable second session of the *Reformed* Parliament wound up its labours. Here is subject-matter for thought, and excursive speculation. But we are indulging beyond limits—we have hinted as to the position of England at home, abroad, and in her colonies—we have pointed to the few most prominent of the *advantages* accruing to her from *reform*—we have shewn in what her ills, in their cause, consist; and we take our leave of the subject, only trusting, before we could next resume it, that graver ills may not have called for more violent remedies.

CONFESSIONS OF A BUSH-RANGER.*

I am an Englishman. My family were respectable farmers. I was transported for a crime of which I am guiltless. I was thought to be concerned with a band of smugglers on the Sussex coast. Never anything was more untrue. I had commenced farming on my own account. The first year I did well, and married; the second, crops

* *Bush-ranger* is a term peculiar to the convict of Botany Bay. Wild portions of the country which, for instance, in India would be called jungle, in Europe forest-land, in New Holland are called the bush—the origin, it would appear, of the appellation.

failed; the third and fourth likewise. The exorbitancy of the rent, the taxes, and the rates, ruined me. I became a beggar; and this is the date of my misfortunes. I had two children—infants, and a wife. It was in the depth of winter; they had neither food, clothing, nor shelter. They pierced my ears with cries for bread—the mother began to upbraid me—I grew desperate—that night I dyed my hands in a man's blood! * * * * *

The sum this person had about him was considerable. It sufficed for present and future necessities. However, my looks grew haggard; the neighbours remarked it; and this made my disposition also grow sullen. Suspicion attached to me. Without assignment of any cause I became a marked character. One day a party came to my abode desiguing to speak with me. I thought there could be no doubt on what subject, and allowed my confusion to betray me. A gentleman of the party said, he had undoubted proofs of my guilt—that I was known by many to be engaged in intrigues with the smugglers; that, in short, I was the very man whom, the night previously, had escaped their hands at the general rescue which had taken place. I protested my innocence, but my protestations were interrupted only by shrugs, and sayings that, it wouldn't do, it wouldn't do; they had too much good evidence to the contrary. So I was taken into custody, and carried away to jail. On the trial, witnesses were called who went into the most circumstantial detail. Their evidence astonished me; I stopped to reflect whether, in fact, it applied to me; I was staggered by it—the Court convinced. The jury found no necessity to retire; they pronounced the verdict, as together they were assembled, in the box—Guilty. I was allowed to see my wife and children once. It is from the effect of this I have never recovered. Soon after, I was conveyed on board the hulks, and thence to the first ship that sailed for this region. For twenty years I have been an exile from my country. I have heard of a character in a play who, after a dreadful term of banishment, and before a violent death, said, he had but one wish—to see his native land, his father, and his wife once more—that he could then die in peace. I feel like that man; but I shall never see England again.

I have been here, what is understood by the term, desperate character. I am well aware there is a great deal of the ruffian in my looks; I am of a short, muscular build, brawny limbs neatly and completely knit, a large head covered with a ferocious quantity of hair, swarthy complexion, and very dark overhanging eye-brows. My voice is my only peculiarity; it is capable of every intonation; I have thought myself sometimes a Pizarro—it has had a power of such command. I have seen men awed by it; I consider it the means which has most enabled me to accomplish the objects that have engaged me. It has made me the chief, where another would have been the subordinate.

On my arrival in this region I knew nothing of what I had to expect. The voyage afforded me sufficient time to reflect over and mature plans. All my aim was restoration of my freedom. Not knowing the fate that awaited me, I could decide on nothing definitively. I determined to seize on whatever might present itself. Once during the voyage, the thought flashed on me that, if I could get sufficient to be of my opinion, I would make an attempt on the ship, and carry her off to South America. The difficulty was in discriminating between whom I could trust. To ascertain this point, I hit upon an excellent expedient. I told all sorts of stories, which, as a school-boy, I had read of German and Italian bandits. Naturally, I diverged into anecdotes of British convicts, and the attempt one party had made to seize the ship which was conveying them to their, as our destination—Botany Bay. I was listened to with intense interest. I described a plan, such as I had actually formed in my own mind, and minutely applicable to the circumstances of our case, with a precision that evidently began to work its effect. The more cautious became reflective, and the more ardent, bold and communicative. Several instantly proposed to embrace such a plan for our deliverance. The majority declared they were ready to embark in it. I alone remained silent, till with one accord they offered me the leadership. Then I sprang forward, asserting success lay only in an immediate blow. My manner carried with it terror; they felt it impossible to

disobey; so I had instantly around me a host, but I was defeated by an unlooked-for event. The chief-mate had over-heard my recital. He did not take it, as I had suffered it to escape my lips, a mere story; but even in the course of the narrative became so impressed by it, that he looked upon the whole as a settled conspiracy. Without awaiting the conclusion, which, indeed, was calculated to confirm his fears, he hastened to disclose what he thought he knew to the Captain. Taken thus by surprise, nothing was left to us but submission. Resistance was vain. But the treatment the affair exposed us to, was insupportable. We were loaded with double chains, kept on biscuit and water that was fetid, not permitted to go on deck, but immured in holds almost always fastened down with the hatches. This lasted till we fell victims to a frightful disease; fortunately the voyage was near its term, or we should certainly all have died. In the captain there was not a spark of humanity; but the chief-mate who had intercepted the plot—showed the good-heartedness of a sailor. The defeat of the conspiracy, and my illness, made my temper more morose than ever. I several times designed to put an end to my existence, and was restrained only by the hope that never left me, of regaining my liberty. The town at Port Jackson was a very different place then, from what it is now. Its first view struck me with insufferable horror. The houses were few, scattered, and built of timber. There was but little appearance of activity; and there were only a few boats, not a second ship, in the harbour. The day of our arrival, we were all marched chained in pairs to a barracks. There we continued, till sent to work for government, or assigned to the settlers as servants. At this time, Macquarie was Governor, and he treated us all well. I would have laid down my life for him, because he was always planning something to ameliorate our condition. If ever there was a good man, I believe it was Macquarie. He was very rough in speaking to one, but he gained wonderfully upon the heart, and the granting tickets of leave originated with him. It was under Sir Thomas Brisbane, I was sent to a road-gang. I had been in the employ of a farmer, on the Hunter, as stockman. Some of the cattle went amay—it was not my

fault, as they were in numbers far too large for ~~one~~ man's superintendence; the settler, however, abused me without mercy; and for my venturing a reply, got a magistrate to sentence me to a punishment of fifty lashes. This did more to call up the bad qualities of my nature, than all the miseries, misfortunes, and ill-treatment, I had experienced before. From that period I became a thoroughly reckless, and terrific character. Revenge was my only virtue. Once, my hands had been steeped in human gore, what now could restrain me? Nothing less than the very life of the settler could appease me. Besides, it was not on one occasion he had evinced towards me the most cruel conduct, but during the entire term of my being with him. He was a butcher in his look, and in his breast too. He used to heap on me the most abusive epithets; and cut short my rations. Whenever Saturday night came (which was the evening for apportioning the weekly allowance) he would himself stand by and take off a slice from the pork, or an ounce from our weight of flour. God knows our fare was coarse and unpalatable enough; it need not in quantity have been insufficient for the sustenance of nature. After my punishment, I was returned to him; but he conceived a dread of me, and from this formed an empty pretext, on which I was sent, as I have said, to a road-gang. The horrors of my condition seemed to increase—to drag me, were it possible, to a state of madness. I am a man once endowed with a large capacity for happiness—I doted on my children, and had an ardent affection for my wife. Judge, if when I looked back on my past days, I ate not my bread in bitterness and quaffed a cup with which had mingled scalding tears! To bring things to a climax, at this epoch arrived General Darling. With that name I conceive is blended whatever in despotism is dark, or in humanity degraded. It is no exaggeration to assert, that he inundated the country with human blood. Not the violent death of a convict, but rises up in judgment against him. From the hour the reins of Government were vested in him, a spirit of open insurrection took possession of our breasts. The persecutions which assailed us were severe, terrible, and utterly impossible to be endured.

We abhorred, contemned, loathed him. He had not a trait but what was mean, cruel, or perfidious. He was the disgust of all, and inspired the whole community with hate of his very name. The poor devils, who, like myself, were consigned to the slavery of working on the roads, were exposed perhaps to the greatest torture. Yoked together with heavy chains, we were ordered at sun-rise from the miserable hovels, scarcely serving for shelter from the dew, and after hours of toil, permitted a mess of porridge, but of such odious appearance and composition, that, fainting as we were, we could hardly bring ourselves to touch it; the provisions of the whole day partook of the same character; the meat, always salted, defied mastication from its hardness; and, when from exhaustion we could indeed labour no more, our restorative was the lash! I tell my tale simply, because its facts in themselves sound too much like exaggeration; to be believed I must lower the colouring of its *truth*! To be human, and endure such a life, was not within the limits of possibility. All having hearts must feel this. An alternative offered—I seized upon it. Heaven knows there was sufficient provocation.

It was a stormy night, the wind came in startling gushes, and sometimes in hollow moans, that made the breast ache. I had been for two hours on my pallet disturbed and sleepless. The road we were forming lay through the middle of a dense forest, so that as the blast swept through it, it was easy to distinguish the noise its ravages were committing in the falling of huge branches of the encalyptus, and, at intervals, of a tree itself. The savage yell of the jackall came with the wind; and at moments, the sullen bound of a kangaroo from one recess in the forest to another, told but too well the dismal wilderness we were captives in. The lamp flickered so—the breeze penetrating at every instant through the gaping distances of the logs—that objects were not always visible; but I had just observed that the sentries were buried in deep sleep, and that two of my comrades who lay next me were awake, and as restless as myself—when my ear caught what it took for approaching carriage-wheels. I listened, and became assured of the fact. The attempt was desperate, but that was of no moment. The

near me seemed under the operation of the same impulse; for, my eye glancing to them, in a moment, they interpreted its significant expression. Not a second was to be lost. Hastily we rose, and at once crept away, passed the soldiers. We flew down this road, so that as the carriage came up, we might attack it beyond the vicinity of the huts. And it did come up, when one of us, dashing athwart the space, cut the horse-reins, while another, with myself, seized the inmates. There were but two individuals—a gentleman and his coachman; so that it was easy to secure them. It was I who made the demand for whatever they had about them of value. Resistance was futile, so the gentleman gave us his watch, purse, and rings. There was in the carriage besides, a good many packages; there was a small case of capital tea, a ham, and European preserves and pickles. Having secured the booty, we made off with the speed of hunted deer. In a time incredible we had cleared an immense extent of country. We resolved to give ourselves no respite till the morn; then, we knew, it would be prudent to remain concealed. At dawn, we discovered that we had completely cleared the wood, and were at the base of a long ridge of irregularly rising hills. These we surmised to be the Blue Mountains, over which lay Bathurst. The point was to find a place of concealment. The eye could not detect the trace of any thing human. Not the most squalid hut was near. This gave us satisfaction, for it was the guarantee of our safety. *We had clambered some distance up the hill, when we espied a slight projection of rock. To our unutterable delight, it presented an aperture leading to a small, dark cavern. The rain had come down in such floods, that we were drenched like rats under water; but we had no alternative but to lie down in the cave, soaking as we were, till evening. We did so immediately, and from exhaustion, fell into profound slumber. On waking, which was at broad noon, our limbs were so stiff we could scarcely rise. This put us to excruciating torture, and we were without cordials of any kind; gin or rum, in quantity ever so small, would have revived us; but we had neither, which made our condition bitterly distressing. However, we had our free-

dom, and although exposed to constant peril, yet, not on that account did it seem the less precious. The only thought that for the present occupied us, was the mode of escaping pursuit. We had, indeed, (what I omitted to state), fastened our victims to two separate trees, and dragged the carriage from the road into a deep ditch, as well as tied up the horses; but the alarm, we knew well, would soon be given, and, for aught we could be aware, the soldiers of themselves might have missed us. The whole of that day we underwent torture to the rack; but we conversed in whispers as to the most politic course, and agreed that to Sydney we were bound to go, for the sake of disposing of, or exchanging our booty. That night we determined to set out. We were at a distance of eighty miles, and ignorant of the route, save as to the most general idea of its direction. It was in July; consequently the depth of a New South Wales' winter, and when the days are shortest. At seven in the evening it was deep dusk, and each, loaded with his treasure (the lot of the watch falling to me), in good fellowship we set out. We had not traversed more than ten miles, before we came upon some natives, bivouacking. They had kindled a large fire, around which were men, women, dogs, and children, huddled pell-mell, tearing asunder the fragments of their revolting repast, or making the country, for miles, ring with the peals of their ferocious laughter. We had no wish to be noticed by them, so we steered our course as directly from them as possible. Amongst ourselves we preserved the most perfect silence; we were afraid to raise our voice above breath. We were in horrible dread; not a bough bending to the breeze but we mistook it for a soldier. By this time, we felt assured the hue and cry were undoubtedly raised against us; so, with the morning, again endeavoured to remain concealed. About the middle of the ensuing night we reached Liverpool, then we knew we were thirty miles from our destination. We contrived now to procure some spirits; it was rum, and we mixed it with water, which, after our fare of undressed ham, which was all we had wherewith to support nature, was grateful enough. The second morning, at day-break, we were at the precincts of Sydney. We were, literally, in the lion's mouth;

but all of us had acquaintances in the town, whom could we but reach, we were safe, at least for a few hours. This reflection encouraged us, and we went on, one by one, I confess, if ever I felt fear, it was at that moment. The chances against us, as every one must know, were frightfully against us; for, independent of the government apparel—yellow frieze with the broad R.—there was somethings suspicious in our very looks. There was a part of the town called Kent-street, a quarter where there was nothing but drunken brawls day and night; I reached it, and going up to a well-known door, gave a slow tap, and then a whispered call of “Alice! Alice!” Alice flew to receive me—but I had yet to learn the fate of my companions.

MILITARY COURTS MARTIAL IN INDIA.

THE mediums through which, in the two last numbers of our Magazine, we have already introduced the subject of Military Courts-martial in India, must have left an impression far too deep on the public mind, to require the necessity of our recalling its attention to them. It will not have been forgotten, that on those occasions, it was the cases of Lieut. Hiern, Colonel Smythe, and Capt. Sprye, which aroused our indignation, and which engrossed us to the exclusion of comments further necessary to the more general elucidation of the entire matter. We embrace this opportunity of supplying those deficiencies; as well as of again protesting that, once embarked in the cause of seeing the rights of the Indian army re-established, we will never throw aside our pen till that object be consummated—till the tyranny at present trampling on them shall be laid prostrate—till justice shall be accorded for the minutest violation in them which has taken place. Having thus much preambled, we proceed at once with our theme; and our arguments being facts—facts speaking without the aid or artifice of declamation—we can have no choice, but confidently rely upon their triumphant issue.

When the rights of Courts-martials are abrogated, what has become of the claims of the soldier?—When the verdicts of that only tribunal to which he can look up for the protection of his life, his reputation, and his honour, are at the will of an abominable despotism, what guarantee has he that his breath hangs not on the next sword that flies from its scabbard? Courts-martial, of course, are to the soldier what courts civil are to the citizen; and, in a conventional sense, more, as their jurisdiction stretches to the question of his honour. Whatever, therefore, trenches on those rights, or invades those privileges, must be of the highest conceivable moment; while the authors of that infringement must be looked upon as responsible for the gravest act of possible delinquency. Now, it is of such an act we accuse the head authorities of the army and government of Madras. We take our ground boldly, and allege against them this imminently perilous procedure—of endeavouring to bias the decisions of Courts-martial, by exerting over them a despotic interference.

In support of an accusation at once so deep, delicate, and unequivocal, we have evidence commensurately accumulative; and for the present confining us to the facts in one instance—an instance of such unspeakable melancholy, that it is afflicting to the heart even momentarily to recur to it, we assert the sufficiency of even these alone to the substantiation—the full substantiation of our most momentous charge. This instance relates to the case of an Ensign Hiern. Ensign Hiern is now no more. As a commentary on the degree of the persecution to which he was exposed, it may be only necessary to state, that he died of a broken heart!—an exemplification, indeed, of what tyranny can accomplish—a spectacle at which justice turns pale, and indignation kindles to madness! But let us on. The charge on which this young officer is arraigned is that of “scandalous and infamous behaviour.” We may be pardoned for not expatiating on the circumstances in themselves which led to the trial; they are minute, and to our purpose, scarcely relevant, but this it is important to adduce, that the Ensign was not in favour with regimental “authorities”—a fact not

a little admonitory of the steps in the after course of the proceeding. The decision of the court is declaratory of the perfect innocence of the prisoner. On both *instances* of the charge he receives the most perfect acquittal. Notwithstanding, to the surprise of the whole army, what does its redoubtable chief, but record his disapprobation of the sentence, ordering the Court to a re-consideration of it ! The Ensign, a second time put upon his trial, a second time receives the fullest acquittal—*a second time receives the fullest acquittal !*—and yet, in the very face of this double acquittal, is his rank suspended, and himself sent, no better than a prisoner, to reside under the most offensive surveillance ! Sir Robert O'Callaghan, Commander-in-chief of the Madras forces, figures as scene-shifter in this scandalous drama ; through his instrumentality is the whole enacted ; and, resorting from stratagem to stratagem to sustain it through the successive stages of his malevolent intention, as a final manœuvre, sends the case home for reference to the *Honourable* the Court of Directors, pending which does the catastrophe ensue, in the death of the unhappy victim !

Ensign Hiern dies of a broken heart ! A base calumny is invented, an outrage perpetrated against him, which he is without power either to appeal against, or subvert. A tyranny beyond the jurisdiction of any law is practised against him ! He is tried, his judges pronounce him guiltless ; and, in the very teeth of his innocence, he is degraded and treated as an individual committing the most heinous offence ! This drives him from perfect health to the grave, and makes a young wife a widow in a distant land !! If here be not a transaction calculated to awaken the attention of all England to the enormities of our administration in the East, then, never, we say, has such a transaction been brought to light. For our own part, we are well willing to rest upon it alone the substantiation of our charge, solemn as it is, with which we set out : and demonstrative enough will it prove that a despotism is permitted to interfere in the decisions of the Courts-martial of India, which, defying every operation of justice, places not only the fortune and honour, but *the life* even of every individual coming under their jurisdiction, in jeopardy.

But we said we would confine ourselves to one instance, while we have a thousand ! In addition to this of Ensign Hiern, of Colonel Smythe, we have again that of Captain Sprye. Some portion of the circumstances connected with this foul work, we have disclosed ; but we have disclosed *not the whole*. We spoke, indeed, of conspiracy—a conspiracy formed for the demoniacal purpose of implicating him in a charge known as a wanton slander ; we told of the sitting of a Court for his trial, and of the verdict of his judges proclaiming him acquitted—“ most fully and most honourably acquitted of all and every part of the charge.” But we went no further ; we named not that being so acquitted, likewise, he too, was libelled, his appointment taken from him, his fortunes ruined, and, without notice or cause assigned, left publicly an object on whom the displeasure and disgrace of the heads of the army and government had fallen. This, indeed, we whispered not then, but we proclaim it now ; and if it go not to damn the memory of Sir Frederick Adam's administration over the civil affairs of the Presidency, as well as that of Sir Robert O'Callaghan's over those of the army, it will be because there is nothing rife but tyranny, injustice, and treason. We urge, also, that *not only* have the judgments of those Courts been attempted to be tampered with ; their decisions openly contemned and set aside ; the intent and meaning of Courts-martial, therefore, absolutely contravened ; but we assert, also, that the Courts themselves have been assembled without warrantable purpose—the verdicts they have returned proving the truth of our observation—and this at an immense cost, and culpable expenditure of the public revenue. The Courts held on Colonel Smythe, were, a letter informs us, at a charge to the government of more than *seventy thousand rupees* ; that on Captain Sprye, at *thirty thousand*. To add to the onerousness of the matter, they were appointed to convene at the remotest points, whither the witnesses and paraphernalia of the Court having to be conducted, immense additional expenses consequently were incurred. The route, too, lay over distances involving the contingencies of bad roads, insalubrious climates, and

the countless other inconveniences arising from distant travel. But what are obstacles in the way of the caprices of despotism! Will self-government ever restrain them, or act as a corrective? No. The cure must be supplied from a far other source. But in the meantime, to the subject of this profligate expense. Even this feature, we urge, is sufficient to plead against Sir Frederick's administration. What can be more monstrous than that, while the most mischievous—and mischievous because so paltry—retrenchment is going on on one side; direful extravagance, nay, absolute waste of the public monies is permitted on the other? Is more required to attest the unfitness of the present head of the Madras government? To this is it necessary to append the charge, which in a previous page we have so fearlessly alleged—the charge of interfering with the verdicts of Courts-martial, and of lending their influence to promote the base designs of the basest tyranny? Is it necessary, we demand, to conjoin the former to the latter circumstance, to make out a case proving that not a day, an hour, should be lost in causing their recall? But, for the present, we have left ourselves no space; for another occasion—a future moment—what further we have to say. We have, indeed, already said much; yet the public will digest it; but the budget is not all out, although sufficient to bear us up in our position. The despots of Madras—let them now look to it! The eye of the press, at length, fixes itself on their delinquencies.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND MADRAS GAZETTE.

An invasion of the liberties of the Press, is a call upon every just, and independent state of Society to arise and avenge the act. It is a call upon civilization, upon the spirit of national enlightenment, upon the first most fundamental principles of freedom, to raise a shout in defence of all—the chief and highest rights which belong to a condition politically free. Without liberty of the press—that small claim to liberty of the press, which, even we of England can be said to enjoy,—where should we be—of what order would be our laws—of what degree our civilization? It is

to the liberty of the Press we owe our all. We do not, indeed, possess full and perfect liberty of the Press; but we possess some portion of it, and it is this possession which has made our State great as it is,—our prosperity what it is,—our freedom what it is,—our happiness what it is. To lose one tittle of that liberty, is to plunge ourselves into slavery—to retrace our steps to barbarism—to consign ourselves to immortal shame. And, we are interested in this liberty of the Press, from one spot of the earth's habitation to another. Wherever its rights are invaded, there are we wronged—wherever menaced, there are we insulted. The liberty of the Press affects all—is a question coming home to the breasts of all. To be insensible to an outrage practised against it, is to be destitute of correct sentiment; and to permit in silence a violation of its privileges, to be debased beyond power of just denotement.

The hot-bed of tyranny—the theatre of every act warring against human privilege and right—again is India. The Government of Madras, not content with disgracing itself as it has done on the Courts Martial affair, must add yet another blot to its reputation, by prosecution of the Press—prosecution of the most enlightened portion of it—of that portion which has ever made the principles of truth, justice, and independence—its basis. There can be no fouler stain than that contracted by this infamous transaction. It is the last seal to the character of the Madras Government. The law officers who advised it, the Court that sanctioned it, the Judge who sentenced, and the Jury that pronounced the verdict, are all equally reprehensible—all equally involved in its dark and atrocious imputation.

A *criminal indictment* is brought against the Editor of a public Journal for libel. Now, to support a prosecution for *criminal indictment*, all the world knows proof of the *intent* must be adduced. If no evidence of *malicious design* be found, the defendant is guiltless, and the jury sitting upon the case, bound to find him so; but in this case, what has a Madras Jury done, but so, in its very teeth, contradicted itself, as to pronounce a verdict of “no malicious intent, and yet find the defendant GUILTY!!”

There are two modes of procedure in allegation of libel—the one by civil action, the other by criminal indictment. The distinction simply is this:—In civil action, the defendant may put in a plea of justification; *viz.* that although the matter be libellous, yet is it true; a result, which, of course, is expected to mitigate the penalty. In criminal indictment, the defendant can support no plea of justification, the question solely being, not is the matter true or false, but is it libellous; and being libellous, is the *intention malicious*? From the nature of those modes of procedure, it is easy to deduce, that he who prefers a process of indictment, has some occult, probably sinister motive for his preference. It is evident he fears the *truth* of the libel; he may succeed in his verdict, but still the public mind cannot forbear being prejudiced against him; it cannot think him thoroughly honourable.

The Madras Government, in keeping with whatever might be expected from combined fraud and tyranny, choose the process of indictment! In indictment, it must be set forward in the charge, for as we have explained, it constitutes the essence of the charge, that the INTENTION IS MALICIOUS. It is on the evidence adduced on this charge—the charge of *maliciousness* in the *intent*, that the verdict of the Jury rests. Hence it will more plainly be seen how, in the case in question, the Madras Jury have so egregiously disgraced themselves. Mr. Branson, the highly independent, and highly-gifted Editor of the *Madras Gazette*, is the individual exposed to this most scandalous prosecution. Unknown to him, (as most ample evidence of his ignorance of the fact on the trial, is adduced) a letter gets insertion in the columns of his Journal, which, from the boldness of its *truths*—of its *truths* we suppose—the Government regards as a libel. The result is, this trial; in which he is sentenced to be imprisoned for *three* months, to pay a fine of *five hundred* rupees to the King; to enter into recognizances, himself in five hundred rupees, and two sureties in two hundred and fifty rupees each, and to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid!

A further observation we have to make on the subject is this: never did a Judge conduct himself on the Bench as Sir R. Comyn. The design of the whole party seemed to be, to disgrace themselves to the utmost possible limits. Sir R. Comyn made a most nefarious exposition of the law. He admonished the Jury that it had nothing to do with the *intent*—it being nothing to the point, whether the libel were inserted by the defendant *knowingly* or *unknowingly*. This monstrous assertion, after the fact of the prosecution being a criminal indictment; and in this case, the *intention* being the only matter at issue, was as execrable a proceeding as we have ever heard of. Its baseness was unequalled by aught, save the conduct of the Government itself, and the verdict of the Jury; and the names of that Jury we shall, from a sense of justice, give place to in our pages, that the *honour* which attaches to them, may not fail in reaping its reward. These names are as follows—and *glorious* instances, doubtless, they will be pronounced, of the intelligence and honesty of the Madras community.—Mr. Peter Boxley; Mr. E. Harley; Mr. H. Meredith; Mr. G. Wellington; Mr. M. Mac Dowell; Mr. J. Home; Mr. C. Hyder; Mr. H. Blacker; Mr. R. Mitchell; Mr. W. Faulkner, and Mr. F. Perriam—figure as the actors in this precious drama. To their immortal reputation be they recorded! What their opinion can be of themselves, we would fain not enquire. *Honourable* umpires in a question affecting the most vital interests of freedom! *Patriots*, and men of the most perfect *integrity*,—all hail! Though in doing homage to ye, we have left ourselves no scope to do justice to a far nobler object of attention—Mr. Campbell's defence; but this we cannot refrain from saying, that it has filled us with the very highest admiration; and, whether for its lucid exposition of the law, its eloquence, or argumentativeness, has impressed us with undoubted conviction of Mr. Campbell's eminent talents, and with the strongest assurance that no despotism could have succeeded against it, if not buoyed up by the foul servility of an ignorant and besotted Jury.

THE COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

"A house divided against itself," says the proverb, "cannot stand." The India House is in this predicament: the Proprietors are at open war with the Directors—there is a time when even the rabble revolt. The Proprietors protest (now that the lash of public opinion has reached them) that their glorious Maritime Service shall not go unrewarded; the Directors assert that they have not the *material* wherewith to reward it. Thus the two Powers are at issue. How the question will be decided is not over difficult to predict; as in other cases, when the *many* assert the supremacy so lawful to them, it will be carried doubtlessly against the *few*. The Service, then, has nothing to fear—its cause is gained.

That *it is* a meritorious Service, and one well worthy of all reward, we do not demur; but, in preliminary, it is only candid in us to state, that in appealing for the recognition of its claims, it would have shewn a sagacity quite as perfect and acute, if at once it had thrown itself on the Nation, avoiding the circumlocutory route, and empty ceremony of doing so through the Government. The government!—pshaw! what would do the Government, even his Majesty's Government, without the thunders of the Press? But, in truth, the error was a natural one. The Maritime Service of the Company could not be expected to escape the general contagion; and if, partially, it be tainted with that one deep sin of all exclusive system—servility in despotism, despotism in servility—why, rather philosophise the matter, and confess in the spirit of a Godwin, that state, circumstance, necessity, anything but the individual, to be the true object of blame. And with this, sleep our quarrel with the Service! It is a gallant Service, one that has reaped laurels—our praise is feeble to what we feel.

That it has established its claims, none, but a man without wits, a knave, or a Leadenhall Director, will be found to dispute; and that the Company, by every sacred obligation, are bound to administer to those claims, is an opinion which not the most blighting profligacy, we should have thought, would have ever dared to controvert. But this may be added, that whatever the eventual decision of the Company, whatever

the rewards in future they may heap, the seal of their disgrace is not the less upon them. Once, be it recorded, they have denied those claims, and under a contingency which made that denial so execrable, that it would be impossible we should inveigh against it, in terms too vehement. The Company have disgraced themselves—on the subject of their maritime service, horribly disgraced themselves—it would take the Atlantic to wash away the stain! They surrender to government what, *in fiction*, goes by the name of assets; with these, their commercial privileges. As a commercial body, for an incredible advantage, they consent to be annihilated. With their commercial being, disappear the elements serving to it—ships, docks, cargoes, warehouses, clerks, offices and marine. At a stroke they sweep off these, and contrive from this stroke to draw out the means of their aggrandisement. They are no longer merchants, but princes, sovereigns of half Asia—what signifies the fate of a fleet of mere traders? This is the Company from one point—let us view them from another. The delirium, not yet over, however, is abated—the deadly intoxication has passed. Then, they consider, that as themselves raised, so will others raise the cry for compensation; they consider this, and make demands upon the government, commensurately. The government, so alive to the minutest interest of the Company, listening to the appeal, bestows its sanction on the demands. Presently, the expected cry comes. What does the Company? Respond to it? Yes; with protestations that the cry is a dishonest cry, sprung only from fraud, and unwarrantable pretext! This, then, is the company!—and these *honourable* and *righteous* men are the judges of India?

To return to the matter of compensation, however. When the public voice has been raised so high, that to neglect it would be no more possible than to struggle against fate, the proprietors assume a fit of pious indignation, and pour forth the phials of their wrath on the heads of the Directors. Then they propose a plan of compensation *nearly* in accordance with the demands of the service. Instead of the *splendid* annuity of *ninety-four pounds* to a commander, they find it in their sovereign munificence, to decree *two hundred and fifty*. The demand of the service, indeed, is on this

head, *three hundred*, and which, after all, would not be half the pension of a *Baggage Warehouse-keeper*! The service place the chief and second officers on the same footing, and with reasons most clearly established; but say the munificent *Proprietors*, even it will save us something to create a distinction, so the chief officer shall have 160*l.*, and the second 20*l.* less. Again, the service urge, that in moderation, the claims of a third officer, are at least, equal to 126*l.* "Oh!" say the *Proprietors*, "*one hundred* for the gentlemen in this rank, is handsome remuneration." In reference to the fifth and sixth officers, the two scales tally. The service compute their pensions at equal amounts, and at 50*l.* the Company affix them at the same standard.

So far then the question in itself of compensation, is set at rest. The Service will have established at least certain of its rights. But will it ever forget, *can* it ever forget the deep ingratitude in the first instance towards it? Will it forget the wound when the first sore is healed? Out upon it, if it do! Never let the lips of this maritime service emit one syllable of praise on that fraternity of chartered swindlers.* If it do—if this maritime service could be guilty of so foul a delinquency, we should spurn it as we would, a carcass without a soul—hurl it from us as we would carrion, touched by the plague of putrefaction. Far be it from us, however, to surmise against it so abominable an intention. We have esteemed it highly enough to champion its cause; we would not sully our efforts, by exposing them to the atmosphere of so vile a suspicion. It is *not* in *our* thoughts; let the maritime Service look to it, that it have *no right* to nestle there.

With this, no more. The claims of this Service we regard as established; and it inspires us with enthusiasm, in exulting over the triumphs of justice.

Since we wrote the above, the result of the ballot at the India House on the 20th of August, has fulfilled our expectations, there being 385 for the increased scale, and 137 against it; majority in favour of the service 248. It remains now with Mr. Grant, to confirm this decision.

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM OF FRANCE.

Mr. Moreau gives the following data for comparing the trade of France, in colonial produce; and also the trade of France with her own colonies, in the years 1787—89 and in 1819—21 :—

ARTICLE	VALUE IN FRANCS						
	Imported into France				Exported from France		
	1787—89	1819—21	Increase	Decrease	1787—89	1819—21	Decrease
Cotton . . .	112,812,700	197,817,500	85,004,800				
Sugar . . .	260,232,100	131,111,400		129,120,700			
Coffee . . .	273,790,000	67,586,400		206,203,600			
Indigo . . .	48,763,500	44,949,000		3,814,500	20,138,200		20,138
Tobacco . . .	26,694,200	14,833,600		11,810,600	12,788,000	6,327,200	5,450
Rice . . .	9,562,400	13,077,400	3,515,000				
Starch . . .	7,105,200	6,008,300		1,426,900	4,593,600	461,700	4,181
Cocoa . . .	6,554,500	4,317,200		2,237,300			
Gums . . .	7,553,100	4,019,500		3,533,600	3,472,500	197,900	3,274
Colonials . .	553,500,100	261,381,700		292,118,400	428,697,300	7,183,900	121,511
French Colonies	718,744,700	275,471,600		443,273,100	279,982,900	110,768,800	169,211

The value of the present trade of France, in colonial produce, and the amount of duties collected in France on the import and export of Colonial produce is as follows, in pounds sterling :—

A.D.	VALUE				DUTIES ON		
	Imported	Exported	Total	Consumed	Consumption	Export	Total
1830	3,606,284	993,414	4,599,698	2,612,870	1,754,984	130	1,755,114
1831	3,315,226	962,177	4,277,403	2,353,049	1,963,146	120	19,63,266

The Prefect of the Seine has estimated the average consumption of colonial articles, by the 875,000 persons who inhabit Paris, as under:

ARTICLE	EACH PERSON Monthly			TOTAL Annually.	
	Frances	lbs Avordupois	Kilogrammes	Kilogrammes	Frances
Sugar	25	2204673	1,000	10,500,000	21,875,000
Coffee	10	0826752375	0,375	3,937,000	8,750,000
Tea and Cocoa, &c.	1				875,000
Spices, Honey, &c.	2½				2,187,000
Total	38½				33,687,000

By this it appears that of every franc expended in food, eleven centimes of it go for the above articles of colonial provisions.

Mr. Bowring has also stated that each person in France, and each in England, consumes annually the following quantities of colonial articles.

The following Statement exhibits some of the pri

IMPORT.								
A.D.	Population.	Consumption of Sugar.	Price of Sugar	Sugar made from Beet root.	Duty on the import of Sugar per 100 kilo- grammes	SUGAR IMPORTED.		
						French	Foreign.	Total.
	Persons.	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.	Francs.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
1806		30,000,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
1812	40,000,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1813	300	.	.	.
1814	.	7,000,000	.	.	.	.	.	.
1815	30,000,000	.	fell	.	.	.	.	.
1816
1817
1818	36,019,119
1819
1820
1821
1822	.	21,000,000	.	.	.	52,304,050	3,176,954	55,317,631
1823
1824
1825
1826
1827	59,373,255	944,576	60,317,631
1828
1829	.	.	.	6,000,000	.	.	.	.
1830	69,626,936
1831	51,735,374
1832	33,000,000	.	.	12,000,000	.	.	.	.

The rate of Premium on export is, for Refined Sugar of the best quality

By means of the Colonial system, the people in France are obliged to pay for the sugar they consume considerably more than the price at which they could import it from foreign countries; but, in the year 1817, a system of bounties on exportation was adopted in France, and applied to refined sugars and molasses in such a manner, that the people of France have to pay to the people of their own colonies a premium, not merely for the sugar consumed in France, but also for that portion of their sugar which is consumed by foreign nations. This source of expenditure progresses very rapidly, and

	France.	England.
Saltpetre Ounces	12.75	12.90
Pepper and Pimento	1.75	1.66
Coffee	9.41	12.29
Cocoa	0.66	0.25
Tea	0.10	18.66
Ivory	0.05	0.25

tures of the Sugar Trade in France.

EXPORT.									
No.	KILOGRAMMES.			PREMIUM ON EXPORT.				Net revenue from Sugars.	
	Refined Sugar.			Molasses.	Refined Sugar.		Total.		
	Molasses.	Seconds	First.		Francs.	Francs.			Francs.
1000.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,000,000
.
.
.	.	.	.	.	.	57,588	2,303	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	74,700	2,988	21,418,074	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	96,392	3,855	.	.
.	.	.	.	242,606	270,139	512,745	20,509	.	.
.	.	.	.	450,541	1,534,479	1,985,023	79,100	.	.
.	.	.	.	498,405	2,128,966	2,627,371	105,094	.	.
.	.	.	.	329,487	627,326	956,810	38,272	.	.
.	.	.	.	390,301	2,622,403	3,012,704	120,508	.	.
9,017	.	.	.	568,573	4,002,746	4,571,317	182,852	.	.
.	.	.	.	532,725	4,738,886	5,271,611	210,864	.	.
0,110	5,730,994	.	.	636,561	5,487,296	6,123,657	244,946	.	.
.	5,105,834	.	.	590,179	5,725,323	6,315,502	252,620	.	.
.	5,612,887	.	.	686,127	8,010,628	8,696,755	347,870	.	.
6,176	.	.	8,410,780	787,989	10,101,678	10,889,667	435,586	23,434,496	.
4,743	4,320,125	.	9,679,034	518,115	11,614,840	12,133,255	485,330	.	.
.	4,474,422	438	15,447,658	536,930	18,573,627	19,110,557	764,422	.	.
£ 3,297,419									

vt; of the second quality, 80s. per cwt; and for Molasses, 9s. 6d. per cwt.

tends to unlimited increase. Allowing the loss on weight, by refining, to be 30 per cent., then the government pays, as bounty on the exportation of refined sugar, double the amount received on the importation of the raw sugar so manufactured and exported. The system of bounties operates very ruinously on the national resources;—already, the bounty of sugar alone costs France near a million pounds sterling per annum.

This sacrifice of the revenue of France, to force production in the colonies of France, is one of the principal causes of the small pro-

duce of the customs in France. The heavy cost at which sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, &c., are produced in the colonies of France has led to the imposition of duties upon the similar productions of other countries, for the purpose of securing for the colonies of France a monopoly of the market in France. These discriminating duties, necessarily, have taken the difference of cost out of the treasury of France, in order to transfer it to the planter of the colonies of France.

Between 1818 and 1830, the consumption of sugar in France increased nearly cent. per cent., yet the net revenue from sugar did not increase ten per cent. Every increase of cost produces a decrease of consumption;—the evil of enhanced cost operates in different modes at the same time; for instance, the enormous taxation granted for the protection of the colonies of France, on articles produced in foreign colonies, has led to the use of other articles in substitution of those of the colonies—such as to the production of sugar and other colonial articles, within France itself. The enormous duty on sugar has forced the production of beet-root, and the extensive employment of honey;—by this means, the revenue suffers to the extent in which the substituted article has taken possession of the market, and also to the extent of that increased consumption which lower prices would bring with them;—at the same time, while the revenue is thus diminished by the operation of the restrictive system, the expenses of the State are increased, wherever purchases are, made, for the public service, of articles whose price has been increased by a protecting duty.

The imports of molasses, excepting of the colonies of France, is prohibited on the plea that the low price of molasses in France, proves that France possesses more molasses than suffices for the wants of the distilleries, manufactories of tobacco, and gingerbread, and of those persons who have not the means of procuring raw or clayed sugar. The quantity of molasses, annually exported from France, shews that the law, prohibiting the import, is quite superfluous.

In 1816, the import of refined sugar in loaves, powder, or candy, was prohibited, and now it is contended that the removal of this prohibition would be injurious to the colonies of France, and to industry in France, without being beneficial to the treasury; for, if the importation of refined sugar should be permitted, that of raw or clayed sugar would diminish in proportion, and thus the amount of duty would remain unaltered. However, it is clear, that, if the interest of the treasury was kept in view, this prohibition would be superseded by a system of duties. Sugar is frequently smuggled into France all along the coast, which is adjacent to England, and along

the whole Pyrenean frontier. At Strasburg, the charge for the illegal introduction of refined sugar, is seventy francs per 100 kilogrammes.

The system of encouraging the importation of sugar, from the colonies of France, by high prices, and high profits, created a temporary attraction to capital, and caused an increased production of this protected and privileged article; but, as soon as production passed the limits of the national demand, the surplus was necessarily left without any market, its greater cost excluding it from all foreign countries. The colonists had a monopoly of the market in France, and taxed the people of France for the price beyond that, at which the article might have been imported from elsewhere; however, this did not satisfy them—they were not enriched, by a forced degree of production, but were needy, and demanded further protection.

Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Bourbon, are the protected sugar colonies of France. In 1827, their total population amounted to 326,002 persons; and in 1830, France exported to them to the value of 1,483,517*l.* and imported from them 2,374,085*l.*; the tonnage being outwards 95,812, and inwards 101,951; but the real value is considerably below this official valuation. The average exports are but 1,360,000*l.*, and the imports but 2,040,000*l.*, viz. :—

Sugar, 60,00,000 kilogrammes at 70 francs per 100 k. is	£1,680,000
Coffee, 4000,000 ditto at 150 francs per 100 k. is	240,000
Sundries,	120,000

The difference of price between the sugar of the colonies of France and the average of other sugars, if estimated at 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes, amounts to 720,000*l.*, and the difference in coffee and other articles amounts to 80,000*l.*; so that the people of France pay 800,000*l.* a year higher for the sugar, coffee, and other produce of their colonies which they consume, than they need pay if they would buy it where cheapest and best, without regard to nationality. Instead of thus taxing the consumer of sugar, for the purpose of forcing the growth of the cane beyond the natural and relative capabilities of Guadeloupe, and two other small islands, tilled by the most wretched race of human beings in existence, it would be much more wise to tax the consumer of sugar to the same amount, for the purpose of defraying the general charges of government.

The colonial system, in its simple commercial shape, divested of political considerations, is nothing more than an engagement on the part of the mother country, to pay a higher price to the colonies for their produce than it can be purchased at elsewhere, in consideration of the mother country obtaining a higher price for the articles with which she supplies her colonies than that at which they could

supply themselves;—both parties thereby impoverishing themselves in all the amount of the difference of price.

The impossibility of getting rid of the surplus produce of the colonies, beyond the consumption of the mother country, has been made the ground-work for obtaining from the government the difference, in the shape of premiums or drawbacks, between the price of the French and that of the foreign commodity. The whole of the manufactures, which are supplied by the colonial system of France, can only be supported at the public expense, and they are necessarily subject to all the difficulties and hazards which grow out of their dependence on one single market.

This system of inordinate discriminating duties has also forced, in an unnatural manner, a vast deal of home production, to the detriment of the revenue;—thus, in France, sugar has been extracted from beet-root, chicory has been substituted for coffee, and other substitutes for colonial articles have been consumed to a considerable extent.

The present annual cost of the colonies of France, to the government of France, and to the people of France, may be estimated as follows:—

Military occupation of the Colonies, . . .	£280,000
Premiums on the export of Refined Sugar and Molasses,	800,000
Absolute Cost of the Exchequer.	£ 1,080,000
Enhanced Price of the produce of the Colonies, .	800,000
Enhanced Price of Sugar from Beet-root, at 30 francs per 100 k.	144,000
Waste of the Money of the Consumers, . . .	944,000
<hr/>	
Total Annual Cost and Loss to France . . .	£ 2,024,000

Besides this absolute loss, of more than two millions sterling, to the nation annually, the government denies itself the use of colonial produce, which Britain finds a very convenient instrument of taxation; the government of France might levy taxes to the amount of 944,000*l.* a year on colonial produce, without impoverishing the people in any degree, more than at present, merely by adopting a rational system for the government and treatment of the colonies of France. The colonies of France embarrass France with the unnecessary waste of more than two millions a year, besides which, they drain capital from France for investment, cultivation, manufacture, and navigation, which would be more advantageously employed in France. Indeed, Messrs. Villiers and Bowring say, “The yearly cost of the colonial system of France (not taking into account the the interest on unproductive capital) is an annual loss to the French

people of 2,822,560*l.* or a sum exceeding by nearly 50 per cent. the whole amount of capital employed in the colonial trade;—in fact, taking a retrospective view of the subject, since the peace, the colonies of France can hardly be said to have cost the nation less than forty million pounds sterling.

These immediate evils of the system which France pursues with respect to its colonies are equalled by indirect evils. The impossibility of importing sugar from foreign countries, is the great impediment to the commercial intercourse of France with India and with the Levant. France is excluded from receiving directly the valuable articles which its own colonies do *not* produce, such as indigo, silk, spices, &c., in consequence of the enormous duties laid on the articles of other countries which the colonies of France *do* produce. France does not offer sufficient capital, nor sufficient demand, to induce its merchants to load India ships with entire cargoes of indigo, silk, and spices; so that the heavy duty laid on the bulky article of sugar from India, actually operates as a prohibition on the import of the more valuable commodities.

In this, as in most other cases of legislative interference, the object proposed has not been accomplished, for the colonies are far from prosperous, and the proprietors draw a very gloomy picture of their position.

In return for the large sacrifices thus made by France to her colonies, those colonies offer a very small market for her produce and manufactures; and, in that market, the purchasers suffer from the re-action of the system of which they still desire the continuance. In payment of the costly productions of Martinique and Guadeloupe, France sends dear commodities to them. The colonists complain that the prohibitory system, imposed on them by France, costs them 600,000*l.* per annum; for, although France gives her own market to the colonists, she excludes them from supplying their wants from any other market that might be cheaper or better. The system is one of mutual mischief; both the colonies and the mother country exacting from each other higher prices than either would pay, were they to leave open to themselves the markets of the world.

In the year 1822, the Director General of the Customs, in his report to the Chambers, presented the colonial question in the following terms:—

“Sugar is the only article produced in abundance by the French colonies; it is insufficiently protected as respects the colonists, and causes inevitable loss to the shipping interest. Unless the colonists and the shipping interest find profit, they have a right to demand profit from the mother country:—they do not find profit:—the cause

exists in the low price of sugar;—therefore, the cause must be removed, and the price of sugar must be increased by legislative measures.”

Certainly : “ *The Colonial System,*” never was presented in more intelligible phraseology. The announcement was that the ruinous speculations of the colonists were to be paid for out of the public purse. The colonists were gratified and delighted ; in their *Memoire* to the Chambers, they said,—“ Certainly, the cause of evil, and the means of remedy, could not be presented with greater talent ; the representation is both exact and lucid.” An additional tax of eleven francs per fifty kilogrammes, was imposed on all foreign sugars.

In the different discussions which have taken place in France upon the colonial system, a very erroneous view has been taken of the subject ; for, the *cost* of production has been wholly merged in the enquiry as to the *power* of production. If the mother country will indemnify the colonist for the extra cost of cultivation, even of the most unfavourable soils, then, without doubt, the planter may prosper. The legislation of France has recognised the principle, that, if the colonists of France can produce sugar, no matter how badly or how dearly, then they shall have a protecting duty equal to the difference between the cost of cultivation there, and in more favoured countries.

It is by this and similar legislation that France has excluded herself, in a great measure, from the advantages of those markets which the emancipation of the colonies of Spain, and the peace with England would otherwise have offered her, both in America and in Asia ; the productions of those countries are, for the most part, those which the discriminating duties exclude from the markets of France. The loss is obviously double ; there is an increase of price on all the sugar, &c., produced in the colonies of France, and there is a loss of trade with other countries.

The colonial system is peculiarly oppressive to France, from the smallness of the colonies, to the interests of which, the interests of the nation at large is sacrificed. Colonies are prejudicial to their mother country in an inverse ratio of their extent ; for, when the colonies are numerous, competition among them will naturally tend to keep down the price of their productions, and in that proportion to make their monopoly less prejudicial to the mother country. The colonies of France are few and small, therefore the evil effect of them is augmented ; for the monopoly is compact and efficient, and the price of colonial produce is kept up ; they offer but a small market, which cannot be extended, and their own produce is undersold in every

market, except that of France, by countries possessing greater facilities for the same species of production. For instance the competition of Saint Domingo and the South American States, excludes the high-priced produce of the colonies of France from all the markets of the world, except France.

The whole population of all the colonies of France never has been estimated at above half a million persons, of whom the white inhabitants scarcely form 100,000 persons; at the first interruption of peace, France might find herself deprived of her colonies, yet France sacrifices the commerce of the rest of the world, for the sake of a monopoly of trade with two or three small rocks on which it is possible to force the growth of the sugar cane.

The French colonists in most of the colonies declare, that the high price of labour compelled them to relinquish the cultivation of almost every article except the cane, and that sugar only gives them returns in consequence of the monopoly of the French market.

There is reason to believe that the sugars of the colonies of other nations, are fraudulently introduced into the colonies of France, in order to obtain the benefits of consumption in France; this allegation is very feebly denied by the colonists, and is principally opposed by the declaration, that "the productions are not out of proportion with the increase of cultivation."

The colonists sum up their arguments for protection by declaring, that high duties do not diminish consumption, nor increase the price of the article to the retail purchaser, inasmuch as a reduction of even thirty-two francs per cwt, is only one centime per ounce, and that this centime would not be allowed to the consumer. They also represent that France pays only 6,600,000 francs for the cost of her colonies, and receives more than 30,000,000 francs in duties; but they keep out of view, that double that amount of duties might be collected upon the same articles, if imported from other colonies, without any additional cost to the consumer; and, that, in that case, the expense of the colonies, 6,600,000 francs, would be saved to the nation. Like other monopolists, the colonists appeal to the national jealousy of England, and sum up their case by asking,— "What must be the desire of a maritime power, the rival of our own, and jealous of the increase of the trade and shipping of France?" and they answer—"Above all, the destruction of the colonies of France." However, if England entertained a rival jealousy of the trade and shipping of France, it would, above all things, desire that France should persevere in her present system of colonial legislation, injurious as it is to the developement of the industry and wealth of France.

The following statement of the duties payable on some tropical articles, when imported into France, under various circumstances, and according to the tariffs in force at several periods; is drawn up from a paper which Sir John Hall presented to Mr. Bowring; in francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Vessel	Port	Sugar		Coffee	Pepper and Pimento	Indigo	Lac-dye	Pearl shell	Petre	Cinnamon	Cocoa	Turmeric	Ivory	Tortoise shell	Tin
		Generally	Raw Yellow White												
French.	French Colonies														
	Do, beyond the Cape of G. H.	37½		50											
	Do, within the Cape	45		60											
	Do, Bourbon														
	Do, Senegal														
	India			78	60	100	100	30	52	200		35	80	100	2
	Do, French Settlements		85												
	Do, Foreign ditto		90												
	Places out of Europe		95	95		140					80	50	100	150	
	Ports in Europe		105	100		300					120	100	140	200	
Foreign.	Elsewhere				120		230	60	65	600					6
	Generally														
	Entrepot		105												
			130	105	130	400	250	80	80	850	140	110	170	300	8

According to the convention of 1826, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, cannot be imported into France in British vessels, nor from the United Kingdom even in French vessels, for the consumption of the kingdom, but only for entrepot and re-exportation. The constant study of the government of France is to exclude England from the trade in colonial, but particularly in East India produce with France. At Calcutta, French traders enjoy nearly as many facilities as if it was their own settlement. In France, the shipowners are loud in their claims for protection and encouragement, and the duties have been muddled so as to suit their views: the intermediate trade of England with France, in colonial produce, gradually declined until the ordinances of July 1825, which caused an almost total suspension of the trade. Prior to the ordinances, England used to export to France 5000 chests of indigo a-year; but since then the export has dwindled down to 650 chests a-year, and even that only because the price of the article has constantly declined, and the fall has been in re rapid in England than in France, keeping our prices below theirs. In bond in England the value of turmeric is but 10s. 6d. per cwt.; pepper, 3½d. per lb.; consequently, none of these productions of India are sent from England to France. The effect of the treaty of 1826 in direct intercourse with France, has undoubtedly been more pernicious than any countervailing advantage has compensated; for now, in fact, no exportations of extra European produce can take place to France unless for transit. The colonial produce imported into France from England has fallen off, as follows:—1814, 1,867,914l.; 1820, 529,814l.; 1825, 592,403l.; 1827, 133,503l.

A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before the
EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the

ARMY OF INDIA.

(Continued from No. 45, page 163.)

European Corps.—500. What relates to the European corps of the Indian service may be conveniently comprised in a statement of the information or opinions given by the several witnesses, in relation to the mode in which they are recruited from this country, or by volunteers from His Majesty's regiments on their return from India to England.

The pay and the mode in which the soldiers are victualled; the practice of inebriety, how checked; the method taken to improve them by the establishment of regimental schools and libraries.

The provision made for the maintenance of their children, whether by European or native women, together with a few particulars in regard to European corps generally, not comprised in those above mentioned.

501. The Company's European regiments are kept complete by receiving a certain portion of recruits annually from Chatham (the *dépôt*), and in some degree by volunteers from His Majesty's regiments when sent home.

502. The artillery have the choice of all European recruits, which is considered by Sir T. Pritzler to be prejudicial to the infantry.

503. The bounty for the recruit is the same in the Company's service as in the King's, and recruits are sent out at the age of from twenty to thirty.

504. Recruiting for the Company's army has diminished lately; only 500 recruits having been sent out last year, instead of, upon an average, 1,500 for the last eleven years.

505. Lieutenant-colonel Hopkinson is of opinion, that the system of recruiting might be improved.

506. Major Nutt recommends that an artillery officer, from each Presidency, should be detached to England for the purpose of enlisting men.

507. The embarkation of troops for India should be so arranged, that they may arrive there in the cool season.

508. It is seldom practicable to attend to the stationing of troops in the most healthy situations on their first arrival in India. Bangalore is the most healthy situation for new comers, in the Madras Presidency.

509. (a). A considerable expense is saved in recruiting and trans-

porting men to India for the purpose of maintaining the European troops in an efficient state, by the soldiers of King's regiments, on the return of their corps to England, volunteering into regiments in the service of His Majesty, or the Company. Sir J. Nicolls estimates the saving from this practice at not less than £50 per m. n.

509. Sir R. Scot thinks it advisable that all soldiers who are desirous and efficient, not exceeding forty years of age, should be allowed to volunteer; but by the present regulation the King's soldiers, when their regiments are ordered home, are not allowed to volunteer into regiments in India beyond the age of thirty years. Sir Edward Paget, however, does not think it would be prudent to extend that period. It is not recommended that soldiers should be allowed to colonize in India, with the view ultimately of providing recruits for the Indian army.

510. The number of Europeans employed in India in each year, from 1798 to 1830, is stated in the first column of the Table which is given under the head of European and native troops.

511. In the Appendix is a Table of the pay of European non-commissioned officers and privates at each Presidency.

512. Sir John Malcolm observes: "With respect to the pay of the European soldier, my opinion is, that we have gone to an extreme, and that in many respects an expense has been incurred beyond what was called for, either by attention to the habits or health of European troops serving in India."

513. European soldiers in Bengal are victualled altogether by the commissariat at a fixed daily stoppage; a system which is much preferable to the soldier providing for himself.

514. The supply of meat and bread to Europeans in India is stated to be very good.

515. No means have as yet proved an effectual check to drunkenness. The establishment of canteens has been attended with good effect, as to the quality of the liquor consumed by the men, and keeping them in their quarters, but habitual drunkards have in consequence more facilities than formerly for obtaining liquor. The soldier at the Presidency of Bengal receives a compensation in lieu of spirits. Beer, wine, and all kinds of spirits, have been introduced into the canteens, but to no use, as those inclined to drink will always resort to the most ardent spirits.

516. The rule which obtains in His Majesty's service, that the European soldiers shall receive their pay daily, is stated to have had the most demoralizing effect among the Company's troops, and to have given rise to increased drunkenness. The difficulty, also, of

carrying the order into effect in the Company's service is urged as an obstacle to the rule.

517. The regimental schools established in India are of the best description, where the half-caste children, as well as the children by European women of European soldiers, are taught without distinction. Sir T. Reynell states that these schools are well attended.

518. The half-caste children of the Company's soldiers, at Bengal, are removed at eight years old to the orphan school of the Presidency to which they belong. They are not generally brought up to any trade.

519. In regard to the libraries established for the soldiers, it is stated that the effect of these, has been very good in relieving the tedium of a barrack life. The books are said to be read "very much" by the soldiers. "When canteens were established, all implements which could be of any use to encourage the soldiers to exercise were given to them at the expense of the canteen. Public five-courts are built at all European stations, and other methods are besides adopted for diverting the minds of the soldiers when not on duty."

520. Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke is of opinion, that the discouragement of the marriage of European soldiers "with the Natives is unjust and impolitic;" and that "their children would form a most valuable class, if properly attended to."

521. Lieutenant-colonel Hopkinson is of opinion, that the pay to the European wives of European soldiers should be increased from five to seven rupees per month. In Bengal, it is eight rupees per month.

522. It is stated by Sir J. Nicolls and Sir T. Reynell that many of the children of European soldiers by European women, when of proper age, are enlisted into the King's and Company's service. The following testimony of Colonel Hopkinson, in regard to children of this description, would seem to lead to a different conclusion: it is striking and important: "When I was a subaltern in the corps, it was my custom and duty to go round the place where the Europeans lived, to see that they were comfortable, and had got their houses and streets clean. In going there so frequently, I had an opportunity of seeing children in great numbers, of pure European blood; yet long as I have been in the service, I cannot recollect above *one instance* where one of those children attained maturity. The circumstance made a deep impression on me, and for many years I have made enquiries on this subject, but I never could ascertain that in any corps the children ever lived; if they did, many would be now bearing arms or in public

offices. This struck me the more forcibly, from the circumstance that many young men who have come out as recruits in the artillery, wanting to get their discharge, to obtain which, it is necessary a substitute should be provided. Now, if any or even a very small proportion of those children born had lived to attain the age of maturity, there would have been no difficulty whatever in getting substitutes; but I never knew or ever heard of one single instance in the Madras establishment where one was so procured, or where a man born in India, of pure European blood, ever attained an age sufficiently mature to be taken as a substitute. I stated this fact to the adjutant-general at Madras, and pressed the point on his attention; he was struck with the circumstance, and obtained the sanction of the Commander-in-chief to order that the European corps, King's and Company's, should send in a return of the children born of European parents in India: that return came, and was sent to me to arrange. I have got the papers with me. The corps did not, however, seem exactly to understand the order, and the returns were, I found on examination, very incorrect and incomplete, some corps having included children that have been born in this country, and have gone out with their parents; other corps included the half-caste children; but however incorrect, it will still seem to show how very few are living in proportion to the great number that have been born there, and how very few are still beyond the age of childhood. This return is perfectly correct as to the number now living, but it is not correct as to the number born; for it is, I believe, only within these few years that any thing like a register of children has been kept."

523. The half-caste children of European soldiers are never enlisted into an European regiment, except as drummers or fifers. Sir Jasper Nicolls sees no objection to half-castes being admitted into the Company's native or European regiments as rank-and-file men, but, as there is a strong prejudice against them on the part of natives, it is better that they should not be admitted to the rank of officers.

524. The half-caste population in the neighbourhood of cantonments is not considerable or increasing.

525. Major Wilson recommends the formation of "two experimental regiments of East Indians," the first battalions being officered with Europeans, and the second with East Indians.

526. European troops in India are stated to sustain a disadvantage with respect to their accounts, viz. that in payments made by the troops to the East-India Company, the rupee is credited at a sterling value considerably below that at which it is debited to them in the payments made in England on their account.

527. The system in respect to European corps generally is not to detach them on any but important services.

528. Regarding the pensions of non-commissioned officers and men, it is stated that any man after ten years service is eligible to the pension or invalid establishment; but if he has received an injury which prevents him doing his duty, he is always entitled to be invalided or pensioned, without reference to period of service.

529. Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke is of opinion that pensions should be given to European officers and soldiers in proportion to their length of service.

530. Major Wilson recommends that a furlough should be granted "to the well-behaved European soldier of a certain number of years service."

531. The following are the replies which have been received to the question, "Whether advantage or disadvantage to the public interests connected with the army, might be expected from encouraging the settlement of British subjects in India, or in any of our Eastern colonies?"

532. Colonel Limond thinks that "the introduction of promiscuous settlers, by bringing in collision the vices of our country, would be destructive of the impression on the mind of the native of European superiority and perfection, and ultimately, by the increase of that description of offspring, accelerate a crisis yet far distant."

533. Sir John Malcolm observes, "I cannot think that settlers in India would ever fill our ranks with recruits equal to those which are freshly imported from England; and there is no other mode in which I can contemplate any benefit to the public interests, as connected with the army, from such colonization."

534. Sir T. Pritzler states that, "except in the hills, no European could earn his living by labour." He adds, "It would be very desirable to establish European pensioners on the hills, where, by a little labour, they would, with their pensions, be enabled to live more comfortably, and to render their progeny a much more moral and useful race of beings than they are at present. Europeans with capital might settle in India to advantage."

535. Colonel Stannus remarks, that the danger resulting from colonization, "in enabling native powers to attach Europeans to their service with greater ease than at present, is more of a political than a military question."

536. Colonel John Munro states, "I consider the free settlement of British subjects in India to be extremely important to the prosperity of that country. With respect to the army, I do not apprehend that

it would have any consequences either favourable or otherwise, for a considerable period of time. Hereafter, perhaps, recruits might be found among the descendants of the settlers, or corps of topasses might be formed; a description of force that was indeed used in the early period of our military history."

537. Lieutenant-colonel Mayne—"I cannot see how any advantage to the public interests connected with the army should be expected from encouraging the settlement of Europeans in India. A general colonization would endanger the safety of the empire. Our strength is in the high opinion the natives entertain of the European character; weaken that high opinion, and you undermine the foundation of our power."

538. Lieutenant-colonel De Havilland and Colonel Pennington expressed themselves nearly to the same effect.

539. Major Nutt says, "The permanent residence of British subjects in India, I am decidedly of opinion should rather be discouraged than promoted. It must be recollected that the soil in India is not like that of New South Wales, unappropriated, but, generally speaking, private property, and therefore not at the disposal of Government. It should also be our policy gradually to introduce the natives of the country into the administration of its affairs, which would never be accomplished, at least amicably, if Europeans were allowed to settle there in any considerable number, as they would naturally look, and soon become clamorous for the introduction of English laws and an English legislative assembly, to the exclusion or suppression of the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Anglo-Indians would also desire to have their representatives and share in the Government, and hence would probably ensue a contest that would be alike fatal to the interests of all, and possibly the existence of two parties out of the three."

540. Captain Balmain thinks that "advantage may be expected from the settlement of British subjects in India;" and he states his reasons at some length.

541. Sir H. Worsley remarks that colonization would be disadvantageous, except in respect to individuals of capital, or in Ceylon and the Eastern Islands.

542. Colonel Salmond observes, that "Englishmen cannot increase and multiply in the country called India; in the hot triangle included within the Himalaya Mountains, the Indus and the sea, there are not perhaps 100 men and women now living in all India, the offspring of European soldiers by European women, who have been born in that country."

543. Major Wilson thinks that "the interests of a body of British

colonists in India would be much more identified with the British Government than those of any others of our subjects; there would from colonization be a greater number, and a better description of contractors for public works and supplies, who would be individuals of greater energy and more active habits than they are at present. There cannot be a doubt that a militia composed of colonists, or one of which colonists formed an influential part, would be a material addition to the military strength of our Government in India."

544. Captain Page is of opinion that the interests of the army would not be affected by the settlement of Europeans in India, but that great commercial advantages would be derived from it, as cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, drugs, and other produce of India, might be cultivated by Europeans with similar advantages as indigo.

545. Captain Grant Duff considers colonization as unjust to the natives; and he replies to the reasoning which has been urged in favour of the measure.

546. Mr. Elphinstone observes, "I do not see much effect the settlement of Europeans would have on the army. The sepoy would participate in any effect it had on the other natives. It might afford employment to European soldiers worn out in the service, and it might also offer attractions to men before they could get their discharge. I do not think it would lead to more marriages among men who remained with their regiments, or that it would have much effect on their conduct in other respects. It would probably lead to many marriages among the officers, which, with the introduction of the sons of settlers into the army, would weaken the tie between it and this country."

547. Lieutenant-colonel Colebrooke thinks that European officers, as well as soldiers should be allowed to settle in India, and that jagheers should be granted to them; and he also suggests whether colonies of Europeans might not be formed at stations where large bodies of troops are no longer required.

548. Sir William Keir Grant is of opinion that European soldiers, when invalided, should be allowed to settle in India, and also officers.

549. In another of the replies to the circular, it is remarked that colonization is not necessary for military purposes, and that there is little probability of Europeans earning a subsistence in India by labour.

Company's European Infantry.—550. There is an European regiment in the service of the East-India Company at each Presidency, the officers of which are promoted in separate wings.

551. The separate promotion of officers serving in the same corps,
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and liable to supersede each other, is strongly objected to by some of the witnesses. Lieutenant-colonel Aitchison observes that, "as far as the European officers are concerned, it must prove injurious to the actual performance of their duty, inasmuch as they rise separately by wings, and are liable to supersede each other, instead of rising by a regular routine, according to previous seniority in the regiment;" and Colonel Leighton states, that "a better plan could not have been fallen upon to create dissension among the European officers."

552. Colonel Leighton is of opinion that it would be impolitic to dispense with the European regiments of the Company's service, as from those corps "a great number of non-commissioned officers are supplied to the native infantry and to departments." He adds, "there are other reasons why those regiments should be kept up, and the number of men increased instead of being diminished. I consider that they were much more useful as two regiments than as they are at present; 500 Europeans in one part of the country and 500 in another, are sometimes very much wanted, and very useful." Lieutenant-colonel Aitchison also considers the corps "highly efficient, as much so as any European regiment can be," and that "if any be felt, it is the want of officers."

553. Lieutenant-colonel Watson would not advise the reduction of the European regiments, "unless some arrangements could be provided for supplying the numerous subordinate departments of general staff with warrant and non-commissioned officers;" and he considers that if practicable, it would be better that cadets, on their arrival in India, should serve in an European before they join a native corps.

554. The remarks of Sir Robert Scot on this subject are as follow: "In my judgment, the maintenance of a large and efficient force of European infantry, in the service of the Company, is not less indispensable to the completion of their army, and as the principal source from which a very extensive demand for non-commissioned officers, and privates for employment in all the different branches of the staff, and other departments of the army in garrison, cantonment, and in the field, and in many other situations besides, must always be supplied, than it is advisable on political grounds also; and it is therefore with equal regret and surprise, that I have lately heard of a measure being in contemplation, if not already in progress in Bengal, which, if persevered in, cannot fail, I think, in lowering its consequence and efficiency, while it reduces its numbers; this would prove a most serious blow, and one that could not be long unfelt by the native army, which, deprived of the support of a respectable European force in the service of the same master, a

result which would in no great time follow the adoption of the measure in question, would probably sink in self-estimation, as well as in that of others, and, by degrees, become so inferior in character and efficiency, as to be unfit to be any longer trusted with those great interests of which it is, and always has been, the only effectual and legitimate guardian. I strongly deprecate, therefore, the smallest reduction in the Company's European infantry; indeed, I have long considered that description of force in the Company's army to be already too small, and I know, that such was also the opinion of the late Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B. In conformity with that high opinion, I would earnestly recommend its increase, with an addition to the number of its officers, and that it should be organized for general service in India, not as belonging to any particular Presidency; and in this case, it would be further desirable to give it the advantage, when practicable, of periodical reliefs from one part of India to another."

555. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the importance which is attached by some of the Company's officers to the preservation of the European regiments, on the grounds above stated, that service in a native corps is generally preferred by the Company's officers to that of an European corps.

556. The expense of an European regiment in His Majesty's and the Company's service, of the same strength, is stated by Colonel Salmond to be the same.

557. The following additional particulars, in regard to the Company's European infantry regiments, are obtained from replies returned to the Board's circular.

558. Sir T. Pritzler states, "I have always doubted the expediency of the Company having any European infantry, because officers educated entirely with natives are not likely to succeed in the management of Europeans, particularly when not composed of the best material; and officers brought up in these corps are ill-suited to command sepoy regiments afterwards, which they do."

559. Lieutenant-colonel Baker recommends that the soldiers of the Company's European Infantry regiments should be drafted into the artillery, and the officers transferred into as many native regiments to be formed; that three additional King's regiments should be sent to India in place of the Company's European regiments; "His Majesty's Government, however, undertaking to provide the staff-serjeants for the native regiments; and that four European regiment should be maintained by the East India Company at the King's colonies in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland, to

form an available reserve for India in case of war." He adds, "the three regiments of Company's European infantry are now looked upon as an isolated excrescence on the service, which they really are."

560. Sir H. Worsley observes, "the Company's European infantry has been frittered away to a very low scale, with what view I am not aware; but it would perhaps be better, rather than maintain it on such a contracted scale, to abolish it altogether. They have always, however, done their duty; and the extinction of such a force would be felt as plucking a feather from the cap of the Company's officers: whilst some European corps on that footing could be maintained at less expense than a corresponding number of his Majesty's infantry, as the expense of relieving them from Europe, as is practised with the corps of his Majesty's service, would be saved; and they would, or might, in emergency, be found more efficient for service than his Majesty's corps, from being permanently employed in, and inured to the climate of the country. In the Mysore war of 1790-92, two companies of royal artillery (200 men), direct from Europe, joined the army in Mysore, under Earl Cornwallis; but on reaching Seringapatam they were reduced, by sickness and death, almost to nominal aid only."

561. Major Wilson remarks, "Any separation of the European troops of the Company from the native, and placing the former under his Majesty's ministers, and the establishments of the Crown, whilst the latter might be retained under the Company, would have a direct tendency to deteriorate the latter; for the European officers, looked to as the *primum mobile* of the native troops, even by themselves, would feel it as a deep wound, from rendering the breach between the two descriptions of servants of the same country still wider than it is at present; and these feelings would certainly descend from the officers to the men, who are no inattentive observers of what befalls their European officers, their leaders, their acknowledged superiors in intellect as well as station."

562. In another of the replies to the circular are some extracts from the evidence of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Munro, taken in 1813, in which those officers strongly deprecated the separation of the European from the native infantry, as calculated to destroy the efficiency of the Company's army; from which it is inferred, that there is "some reason to fear that the tone of elevation, which it is so desirable to cherish in the Company's service, would be depressed or lost, if occasions of distinguishing themselves were to be withheld from the officers by their ceasing to be connected altogether with European troops, as the infantry officers would be if the

European infantry corps in the Company's service were to be disbanded, since in India, it is the practice to commit every enterprise of danger to the conduct of Europeans."

(*To be Continued.*)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS—A CODE OF LAWS AND A SYSTEM OF COURTS FOR BRITISH INDIA.

The correspondence between the Governor-General in Council and the Judges of the Supreme Court, terminated in a letter from the latter enclosing three papers containing the result of their deliberations, the substance of which will be found in the annexed papers, marked No. 1, 2, and 3—which may be taken as supplementary to the article given in our number for December last.

No. 1.—*Heads of a Bill to be intituled "An Act for establishing Legislative Councils in the East Indies."*

1. Whereas it is necessary that a power should at all times be vested in some persons resident within the British territories in the East Indies, of making regulations and laws for all the territories, and people there under British Government, &c.

2. That there shall be one Legislative Council, within each of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay.

3. Each of the said Legislative Councils shall consist respectively of the Governor-General or Governor, and of all other members of the Council, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of such other persons not exceeding — in number as shall be appointed by his Majesty.

4. Each of the said Councils to meet within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or the neighbourhood, at such times as the Governor-general or Governor may direct.

5. The Councils to be capable of acting whenever three members shall be lawfully assembled, provided the Governor-general, Governor, or one member of Council, and one of the Judges, be of the number — provided that no law shall have any effect until the consent in writing of the Governor-general be first obtained, and that no law of the Council at Madras and Bombay shall have any effect, until it shall have been confirmed by the Council of Bengal; and the latter to have full power to make laws for the other presidencies, and for all the territories, and also to repeal and alter all laws.

6. Every law to be sent round to every resident member of the Council, by which it may be passed and each member to signify in

writing his assent or disapprobation thereof; and, if any two of the Judges (or the senior Judge, if there be not more than two Judges resident) shall be of opinion that the law is not within the powers vested in the Council, and shall state the grounds of such opinions, then the said law shall be suspended until it shall have been referred to the President of the Board of Control, and to the Directors of the East India Company, and until the orders of such President shall have been received in India.

7. The powers of the Councils to extend to the making, repealing, and amending of all laws, &c. and for all purposes whatsoever, and for all manner of persons, and for all places within the British territories in the East Indies, except as hereafter excepted.

8. No law made by any of the Councils shall in any way repeal or affect any Act of the Imperial Parliament, nor any Letters patent of the Crown, nor in any way affect any prerogative or right of the Crown or Parliament, nor of the East India Company, nor any part of the unwritten Law or Constitution of the United Kingdom, wherein may depend the allegiance of any persons to the Crown, or the Sovereignty or dominion of any part of the British territories in the East Indies.

9. Every law passed shall forthwith be published in the Government Gazette or some other newspaper of the place, before it shall be sent round to the resident members of the Council, &c.; and an interval of 14 days, at least, shall take place from the time of the first publication before the Governor-general shall give his consent to such law; and if any persons shall petition such Council to take into consideration their objections against it, at any time before the consent in writing of the Governor-general, the Governor-general or Governor shall direct at what time or place any such persons shall state their objections, and whether by written petition only, by counsel, or in person; and any persons who may be aggrieved by such law may appeal to the King in Council, who shall have full power at any time to repeal the same, but such appeal or notice thereof shall be given within six months of the publication of the laws.

10. In one week after any law shall have been established by any of the Councils, with the consent of the Governor-general, the same, if no sufficient cause shall have been given for the suspension thereof, shall be registered and printed and published, and one printing-press at each presidency shall be licensed to print and publish such law.

11. Persons publishing any false statement of any law, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

12. Within one month after the registering of any law, duplicate copies shall be sent to the Court of Directors, and to the Board of Control, and at any time within one year from the receipt of such law, the President of the Board of Control may order the repeal of the same, provided that all acts done according to such law, previous to such repeal, shall be good and valid.

13. Nothing herein contained shall affect in any way the right or power of the Imperial Parliament to make laws for the British territories in the East Indies, and for all the inhabitants thereof; and once in every session the laws passed by the Councils shall be laid before Parliament, and once in every — years the whole of the subsisting laws shall be laid before Parliament.

14. All laws made by the Councils shall be of the same force and effect within the British territories in the East Indies, as any Act of the Imperial Parliament.

(Signed)

CHARLES EDWARD GREY.

EDWARD RYAN.

No. 2.—*Observations on the formation of a Code of Laws for the British territories in the East Indies.*

It may be said that the whole body of municipal law, in any country, may be comprehended within the divisions into which Sir W. Blackstone has separated the English Law.

1st, The rights of persons, or the distribution of political power, privileges, rights, and duties.

2d, The rights of things, or the law of property.

3d, Private wrongs, or injuries done by persons to each other.

4th, Public wrongs. •

As to the first of these divisions, the rights of persons, it has always hitherto been, and is likely to remain in India, in so deplorable and discreditable a state of confusion, that it is scarcely possible to speak of it with the plainness, which is requisite for showing the real state of the case, and yet with the respect which is due to it as the existing law. There is no definite opinion either, as to the true character and incidents of the sovereignty of the Crown, nor of the dependence of the laws on Parliament, nor as to the rights either of political power or property of the East India Company, nor even of the relation in which the many millions of natives stand to the political authorities by which they are entirely governed. Different races of natives have different grounds of political right; as to one class of them, it is even disputed under which of two different systems of law, it is that they live. Amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans, there are persons not even claiming any sovereignty, to whom the Govern-

ments have nevertheless stipulated an exemption from law, or at all events from all Courts of Justice. There are English Acts of Parliament specially provided for India, and others of which it is doubtful whether they apply to India wholly, or in part, or not at all. There is the English common law and constitution, of which the application, in many respects, is still more obscure and perplexed. Mahomedan law and usage, Hindoo law, usage, and Scripture, Charters, and letters patent of the Crown, regulations of the Governments, commissions of the Government, and circular orders from the Nizamut Adawlut, and from the Dewanny Adawlut, treaties of the Crown, treaties of the Indian Governments, besides inferences drawn at pleasure from the application of the *droit public*, and law of nations of Europe to a state of circumstances which will justify almost any construction of it, or qualification of its force. It would be very desirable that so confused a tissue should be disentangled, and that as much as possible of it should be arranged, and permanently fixed by Acts of Parliament, or regulations made under Acts of Parliament; until something be done in this way, it will scarcely be possible to make any satisfactory provisions for the establishment of Courts, and the administration of justice.

As to the second branch of law, or law of property, it would not be difficult to put the rights of property in things moveable, together with the law of contract, upon one footing for all descriptions of persons in India. No great mischief apparently would arise from providing, that in such matters the law of England should also be the law of India. As to immovable property, or property in land, it is a subject of much greater difficulty. The customary interests of the immediate cultivators of the soil are, throughout all India, obscure, various, and uncertain. *It is those interests which present the real obstacle, to the admission of British persons to hold landed estates. There could not be any insuperable difficulty in providing against any danger arising to the Government from British residents in the interior, nor in protecting the native inhabitants against their open violence. A power of summary transmission would be more than sufficient.* But the real difficulty would be to reconcile the existence of Zemindary and Talookdary rights in the lands of British persons, with the preservation of the customary rights of the Ryots, or other persons holding under them. The only course which seems to show any reasonable prospect of forming any good laws respecting land, is that of separating some one province or district from the rest, in which the revenue has been already permanently settled, and in applying within that district, all the means of Government to fixing the

interests of the landholders, and of reducing them by degrees to simpler and more convenient forms. If a general permission to purchase lands were to be extended only to some small province, such as the Delta of the Ganges, with a privilege for retired servants of the Company, of a certain standing and residence in India, to hold lands within a somewhat larger circle, the plan might be manageable.

The third head of law, or definition of private injuries, might be taken in a great measure from the English law; but simple forms of action ought to be provided, and the principles only of pleading should be established—the minute technical rules of English law not to be binding.

The settling of the fourth division of law would be easily practicable. Any one intelligent English lawyer, and one of the Civil servants employed in the Nizamut Adawlut, might jointly prepare a regulation in a few months, which would be for all persons throughout India as good a penal code, as any now existing in the world.

No. 3.—*Outline of a System of Courts for the British Territories in the East Indies.*

It is desirable that a more complete division of the territories, should be made as may be fitted for a system of regular government, into Presidencies, provinces, zillahs, and pergunnahs: a new Presidency might perhaps be created.

Within every one of these divisions, there might be one court; the Pergunnah Courts to be under native judges, and limited to causes of 1,000 rupees, and to slight offences. The Zillah Court to be superintended by three judges, one or two of whom might be natives; the jurisdiction to extend to cases of 10,000 rupees, to cases respecting land, and to criminal cases not involving the punishment of death or banishment, nor imprisonment for more than one year. In each provincial court there should be three or more judges sitting separately, except in cases of appeal, and having jurisdiction in all civil cases not triable by the inferior courts, and in all criminal cases except treason. In each Presidency there might be one Supreme Court of Appeal, having also an original jurisdiction in civil disputes between privileged persons and bodies of the state, &c.; and in criminal accusations of treason, or of corruption in the higher officers of state.

For disputed facts in a writ originally tried in a Pergunnah Court, there should be but an appeal to the Zillah, whose decree in that matter should be final; if a writ originally tried in the Zillah, to the Provincial Court, whose decree should be final; if a suit in the Provincial Court, to the Presidency Court of Appeal, and if the few

suits which would be tried originally in the Presidency Court, to the King in Council; but there might be a discretionary power for the King in Council or the Presidency Court of Appeal, upon special grounds, and more especially that of corruption in any court, or judge, to call for any case whatever of the highest or smallest importance, and, if necessary, to suspend any decree made in it. The whole of the cases sent from the Provincial, to the Presidency Courts, should be reduced into English, and every court might have the power of issuing writs of *Habeas Corpus* within the district through which its jurisdiction extended.

One judge in each Zillah might, once a-year, visit each Pergunnah Court; one judge of each Provincial Court might visit every Zillah Court; and one judge of the Presidency Court, visit every Provincial Court.

The judges of the Pergunnah Courts might be named by the Zillah Courts annually, or every five years; and if any plan could be arranged for permitting the inhabitants of the Pergunnah to name a list of candidates from whom one was to be selected, it would be so much the better. The Zillah and Provincial judges to be appointed by the Government for seven or ten years; but perhaps it would be desirable, that in each Provincial Court there should be a barrister, as judge or assessor. The judges of the Presidency Court ought to be appointed by the Crown, partly from the Company's Civil Service, and partly from barristers of ten years standing in England. All persons, except the Governor-general, Governors, and Councillors, should be made equally amenable to every court.

For every Presidency, there should be one principal officer appointed by the Government to see to the execution of the process of the law, and under him there should be officers for each province, zillah, and pergunnah, one for each. They should be amenable to all courts of justice, as the sheriffs in England are, for corruption, falsehood, or neglect.

Juries of five might be appointed in all criminal trials in the Provincial Courts, and full juries of twelve in the Presidency Courts.

Instead of having any separate Courts of Equity, there might be a specification of certain cases, to which all courts might be at liberty to apply a discretionary modification of the strict rule of law, subject to a report to be made to the Superior Court.

Jurisdiction as to wills and the administration of the estates of deceased persons, might be given to the Pergunnah, Zillah, or Provincial Courts, according to the amount of the property, and the place where it should be situated.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBT. CUTLAR FERGUSSON, M. P.,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL—DIRECTOR OF THE EAST INDIA
COMPANY, &c. &c. &c.

The family of Mr. Fergusson is in possession of the celebrated Danish Horn, the badge of the hardest drinker in Scotland. Robert Cutlar Fergusson was born in the county of Kirkcudbright, about the year 1770. He was educated in Scotland, and soon promised fair to retain the horn in the family, proving himself an uncommonly hard drinker; these habits became confirmed, and he became a violent politician. In 1792, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "The Proposed Reform of the Representation of the Counties of Scotland, considered." Shortly after commencing author, Mr. Fergusson went from Scotland to Paris, where he obtained employment as clerk in a banking-house, and there met with Mr. Huskisson, who then was a clerk in the same establishment. Mr. Fergusson beheld the massacre of the Swiss guard, and he saw Louis guillotined. He drank deep of the sanguinary republicanism of Paris, but he was not satiated. Early in 1794, war commenced, and then he repaired to London; and at the age of twenty-four, entered himself a student at Lincoln's-Inn, keeping up his acquaintance with the English Parisians, especially with Earl Thanet, together with whom Fergusson joined the Corresponding Society, and the Friends of the People. His Jacobinal principles connected him with Arthur O'Connor, the Priest O'Quigley, and the other Irish conspirators of the day, whose object was to ally Ireland with France. O'Connor and O'Quigley were arrested at Maidstone; the priest was executed, but for want of positive evidence, O'Connor escaped the gallows; but afterwards, when prosecuted for his share in the Irish rebellion, he made an ample confession of guilt, and again his life was spared. Lord Thanet and R. C. Fergusson aided the escape of O'Connor, and were found guilty of striking an officer of justice in the presence of our lord the King himself. The penalty for this crime was cutting off the right hand, therefore Lord Kenyon refused to pass sentence; the criminals were imprisoned for a year, and then had to give security for their future good behaviour. Mr. Fergusson published "Proceedings against the Earl of Thanet, Robert Fergusson, Esq., and others, upon an information plea, *ex officio*, for a riot; to which are added, observations on his own case," 8vo. 1799. In 1800, when the term of imprisonment was expired, and Mr. Fergusson was released from the King's Bench prison, he found that it would be worse than useless to attempt to practise at the bar in England, for the men who had imbibed the spirit of Marat and

Robespierre, were dreaded and abhorred throughout England: Gallic principles were considered as diabolical principles. This tide of personal and political prejudice against Mr. Fergusson ran so strong in England, that he determined not to attempt to stem it, but to seek his professional fortune in India. By law, the license of the East India Company was necessary for persons proceeding to India; but it would have been useless for Fergusson to have attempted to obtain a licence from the Court of Directors, and therefore he went out to India, without any license whatever, contrary to law, and he was clandestinely smuggled into Calcutta. He found the bar at a very low ebb; in England he had never obtained any business, but, on his arrival in Calcutta, he found himself superior, in point of general talent and information, and at least equal in legal acquirements, to any of his Indian competitors, and, therefore, he rapidly rose into practice. For about twenty years, Mr. Fergusson was conspicuous throughout India for the latitude of his politics; but, unfortunately for the consistency of his character, he was appointed Advocate-General, and then his principles seemed to undergo a very material change. However, his personal habits remained unchanged; he was, perhaps, the hardest drinker in Calcutta;—once he said, “Spankie is not a good fellow.” Spankie replied,—“If, in order to be a good fellow, it is necessary to pour a bottle of claret down my throat, through a wall-shade, and to become a beast, then, indeed, I am not a good fellow.” Fergusson was at the head of the Sons of St. Andrew, and of all other convivial meetings. At the Town-hall, he was an open-mouthed professor,—but he grossly betrayed the cause of the press. Mr. Fergusson remained in India, some years longer than he wished to have done, looking for a rise in the exchange of the rupee: he had been accustomed to see rupees sell for 34 pence each, when the bills on London were payable in Bank of England notes; and when he was ready to return, with a fortune of 300,000*l.*, he wished the same rate of exchange, in lieu of 20 pence, the exchange in 1822. However, the rupee would not rise above its intrinsic value, and Mr. Fergusson was obliged to resolve to quit India. The inhabitants of Calcutta honoured him with a farewell dinner at the Town-hall, where, mounting the table, as usual, he made the most unbounded professions of gratitude and attachment;—but, on the passage, they all evaporated. Mr. Fergusson is not ignorant of the actual condition of the people in India—indeed, he is familiar with it; he owes his fortune to the agents of Calcutta, but he has seen them all swept away, without ever raising his voice in the behalf of his dear bosom friends:—he has also seen some of the wretchedness to which natives are

reduced by the wretched tyranny of the Company ; for in the recess of Christmas, 1820, he visited Saugor Island ; at the Society's station, at Light-house Point, he saw the people perishing most wretchedly, for want of the most common necessities of life, even for want of water, food, lodging, and clothes ; he himself wrote up to the Society, that the mortality arose from the bad rice, which the Society itself had supplied to these people ; and he very properly ordered Mr. Pote to discontinue cutting down the distant jungle, but to clear the under-wood from about the stockade, to build houses, and to dig tanks. The number of persons at the station might be about 200, all labouring men ; in the four last days of December, the cholera swept off 27 ; in the course of January, 51 more died, and at the close of the month, 69 were sick : notwithstanding all this mortality and misery, amongst people who were all but kidnapped, the wages of the sick were reduced one half ; clothing and beds were indented for, and offered to them for sale ; but, of course, it was utterly out of their power to buy such things. At length, the sick were sent off the island, and landed at Kedgerree. Mr. Harewood wrote up to the Society, saying, " The poor creatures landed from Saugor island, have been left on the beach, to be devoured by jackalls and pariah dogs ! "—This is a scene which Mr. Fergusson himself beheld,—not in the interior of India, but on the Calcutta high road. Surely such a scene never can be forgotten : the negro driver himself was shocked at it, and exclaimed, " In no part of India have I seen men so wretchedly off for the common necessities of life." Notwithstanding all this misery, there was a prohibitory tax on clearing the island ; for twelve and a half per cent. on the Calcutta price of the fire-wood was taken by the Company, in the most dilatory and vexatious manner imaginable :—as an instance of the system by which Saugor island is doomed to desolation, at the very period when our heroic republican barrister beheld fresh levies of men swept away, as rapidly as they could be entrapped into the service of the Society, five boats were laden with wood, and sent to Calcutta ; they were twelve days on the passage, and each boat received a rupee a-day : the Custom-house officers delayed the boats so long, and overrated their cargoes so greatly, that application was made to be allowed to give up the wood, or to throw it overboard, but both these requests were refused. Accordingly, the quantity was estimated at 951½ maunds, worth 14 rupees per hundred maunds, or 133¼ rupees, on which, at five per cent., it had to pay seven rupees duty ; but the demurrage of the boats, during fourteen days, had amounted to seventy-two rupees, forming, for boat-hire and duty, 139 rupees ; the wood weighed but 567½ maunds, and sold for

no more than ten rupees per 100 maunds, that is, for Rs. 56. 10. 1.; whereby a loss was incurred of 82½ rupees, exclusive of the cost of cutting down the wood, and loading it on the boats.

Mr. Fergusson arrived in England in the spring of 1825; his first object, naturally enough, was a seat in Parliament. At the general election of 1826, the shire of Kirkcudbright returned him. His lust for place and patronage inveigled him, to enlist himself amongst the Directors of the East India Company,—not a very different Directory from that, with whose infamous proceedings he was familiar, when a Parisian regicide; for the staple of both Directories is King-killing—the maxim of both is, that “King-killing is not murder.” At this moment, the fingers of Mr. Fergusson reek with the ink in which he dipped them, to put his mark to the order for deposing the King of Oude. We behold the joy, with which his own right hand did the damned deed, and with which he snatched the less foul paw of some less traitorous Director! During the sessions of 1826 to 1830, Mr. Fergusson voted with the Opposition, except on one question. He seldom spoke, and he totally falsified his pledge to watch over the interests of India; he only interested himself in India affairs as far as his own landed property in Calcutta induced him to exert himself. At the general elections of 1830, 1831, and 1832, Mr. Fergusson has been returned by his county. Whenever the House of Commons has appointed Select Committees to enquire into the affairs of the East India Company, (in pursuance of the corrupt system of that corrupt House), Mr. Fergusson has been a member of such committees; that is, being a Proprietor and a Director, he has been appointed a judge in his own cause; in this anomalous position his conduct has been uniformly that which might naturally be expected. He has forgotten his character as a member of the Common Council of the Nation, and he has conducted himself as a special pleader retained by the Company, availing himself, in the most unhandsome manner, of every possible pretext for delaying the business of the committees, of every quibble that could cause the rejection of evidence, and of every opportunity of insulting the witnesses, just as he had seen witnesses insulted at Paris, in the days of his youth. One witness produced an opinion, which Mr. Fergusson, as Advocate for Bengal, had given to the Bengal Government, in 1818, viz.—that a British subject cannot be impleaded by another British subject, in any of the country courts, but, with the most unblushing effrontery, this East India Director, Member of Parliament, had the audacity to reply,—“Yes, but Mr. Spankie has given another opinion of the law on that subject.”

In the directory, Mr. Astell's overwhelming party is opposed by half a dozen, with whom Mr. Fergusson ranks; indeed, at the close of 1831, Fergusson attempted to wrest from Astell, the management of the Company's case for the renewal of the charter, but the Directors most wisely sided with the Russia tallow merchant. His plan was most strictly passive; he knew that the Company's case was so utterly indefensible that he would not bring forward a tittle of evidence that could be withheld, nor would he permit any attack to be repelled; he made the Company sit still. Fergusson wished to make out a case for the Company—to plead the merits of the Company—to vindicate the insulted honor of the Company. All the enemies of the Company most heartily deplored the defeat of the bolder policy of Fergusson; but, in the session 1831-32, he was obliged to take up the newspaper, whilst Astell bit his lips at the questions which Sir J. Macdonald put to the Company's own servants, about a legislative council with delegates from the armies,—a union of the civil and military services, and similar revolutions. At length, Astell himself thought the game was up, and quietly tucked his thumbs into the arm-holes of his waistcoat. However, most fortunately for the Company, not only Macdonald died, but Mackintosh and Villiers also died, and then Astell had only to arrange the renewal of the charter with the inert sons of his predecessor. The bargain was soon struck; all that time has yet revealed, is, that for treason to their country, and the empire at large, Macaulay has got 10,000*l.* a-year—R. Grant has got 15,000*l.* a-year—and Napier has got 6,000*l.* a year. Time will shew whether Clarence or Grant gets the 30,000*l.* a year which yet remains in the wheel of the Company. With regard to the very exceptionable measure of the King's Government, appointing Mr. Fergusson Judge Advocate-General, we are at a loss how to account for the motives of the appointment; but we suppose, they must have been rather mercenary than disinterested. The appointment of Grant to Bombay was barely carried in the Court of Directors—bestowing the office he vacated on a Director, may have turned the scale. Fergusson now possesses both money and patronage, but he wants honor and distinction;—his principles will not stand in the way of his co-operation with any party, for they are pliable, from those of the French general, Arthur O'Connor, to those of William Astell, Esq., who, backed by the corrupt power and influence of the India Company, dares not to face any one constituency in the United Kingdom. The appointment of such a man as Mr. Fergusson as a judge, and especially as Judge Advocate General, is a very foul event in the very sullied page of the history

of the reform ministry ; for Mr. Fergusson is not a first-rate English lawyer—not a man of unblemished integrity, nor even a man of business ; he is a man of the world, a very decent man for the Directory of Leadenhall.

True to the lessons which Mr. Fergusson took in the massacres at Paris, where, when the blood of men was shed, the rights of men were prated about, the Director signs dispatches to India ; with unwiped hands he goes to the Albion tavern, and there gorges on India ; from the Albion tavern he reels into St. Stephen's Chapel, and there he vomits forth a torrent of abuse on the Autocrat of Russia : such dissimulation is infamous and disgusting. The Russian does not treat the Poles worse than Mr. Fergusson himself treats the Indians ; we ourselves are equally familiar with the exiles of Siberia, and the Ryots of India, and, in parliament, we offered to give evidence on their condition, but Mr. Fergusson himself, took the lead in preventing the miseries of the people of India from being inquired into. The Poles are not thumb-screwed and tortured with red hot wires, but in the judicial sub-committee, Messrs. Grant, O'Connell, Shiel, Ewart, Whitmore, and other men not brutalized in the Directory, obliged Mr. Fergusson to hear Mr. A. D. Campbell, now a chief judge at Madras, depose, that the subjects of the Company experience such cruelties, in the prisons of the Company by the servants of the Company. Mr. Fergusson lavishes all his sympathies upon the Poles—we much fear that he has reserved no more for the British soldier than he has expended on the British Indian.

Mr. Fergusson is tall and raw-boned ; a guard round his neck, and the watch in his waistcoat pocket, are the remains of an old fashion, and shew the date of return to England ; he has a would-be-smart look ; his address is familiar—in fact, his staple was brass—now it may be covered with gold. He prepares his speeches :—on his first entering the House of Commons he totally ruined his political character, by looking round him to see what party would be most useful to himself ; he never can gain any degree of character as a politician he is sixty-five years of age, and only beginning to serve a new master :—not long since he married his French mistress.

In sorrow we publish this exposé of a man, whose tergiversations we deplore very deeply :—we are absolutely horrified to see such a man appointed, by the King of England, as the Judge Advocate General of England—for, a man who could deliberately violate the solemn pledges made to the natives of India, of whom, every farthing of his present wealth has been derived, can offer but a slender guarantee for honesty and sincerity to those, who will now have to look up to him.

FORENSIC SKETCHES—CALCUTTA BAR.

Mr. Longueville Clarke.—Zeal, for his client, whether that client be Pagan, Jew, Turk, or Christian, is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Clarke's advocacy;—zeal, which, however it might in early youth have fallen into the danger of overstepping the limits of judgment and caution, time, knowledge, and experience have tempered and regulated. United to much learning, much experience, and much talent, Mr. Clarke possesses a rich and powerful imagination, which is as conducive to the embellishments of oratory as of poetry. It was said of Lord Mansfield, "another Ovid was in Murray lost." For the same richness of imagination that is necessary to the poet, is essentially serviceable to the orator; for although *argument* be undoubtedly the only foundation upon which modern oratory can successfully be based; yet, as the faculty of moral persuasion is a very different thing from geometrical definition, a rich and combining imagination is as essential to the eloquent elucidation of a chain of reasoning, as it is to the construction of a poem. The sculptured capital of the Corinthian pillar is not, it is true, contributory to the strength of the building, but neither is it incompatible therewith; and we hardly would imagine that so *ultra* an utilitarian exists as to reject an ornament merely because it was an ornament. If so, the words "ornament" and "beautiful" were better extirpated from human language. But whatever be the metaphysical *rationale*, it is a matter of every day's actual experience, that in order to persuade and convince, not only must reasons be assigned, but they must be well and clearly assigned,—that there is a strong and forcible, as well as a weak and feeble mode of putting the very same argument, and that the same words will, from some lips, "prevail with double sway;" and such must and ever will be the case so long as man continues a being made up of passions and feelings, hopes and fears, affections and dislikes; all which do—whatever be philosophised about the matter—all which do and will continue to have their influence upon human judgment. Take it for all in all, therefore, we would say that there are few whose oratory, when excited by a spirit-stirring occasion, is more impressive, energetic, and persuasive than that of Mr. Longueville Clarke.

Perhaps no description of mental labour is of a more irksome nature than the compilation of a book of practical rules, or formula. To Mr. Clarke, however, who would be the last to call forth the epithets of plodding, or of dulness, the profession are entitled for

a very useful work of that description. The “*re-union*” of rules and orders of the Supreme Court distinctly shews that liveliness of spirit and quickness of perspicacity can perform even the work of the plodder, and perform it better. In a word, to those unhappy race of mortals who are compelled to enter upon the “*facilis descensus*” of law, and the dark interminable labyrinth of equity, we may offer, as a source of much consolation, the reflection, that if it be possible for them “*revocare grandum*,” and revisit once more those peaceful regions which are “*coram non judice*”—out of Court, they will never lose a chance so long as Mr. Clarke has a leg to stand upon in their behalf—and even if he have not, he will yet persevere, and like Sir E. Witherington at Chevy Chase—still “fight upon his stumps.”—*Oriental Observer*.

DEATH OF A HINDOO BEGGAR.

It was at eve, while on the horizon yet
 With lovely grandeur hung the setting sun,
 Serenely smiling, as if loth to set,
 Pleas'd and not wearied with the race he'd run;—
 E'en as the soul of the thrice happy one,
 Summoned by heav'n to leave this wretched sphere,
 Assured of bliss attain'd and victory won—
 Pauses awhile, and sheds an anxious tear,
 For those by Fate's decree still left to sojourn here!—

• It was when mortals toil for eager gain,
 When crowding men in busy scenes engage;
 And in the bustling and promiscuous train
 Together strive, all ranks from youth to age,—
 All with one common, one rapacious rage,—
 Each person eager for himself alone,
 As if induced by lucre's love, to wage
 An avaricious war with every one,
 Unheadful of the prostrate wretch's famish'd groan!

And through the jostling hundreds in the street,
 There came an old man, venerably grey;—
 Too great a burden for his tottering feet,
 He scarcely seemed to creep his weary way:—
 His tattered clothes to shreds were worn away,

Death of a Hindoo Beggar.

And he appeared to have wander'd many a mile,
Unshelter'd from the heat of sultry day—
For quite exhausted, with painful smile,
He laid him down to rest his aged limbs awhile.

'Twas in the street, this hoary child of woe
Sunk 'neath the burthen of a wasted frame ;
He had no dwelling whither he might go ;
He had no views on earth—no end—no aim,—
With nothing living could he kindred claim ;—
His only hope that life would shortly close ;
Himself he knew not why he thither came ;
He had no relative—no friends—no foes ;—
He felt no pains but those of want—and keenly those !

He laid him down, for much he needed rest,—
And as a stranger pass'd the old man by,—
A ray of pity kindled in his breast ;
He stopp'd to ask the hoary wanderer, why
The tear drop trembled in his aged eye ?—
He gazed a second—then passed quickly on ;—
The poor man turn'd, but ere he could reply,
That ray 'd expired, and that stranger gone,
Asham'd, perhaps, of e'en the little he had done !

" Enquir'd yon stranger ;" thus the old man spoke.
" Why on my furrow'd cheek slow rolls the tear ?"
And as he said the bitter torrent broke,
As if memory pointed to the bier
Of all he loved—and all he held most dear !
" Did he imagine, as that drop was shed,
" That I was grieved for my existence here ?
" What reeks it where I lay my aged head,
" When I, so very soon, must slumber with the dead ?"

Oh ! 'twas the tear, the bitter tear of age,
Feebly surviving every tender tie,
With which the hoary pilgrim would assuage
The keen regret that prompts the keener sigh,
As time untir'd, and restless memory,
Tells of the fond affections' blasted bliss,—

Endearments, joys, and happiness gone by ;
 And mourns that life, so wearisome as his,
 Should linger out so long, in wayward world like this !

“ By death depriv'd of all I valued here, ~
 I wander, listless, when he aims his blow.
 I've wept o'er parents', wife's, and childrens' bier ;—
 What reeks it, then, how speedily I go,—
 Or how, or where, or when I am laid low ?
 These wearied limbs for me will toil no more,
 And I subsist on such as men bestow !
 'Tis true I have been spurn'd from luxury's door,—
 But, then, I had no claims upon the rich man's store !

“ He who provides the humblest sparrow's fare,—
 That great Almighty Ruler of the skies ;—
 He turns not from the meanest beggar's pray'r,
 Nor lists, unheeding, to the wretch's sighs !
 To thee, my God ! I raise my feeble eyes,
 And if the boon I ask seem meet to Thee,
 Oh, grant a period to my miseries !
 My soul weeps at the merciful decree,
 Which shall pronounce my lone and weary spirit free !”

He said—and while e'en where he'd laid him down,
 He sunk, as if in slumber's soft repose—
 His prayer was heard—his time-worn spirit flown—
 His soul, released, had found that dwelling-place,
 Where all is joy, and peace, all love and grace !
 And such the mild serenity, that there,
 Even in death, play'd o'er his aged face,
 That careless hundreds of his fellow-men,
 Stood, gazed, supposed he slumber'd—and passed on again !

J. W. BRANSON.

THE RECALL OF MR. JEREMIE !

The conflict has been decided ! At length justice has triumphed ;
 Mr. Jeremie is recalled ! We congratulate the Mauritians ; on the
 other hand, the Mauritians may congratulate the success of our so
 unceasing endeavours. It would be a species of the most notorious

pusillanimity did we shrink from acknowledging the influence so manifestly exercised by the press in this important instance. The recall of Mr. Jeremie, as much as through other causes, has been effected, we can never permit the doubt, through the instrumentality of that omnipotent engine, and falling on us, as the responsibility in this country most exclusively does, of discussing colonial interests, we may venture, without unjust parade, to assume that it has been effected through the influence of that portion of it coming within our own jurisdiction. Thus much, but not so much in justice to ourselves, as matter of general exultation in the triumphs of the press. It is not, indubitably, with the notion of individual power we could suffer ourselves to be inflated, or attempt by so ludicrous a device to amuse the public; but we may be pardoned for seizing an illustration of the potency pertaining to that dread of despotism, an unshackled press, and the more so when (as in the case of the recall of the Mauritian tyrant) the illustration is in such evidence of the beneficence of its potency. To the Secretary of the Colonial Department not a little merit may be said likewise to be due. It is an act which reflects signal credit on the career of Mr. S. Rice. Coupled with this there is too, a further measure which has raised Mr. Rice equally in our estimation. It has one fault, however, the fault so essentially Whig, of not extending to what it ought. This measure is, the announcement of colonial appointments through the *Gazette*. It is a most called for and salutary measure, the good to the Colonies certain to accrue from it being actually incalculable. "But," says Mr. Rice, "it is unnecessary to Gazette all the minor appointments." By no means. Gazette the total, minor and major. We, the public, wish to compute the merit of every Colonial appointment; it may be *excessively* minor, serving, in fact, to the augmentation of a patronage of dubious necessity, but still it is important to us to ascertain; and on this ground we say again, Gazette the total, minor and major! In fact, which are minor and which are major? The difficulty is in the line of demarcation. There was a time when the governorship of New South Wales was a minor appointment. Scarcely is it so now. yet who at the moment could tell the latter from the former epoch? Wherefore, we reiterate, publish every colonial appointment; evil cannot, good may result from the publicity; therefore, *gazette* every appointment—all! Had the name of Mr. Jeremie, for instance, been *gazetted* on his appointment, and *particularly* on his re-appointment, so general would have been the outcry, so loud and numerous the protestors, that never could the infamous resolution of the Government have been proceeded with. Mr. Jeremie would have

escaped the obloquy of his recall, and the government the execration so undoubtedly due for the fact of his appointment. Now, however, these things are at rest. Mr. Jeremie has ceased in his capacity of Mauritian tyrant, and the Government, after a delay however scandalously tardy, at length signalized itself by nominating his successor. To that subject we shall direct ourselves in the ensuing month. For the present it is sufficient gratulation that Mr. Jeremie is RECALLED.

MILITARY FLOGGING IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Most cordially and heartily do we congratulate our military readers, all over the world, on the cheering prospect at length opened to the nation, for the utter abolition of that most brutal punishment of man—the slavish lash. After fruitless efforts made for many years past by an enlightened few in the lower house of legislation, to remove this bloody blot from the Mutiny Act, the attention of *the people* has been attracted to the barbarous practice; and they have given to it the almost universal desecration which we predicted it would receive, when it should be effectually brought under their notice. This it has recently most completely been, in the case of the soldier in the Guards. Notwithstanding the privacy of a barrack yard, and the screen of the punishment square, the citizens of England have beheld, with their own eyes, the gory lash inflicted on a fellow-countryman, beyond what human strength could endure; and have heard the piercing cries of the tortured fainting sufferer for mercy. replied to only by the louder roll of the deafening drum, Yes, in the 34th year of the nineteenth century, after having struggled for years, and lavished treasures uncountable in the work, for the destruction of African slavery,—after having given twenty millions more for the purchase of the freedom of those slaves, now existing in the western colonial isles,—after having effectually overthrown Tory domination, and obtained a reformed House of Parliament,—the people of England, the inhabitants of her very metropolis, have had to witness the infliction of the lacerating lash on one of her own sons, beyond what the eyes of even her soldiers could behold—to their honor be it spoken—without their hearts sickening. But it is past; and seeing what resulted in the

people's House of Parliament, on the heart-rending subject, it must produce, and forthwith, too, a happy, a glorious change,—not only in that part of the Law Military which has so much too long been a stain on the proud nation, but also in other far more important principles of our military institutions; for it must lead to the throwing open of the upper grades of the army, to those who serve their country well in the more subordinate ranks; and, thereby, to a general improvement of our forces, by the entry into the service, as privates, of men of superior character; and by the supply these will yield of more efficient *soldier* officers than the commissioned lists of our army now contain.

That the punishment of flogging has long been distasteful to the *subordinate* ranks of our officers,—that they award it, reluctantly, only because the law commands,—and see it inflicted with sorrow, we have had too many proofs before us for an instant to doubt: and, so far as such *junior* ranks are concerned, we entirely concur in all the eulogies passed of late by different speakers in the Commons' house, on the officers of our services. But to concur in the opinion also there put forth by several, that such honorable, such humane feelings on the subject, are equally prevalent in the *upper ranks*, in those of command, and of uncontrolled power, would be to belie our every day observation; for, numerous are the recurring proofs among our transmarine forces which come to our knowledge, that the lash is oft resorted to by such irresponsible commanders—not only *not* with reluctance, but in opposition to the wishes of even those who have sat in judgment, and been obliged, as the law now stands, to award the shameful punishment:—and further, that it has been even *urged* on Courts martial to decree it contrary to their own spontaneous judgments, and natural feelings.

That we may not be thought, in thus writing, to advance what is not the fact, we will, in this and succeeding numbers, publish a few of the proofs of our assertion, which have come under our observation in a recent cursory review of the despotic Court martial-doings, in that seat of military tyranny—Fort St. George.

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Head Quarters, Choultry Plain.

The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial holden at St. Thomas's Mount, on the 24th of August, 1831; by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K.O.B., Commander-in-Chief, are published to the army.

Daniel Fitzgerald, Gunner, number 97 in the B Troop of Horse Artillery, placed in confinement by my order.

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at St. Thomas Mount, on the 2nd of August, 1831, been drunk when paraded for drill.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the Sunday, when a prisoner, made his escape by force from the quarter guard of the Horse Artillery.

Third Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, proceeded with a drawn sword, to the drill parade of the Horse Artillery, in search of sergeants Josiah Hobday and Samuel Burns, of the same corps, declaring that he would have their lives.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

St. Thomas's Mount,

3rd of August, 1831.

(Signed) J. WHINYATES, Captain.

S.O. in charge, Head Quarters, Horse Artillery.

By Order,

(Signed) T.H.S. Conway,

Adjutant-General of Army.

Finding of the Court.—That the prisoner is guilty of each instance of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Daniel Fitzgerald, to suffer six months' solitary imprisonment.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief.

The Court will re-consider its sentence, which is insufficient to support discipline in a corps requiring a more immediate example; to check the mutinous and disorderly spirit of late evinced therein:—and which is further inadequate to the offence committed, wherein the prisoner has threatened the lives of two non-commissioned officers, with a drawn sword. The Court will also take into its consideration, that solitary imprisonment can only be beneficial in cases when a hope remains of reclaiming the prisoner, who, in the present instance, has been unable to produce any proof of good character to qualify the atrocious nature of the crime he has committed; and that by sentencing offenders invariably to imprisonment, they necessarily entail severe additional duties upon others, and thereby punish the well-behaved soldier for the act of the bad.

Madras,

27th August, 1831.

(Signed)

R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. Gen. and Commander in Chief.

Revised Sentence.—Same as before.

Confirmed.—The sentence awarded, will be carried into execution upon the Hill Fort of Vellore, by the officer commanding at that station; to which the prisoner is to be sent, under a suitable escort, for the purpose of undergoing punishment.

Madras,

31st August, 1831.

(Signed)

R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,

Lieut. Gen., and Commander in Chief.

Now, let us ask every reader of this, if there ever was a more manifest case of attempt, on the part of a confirming power, to move a Court from its unbiassed judgment, and to induce it to inflict the horrid punishment of lacerating a fellow-creature's back? What was the real offence of this soldier?—being in a state of drunkenness when *for drill*, and nothing more; for had he been properly secured and guarded when in that condition, the two following instances of misconduct on his part could not, we imagine, have

happened. We are far from being apologists for drunkenness in any men, more especially in soldiers; and we will join with all judges in saying, that it is *not* to excuse crimes committed when in that state; nevertheless, it is apparent here, that there was neglect in guarding this man when under his intoxication; and, therefore, the after crimes were in some degree mitigated—if it be true, that drunkenness is a state of temporary madness. Well; but he was convicted of all the instances of charge, and sentenced to a punishment accordingly, viz. to *six months' solitary imprisonment* in a cell scarce the square of his length, under a tropical sun, in the hot season. This, most men would have thought punishment enough, if not too much, for all his offences in the state he was: but not so Sir Robert O'Callaghan. He, would have the lash—the lash—and nothing but the lash; and to obtain the infliction of this, he, as usual, cares not to attack the judgment and the feelings of the Court by which the man was tried. That Court, unmoved by his Excellency's exaggerated reasoning, to their high credit, adhered to their sentence; when, having legally no further power to controul the Court's judgment, his Excellency confirms it. But how? In the most undignified manner possible. To shew his spleen towards the Court—to work his ends towards the prisoner, he unjustly (and, we think, *illegally* too) decrees to him an aggravation of punishment; for he orders him to be marched a prisoner to a very considerable distance up the country, to undergo his punishment in a Hill Fort, instead of in the ordinary solitary cells of the station of his regiment where he was tried;—and, mark, thereby shews his utter disregard of *his own reasoning* with the Court in favour of the lash: for, *he* by so ordering imposes on the public service, and on the well-behaved soldiers, *that very heavy extra duty he declaimed against as a reason for flogging*—the furnishing an escort to march the man that distance—and of mounting a guard over him for six months on the Hill Fort in question!!

After this, let us not hear any more of disinclination in *the upper ranks* of the army to flogging; and of their only resorting to it, when absolutely compelled to confirm the

sentences of Courts who have deemed it fit and proper to award it. It is far from the only case of such tyrannic misconduct on the part of this temporary foreign Chief; and, in our next, we will adduce another to prove this, for which we have now not room. In India, where there is no free press—for it is folly to call the press there free—these enormities are enacted without attracting notice; and thus the perpetrators of them are led, by their own evil dispositions, or by the advice of evil counsellors, to progress in the wrong course, until they reach extremes, such as we have, within the past six months, learnt this Chief has attained to, in the matter of meddling with Court-Martial verdicts. There is a press, however, in England, which is always open to the exposure of tyranny in rulers; and this, we are convinced—this commander will, ere long, be made to feel.

We would ask, in conclusion, if *all* the Courts-Martial held in the Indian armies are regularly sent home to the India House to be overlooked? From the system which has now for so many years prevailed at Fort St. George, we should imagine not; as, if they had been, and *were here in any way reviewed*, we fancy an effectual check would have been, long ere this, put to the evils we expose. We have been drawn into these remarks, with the view of giving our strength in aid of the great work of abolishing flogging; and will, as promised, adduce in our next further proof that it is *not* distasteful to *all* those in the higher seats, that they are, therefore, unworthy as a body to be entrusted with any *discretionary power* on the subject, and that the debasing system must be, by law, *wholly and for ever abolished*.

BISHOP HEBER AND BISHOP WILSON.

Perhaps no two men are more dissimilar in general characteristics than Bishop Heber and Bishop Wilson, and yet each excellent in his own individuality. Bishop Heber was remarkable for a highly polished and poetical imagination, sparkling and dazzling with the corruscations and rays reflected from the purest classic gems of

ancient Rome and Greece, and refracted through the medium of a mind susceptible of all their beauties. Possessing personal accomplishments and the powers of varied conversation, he was fitted for being, as he undoubtedly became, the man of the world's choice.— Pious he was, and yet his piety partook more of the poetry than the common place of the Bible. On the other hand, Bishop Wilson, formerly entertaining high and scriptural views of the duties of a priest, now entertains a proportionably high standard of the superior dignity and heavier responsibility of a bishop of souls; and by this standard he endeavours to measure himself and to square his actions. He possesses a sterling integrity of mind, and a solidity of knowledge which are concentrated and brought to bear on his own particular duties as a Christian minister—an enlightened and practical piety, founded on the conviction, and on a thorough and comprehensive acquaintance with the word of truth, and with the best theological writers of our own country and of France—and an open frankness and simplicity of mind which “thinketh no evil,” and can intend none. In a word, one who by devotedness to the ministry, and his own exclusive sphere of action, knows less of the *world*, but more of *Christianity*, than most men. Perhaps, however, it would be better for the possessor if both kinds of knowledge met in the same man.

As one of those strange coincidences which occasionally strike our view, and which do not admit of being reasoned upon, we may mention a circumstance which will illustrate what we have just been attempting to point out, being the peculiar and distinguishing mental conformation of Bishop Heber and Bishop Wilson. To most of our readers it is well known that the former prelate obtained a prize for his Poetical Essay, since published under the title of “*Palestine*,” from the University of Oxford; but, perhaps, it may not be equally generally known that Mr. Heber only vacated the pulpit from which he delivered his *poetical* essay, to give place to Mr. Wilson, who ascended it to deliver his *prose* essay, entitled “*Common Sense*,” which also obtained for its author a prize from the same University. Now, that we are enabled by effluxion of time to cast our eye back upon this collegiate exhibition, and upon the current of events which subsequently took place, we may declare it an anti-type, a shadow, of what soon followed in another arena and in another clime. Never could the youthful breasts that then beat with the common feelings of hope and fear, entertain the imaginative thought that Bishop Heber's death would open the way for the promotion of Bishop Wilson to the Bishoprick of Calcutta.—*Oriental Observer*.

NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

One of the most gratifying features in the present administration of India is, that its Governors, such at least as have any pretensions to independence of mind and character, do not allow their better judgments to be so obscured as to afford strength or stability to the abominable system, under which the Court of Directors had so long contrived to keep the natives in a state of degradation; by depriving them of every means to prove their usefulness, and of closing against them every avenue to advancement and distinction. To Mr. Grant, is certainly due the credit of having given the death blow to a system, which none but the narrow-minded and prejudiced could approve of.—The India Jury Act, passed under his auspices, has settled this point; but it would have continued to this day a dead letter, if those empowered to carry its enactments into execution had, in blind obedience to the recorded opinions and wishes of the East India Company, neglected or delayed a duty which a sense of right, a feeling of justice, a wish to amend and strengthen the administrative departments of Government, imperatively imposed upon them. The introduction of the Act into India was, however, followed by the immediate admission of natives to sit on Grand Juries; and, by the last accounts from Bombay we rejoice to find, that Lord Clare, with a soundness of judgment and liberality of feeling that do him great honour, has directed a number of influential native gentlemen, whose names are subjoined, to be sworn into the Commission of the Peace. Lord Behtinck, who has always evinced a kindly feeling towards the natives, has thus been robbed of the honour of being foremost in this good work; but we hope he will not, nor Sir Frederick Adam, be long in the adoption, at their respective Presidencies, of a measure so fraught with the most beneficial results; and if some East Indian gentlemen be included, it would add to its efficiency, and serve to remove those invidious distinctions which have hitherto proved the bane and destruction of all cordial and harmonious feeling in every grade of society in India.

The following are the names of those who have been selected, but for the last the name of another native ha

been substituted :—Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Dhackjee Dadajee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Mahomed Allee Rogay, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Hormarjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Hormasjee, Bhiccajee Chinoy, and Sir Roger de Faria.

THE MONOPOLY OF IRON IN SOUTH INDIA.

Title.—Regulation the first, of the year 1831, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 21st of January, for granting to Josiah Marshall Heath, Esquire, the exclusive privilege of erecting and using iron works on the European plan, within the presidency of Fort St. George, until the end of the term for which the possession and government of the British territories in India are granted to the East India Company, by the statute of 53 Geo. 3., cap. 155.

Preamble.—Whereas, there exist within the territories under the Presidency of Fort St. George, districts containing rich iron ores, which have been hitherto altogether, or for the most part, neglected for want of adequate means of raising and working the same: and whereas the advantage to the community, both in India and in England, to be derived from the introduction and establishment within the said Presidency, of iron works upon the European plan and principles, in rendering the said ores available, and thereby lessening the price of iron and steel, and the manufactures therefrom, has, upon due consideration, become apparent: and whereas, Josiah Marshall Heath, Esquire, of the civil service of the Honourable East India Company, has employed many years and a considerable part of his fortune, in an undertaking to introduce and establish such iron works within the said presidency; but in order to carry such undertaking into effect, so that the public may derive the fullest advantage therefrom, further and considerable sums must necessarily be expended in the erection of buildings, mills and furnaces, and in the supply of machinery: to the end, therefore, that the said Josiah Marshall Heath may be enabled and encouraged to prosecute his aforesaid undertaking, and that a fair and reasonable remuneration may be secured to him for his risk, labour, and fortune expended therein, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to the said Josiah Marshall Heath certain exclusive privileges, and to enact this Regulation, to have effect from and after

the date of its promulgation.—Section II, Clause 1. Exclusive privilege of establishing iron works on the European plan, granted to Mr. Heath till the end of the Company's Charter.—2. Not to prevent the use of iron works previously known and established in India.

Section III., Clause 1. Privilege to be forfeited if transferred to more than ten persons, or if abandoned for a year together.—2. This regulation not to supersede any powers of Government respecting British subjects residing in India without a licence.

Section IV., Clause 1. Penalties for invasion of the exclusive privilege granted, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees for every ton of iron or steel worked or manufactured thereby, to be sued for by the principal law officer of the Government, besides being answerable to Mr. Heath for such damages or losses as may be occasioned thereby.—2. It shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of an invasion of the exclusive privilege granted, to establish that any resemblance to any iron works or machinery erected or used by Mr. Heath has been erected, set up, used, worked, or in any manner effected, and thereupon the burthen of proof shall be cast upon the defendant, to shew that such resemblance or imitation did correspond in nature and quality with any iron works or machinery for the manufacture of iron or steel used within the Presidency before the date of this Regulation.

Section V., Clause 1.—Any further specification of the nature of the privilege granted to Mr. Heath, may be made under the Company's seal, within three years.—2. Such specification to be deposited at the chief secretary's office, and copies to be given out to Mr. Heath.

Mr. Heath was appointed to the Company's service in the year 1805;—nearly ever since he has been employed in the Company's commercial residency at Salem; but, not finding his name in the East India directory of the present year, we suppose he has died since the monopoly of iron in the south of India was granted to him; however, whether he is alive or dead, the atrocious usurpation of power by which such a monopoly was created, and such an infamous law placed in the statute book of Madras, and imposed on twelve millions of British subjects, ought to become the subject of enquiry in Parliament. It was the especial duty of the Crown to have disallowed the proposed law; but the exercise of that prerogative of royalty would have been attended with trouble to the quiet loving minister. The atrocity of this monopoly cannot be fully felt in

England, though the history of England, offers many parallels to it, such as the monopolies of saltpetre, by the Stuarts, by virtue of which the monopolists could lay every person under contribution, as an exemption from their vexatious powers.

THE NEW DIVISION OF THE LABOURS OF THE EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

By the organ of the India House, the second edition of the Register for 1834, corrected to the 6th of May, at the Secretary's office, by permission of the Company, we observe a new arrangement of the committees of the Court of Directors, under the following heads:—

Finance and Home 8 directors

Political and Military 7 ditto.

Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative . . 7 ditto.

The chairs being on all committees. The first committee is composed of Messrs. Astell, Lindsay, Campbell, Loch, James Alexander, Masterman, Fergusson, and Ellice; the second of Messrs. Marjoribanks, Thornhill, Ravenshaw, Edmonstone, H. Alexander, Forbes, and Jenkins; the third of Messrs. Morris, Raikes, Mills, Young, Shank, Cotton, and Bayley. Each of these committees has a clerk, who belongs to the secretary's office. Mr. William Carter, the deputy secretary, who was clerk to the old committee of correspondence, is clerk to the new finance committee. Mr. J. D. Dickinson, a senior clerk, is appointed clerk to the political committee; and Mr. E. Thornton, a clerk, is clerk to the legislative, judicial, and revenue committee of British India! It augurs ill that the legislation of India is the last subject in the titles of these committees, instead of being the very first.

LORD GREY AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the opinions which you have expressed of the late "Premier and his Colleagues" in your number for this month, I must still remain of opinion, that Earl Grey's name will *deserve* to go down to posterity as the friend of India, as much as that of his early friend Mr. Fox, of whom Mr. Burke spoke thus, on the debate on the India Bill of 1783.

"There is not a tongue, a nation, or religion in India, which will not bless the presiding care and manly beneficence of this house, and

of him who proposes to you this great work. Your names will never be separated before the throne of the Divine Goodness, in whatever language, or with whatever rites pardon is asked for sin, and reward for those who imitate the Godhead, in his universal bounty to his creatures."

I am well aware that I must be considered as differing widely from you, on this point; but I have too good an opinion of your candour, not to hope that you will do justice to the following sentiments of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as recorded in the report published in the *Mirror of Parliament*, of the debate in the House of Lords, August 5, 1833.

The vesting good and proper authority in the local presidencies, and that alone, can allow us to look to that remission of taxes, which I confidently trust, will render that great continent, which is placed under our sway, a scene of improving happiness, commerce, and perhaps—for I will not shrink from that consequence hereafter—perhaps of independence.—*Mirror*, p. 3534.

Trusting, Sir, that the Editor of the *East India Magazine* has also sincerely at heart the happiness of India—I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

20th July, 1834.

A SUBSCRIBER.

A CALM AT SEA.—MID-DAY.

High o'er head,
Dazzling the sight, hangs, quivering like a lark,
The silver Trópic-bird;—at length it flits
Far in cerulean depths and disappears,
Save for a moment, when with fitful gleam
It waves its wings in light. The pale thin moon,
Her crescent floating on the azure air,
Shows like a white bark sleeping on the main
When not a ripple stirs. Yon bright clouds form,
(Ridged as the ocean-sands, with spots of blue,
Like water left by the receding tide,)
A fair celestial shore!—How beautiful!
The spirit of eternal peace hath thrown
A spell upon the scene! The wide blue floor
Of the Atlantic world—a crystal plain—
Now looks as never more the tempest's tread
Would break its shining surface; and the ship
Seems destined ne'er again to brave the gale,
Anchored for ever on the silent deep!

D. L. R.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

March 14th. 1834.

Before Mr. Justice Franks and Mr. Justice Grant.—*W. Richards v. Bank of Bengal.*—This case came on for hearing, and was argued at great length on the 27th of February last; but the Court taking time to consider, only delivered judgment this day. The facts are as follow:—At the date of the insolvency of the late firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co., which took place in January 1829, they appeared in the books of the Bank of Bengal, to be the registered proprietors of two shares in the capital stock of that Bank, upon one of which they had regularly received the dividends from the month of September 1821, and upon the other share from the month of January 1822, the respective dates of purchase, up to the time of their insolvency. The certificates of these two shares bore the name of the firm as proprietors thereof. It appeared also that Messrs. Palmer and Co., were, at the date of their insolvency, indebted to the Bank of Bengal, upon the discount of notes and acceptances of the firm, in the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,82,023, 12. After the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co., the complainant, Major Richards, applied to Mr. Udny, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, and requested him to register his (Mr. Richards') name as the proprietor of the two shares, stating at the same time, that he was the proprietor thereof, and that the same had been purchased by Messrs. Palmer and Co., as his agents merely, and with his money, and that their names appeared in the certificates for convenience in drawing the dividends, which it was also stated, they did on his account, as he was absent from Calcutta, and that the same were regularly paid to him by the late firm. Major Richards, at the same time, presented the two certificates of the shares indorsed to him by the late firm, by the assignees, and by the individual members of the late firm subsequent to the failure.—Mr. Udny, the officer appointed by the Directors under the Charter, to register the transfer of shares, refused to register the two shares in question; alleging, as a reason, that the Bank of Bengal knew nothing of Major Richards having any right to them, and that Messrs. Palmer and Co., alone appeared in their books as proprietors, and that as a considerable sum of money, about 100,000 Sa. Rs. was then still due

from Messrs. Palmer and Co., to the Bank, it had a right, under the 21st clause of the charter, to appropriate the dividends of the shares in liquidation of that debt, and therefore, that the Bank was authorized to refuse the transfer. The object of the present suit was to compel the Bank to enter the complainant's name in their books as the proprietor of the two shares, and to make the Bank account with Major Richards for the dividends that had accrued since the failure. Mr. Justice Franks pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that Major Richards was entitled to the two shares in question, subject to the claim of the Bank of Bengal against them for money lent to the late firm of Palmer and Co., from the date of the admission of Mr. George Prinsep into that firm. And that it should be referred to the Master of the Court to take an account of what remains due, and owing from the late firm of Palmer and Co., on account of money lent from the date of Mr. G. Prinsep becoming a partner up to the date of the insolvency of the firm. Mr. Justice Grant differed in opinion, thinking that the complainant, was entitled to all the relief he prayed; but our limits will not permit us to give even an outline of his eloquent and able judgment. Mr. Justice Franks, being the senior Judge, his opinion binds, and is considered the judgment of the Court.

Monday, March 17.

Before Mr. Justice Grant.—Mr. Clark drew his Lordship's attention to the circumstance of the Bishop of Ava being in Court, and desirous to swear to an affidavit, but he objected to swear in the usual form on the Testament, as he considered it derogatory to his dignity; and stated that the form for Prelates of his rank giving their testimony, was the placing of the right hand on the breast and kissing a crucifix. The learned Counsel apprehended that there would be no objection to the Bishop being sworn in this form, as it was enacted by the new Indian Criminal Act, that all persons now required to take an oath on the Holy Evangelists, for any purpose whatsoever, may, instead thereof, be sworn according to the forms of their respective religions. The Court assented to the learned Counsel's application, and the Bishop was introduced and sworn in the form abovementioned.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT CALCUTTA.

In the matter of JAMES YOUNG, an insolvent, late a member of the firm of ALEXANDER & COMPANY, Insolvents.—At a Court holden on the 22nd of February, 1834, upon application in behalf of ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent, and upon reading a petition of the said Assignee, with two Schedules thereto annexed, and marked with the letters A and B. It was ordered: That the several Claimants on the several Estates and Interests named in the said Schedule, marked with the letters A and B, do respectively come in and make their election, whether to receive a Dividend under the Joint Estate of Messrs. Alexander and Co., or the separate Estate of the said insolvent: And that such Claimants as do not respectively come in and give due notice to the said Assignee, on, or before Saturday, the seventh day of June next, of such their election, to receive a Dividend under the said separate Estate, shall be precluded and barred from any Dividend thereon, until the whole of the separate Creditors of the said Insolvent shall be paid in full, or until the further order of this Court. It was also ordered: That the hearing in this matter be, and the same was thereby adjourned until Saturday, the said seventh day of June next. Notice of the above is hereby given;—and Copies of the said Schedules A and B, are hereto annexed, P. O'HANLON, Examiner.—Office of Examiner, 1st March 1834.

SCHEDULE A.—List of Debts lodged with the late Firm of Alexander and Co., of which James Young is individually an Executor.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Balance of Estate Accounts with the late Firm of Alexander & Co.			Executor, Administrator, or Constituted Attorney to Executors.
		Rupees.	As	P.	
1	Estate of Mrs. Maria Nowell	84941	3	6	James Young, Executor.
2	" of Major Alexander Trotter	4750	0	0	Ditto
3	" of Captain John Blythe	5185	13	0	James Young, constituted Attorney of J. D. Alexander and Henry Alexander, Executors.
4	" of Major Isaac Hart	120041	1	2	James Young, Constituted Attorney of R. Hart and J. Cornick, Executors.
5	" of Mrs. L. Patterson, Wife of the late Mr. John Patterson, and children	14656	2	0	James Young, Executor to A. J. Mecan, who was Executor to the late Mr. J. Patterson.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amount in Cash.	Trustees.	Address.
1	Trust for Mrs. S. Alexander, wife of N. Alexander, Esq., and her children	126742 8	J. Young, G. Ballard, W. Hickey, and H. Alexader.	
2	— for Mrs. J. Ballard, wife of Mr. Ballard, and children of the marriage	52777 12 5	James Young, A. B. Tod, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
3	— for Mrs. Maria, wife of Lieut. P. L. Dove, and children of the marriage	14000 0	James Young, T. Bracken, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
4	— for Mrs. J. A. Dunlop, wife of A. C. Dunlop, Esq., and children of the marriage	50000 0	James Young, T. Bracken, and T. Anderson.	
5	— for Mrs. M. A. Emmer, wife of P. Emmer, Esq., and children of the marriage	10038 7 0	J. Young, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
6	— for Mrs. C. Hedger, wife of W. N. Hedger, and children of the marriage	777 13 0	James Young and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
7	— for Mrs. E. Johnston, wife of J. H. Johnston, and children of the marriage	5471 2 0	James Young, and Rev. Mr. Thomas T. Thompson.	64100 in old 5 per cent Govt. Promissory Note
8	— for the children of A. Johnston, Esq.	3262 6 9	J. Young, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	House in Durrumtollah Street, in Calcutta.
9	— for Mrs. C. Jacobs, wife of J. Jacobs, Esq., and children of the marriage	1600 5 9	J. Young, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	120000 in old 5 per Cent. Govt Promissory Notes, and House in Italy, in the Suburbs of Calcutta
10	— for Mrs. A. C. Poynton, wife of W. T. Poynton, Esq., and children of the marriage	3483 11 5	J. Young, G. Ballard, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander.	House in Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta.
11	— for Mrs. Rowing and children	20124 2 9	J. Young, A. J. Macan, and T. Bracken.	
12	— for Mrs. C. Sutherland, wife of J. C. Sutherland, and her children	7015 0 0	J. Young, E. Garstin, G. Garstin, and G. W. Trail.	
13	— for Mrs. S. Sinclair, wife of W. Sinclair, and children of the marriage	302 3 6	J. Young and T. Bracken	House in Cossitollah Street, in Calcutta.
14	— for Mrs. M. L. Ward, wife of H. Ward, and children of the marriage	2900 14 5	J. Young, G. Ballard, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander.	House in Cullingah, in Calcutta.
15	— for Mrs. S. Warden, wife of Mr. C. Warden and children of the marriage	2669 15 2	J. Young, T. Bracken, N. Alexander, J. C. C. Sutherland, and G. Ballard.	
16	— for Miss E. Young, now Mrs. Nash	10811 12 0	J. Young, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
17	— for Miss M. Dhoon	9798 5 0	J. Young, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
18	— for Mrs. E. A. King, wife of the late Mr. J. D. King	0 0 0	James Young	2500, a share in the Union Bank.

In the matter of **GEORGE BALLARD**, an Insolvent, late a member of the firm of **ALEXANDER and Co.**, Insolvents. It was Ordered as above.

SCHEDULE A.—List of Estates lodged with the late Firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., of which Mr. G. Ballard, is either an Executor or Administrator.

No.	Estate of	Balance of Estate Account with the late Firm of Alexander and Co.	Executors or Administrators.
1	George Archer Blake	Rupces As. P. 39133 12 0	G. Ballard, Executor.
2	David Dale	24478 9 3	G. Ballard, Administrator.
3	J. G. Railey	36772 12 0	G. Ballard, Executor.
4	Margaret Lee Fontaine, otherwise Tilhos	80000 0 0	G. Ballard, Administrator

SCHEDULE B.—List of Trusts lodged with the late Firm of Alexander and Co., of which Mr. George Ballard is individually or jointly a Trustee.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amt. in Cash.	Trustees.	Amt. in Securities or Landed Property.
1	Trust for Mrs. S. Alexander, wife of N. Alexander, and her children	128742 8 6	G. Ballard, J. Young, W. Hickey, and H. Alexander	Government Securities amounting to Sa. Rs. 48500.
2	Mrs. E. Anderson	651 0 0	G. Ballard, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and B. Roberts	Government Securities Sa. Rs. 2300, Rajah Biddanund Sing and Cover Roodnarain Sing, their Bonds amounting to Sa. Rs. 52500.
3	Mrs. R. Bracken, wife of T. Bracken, Esq., and her children	1773 4 0	G. Ballard and J. C. C. Sutherland	
4	Miss J. Burn, now Mrs. Gouland	20000 0 0	G. Ballard, G. A. Blake, and H. McKenzie.	
5	Mrs. J. Cooke, wife of Mr. H. Cooke, and the children of the marriage	21333 0 0	G. Ballard and C. G. Stretzell.	

SCHEDULE B.—Continued

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amt. in Cash	Trustees.	Amt. in Securities or Landed Property.
6	Mrs. M. A. Emmer, wife of Mr. P. Emmer, and the children of the marriage	10038 7 0	G. Ballard, J. Young, T. Bracken, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
7	Mrs. H. Eastman, wife of T. Eastman, and the children of the marriage	10000 0 0	G. Ballard and D. Mills.	
8	Miss E. Fraser, now Mrs. Smith, and the children of the marriage	25398 14 0	G. Ballard and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
9	Miss J. Fraser, now Mrs. Lingham, and the children of the marriage	26268 9 0	G. Ballard and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
10	Mrs. S. Hodges, wife of Captain J. Hodges, and the children of the marriage	10331 8 0	G. Ballard and N. Alexander.	
11	Mrs. C. Jacobs, wife of Mr. J. Jacobs, and the children of the marriage	1600 5 0	G. Ballard, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and J. Young.	House in Durruntulloh-street, Calcutta.
12	Children of A. Johnson, Esq.	3262 6 9	G. Ballard, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, J. Marshman, and J. C. Sutherland.	
13	Peerbox Gool Bagum	4088 4 0	G. Ballard, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	Sa. Rs.
14	Mrs. A. G. Poynton, wife of Mr. W. T. Poynton, and the children of the marriage	3433 11 5	G. Ballard, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander	Govt. Securities amounting to 8400.
15	Mrs. M. A. Robins, wife of Mr. J. M. Robins, and the children of the marriage	7106 13 0	G. Ballard and J. C. C. Sutherland.	Govt. Securities for Sa. Rs. 12000, and a House in Entally, Calcutta.
16	Mrs. C. Tod, wife of G. Tod, and the children of the marriage	5804 1 0	G. Ballard, J. Palmer, and D. Pringle.	
17	Mrs. M. L. Ward, wife of H. Ward, and the children of the marriage	2900 14 5	G. Ballard, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander	
18	Mrs. S. Warden, wife of G. Warden, and the children of the marriage	2669 15 2	G. Ballard, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and N. Alexander.	
19	Miss E. Young, now Mrs. Nash, and the children of the marriage	10811 12 0	G. Ballard, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, J. Young, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
20	Miss M. Dhoon	9798 5 0	G. Ballard, H. Alexander, J. Fullarton, J. Young, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
21	Misses J. M., E., C., and M. U. Young	27812 9 0	G. Ballard, J. C. C. Sutherland, Capt. G. Young, and Major W. S. Beaton	4 Shares in the Bank of Bengal.
22	T. Fraser	25000 0 0	G. Ballard and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
23	J. R. Fraser	26761 11 0	Ditto	
24	Mrs. Muston, wife of Dr. Muston, and the children of the marriage	2676 14 0	Ditto	Govt. Paper, 20000.

In the matter of **JAMES CHARLES COLLEBROOK SUTHERLAND**, an Insolvent, a Member of the Firm of **ALEXANDER & COMPANY**, Insolvents, It was ordered as above:

SCHEDULE A.—List of Estates lodged with the late Firm of Messrs. Alexander & Co., of which Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland is either an Executor or Administrator.

Nos.	Estate of	Balance of Estate in Account with the late Firm of Alexander & Co.	Executor or Administrator
1	Lieut. C. Boyd	Rupees. As. P. 775 0 6	J C. C. Sutherland, Administrator.
2	R. Buller	1400 0 0	Ditto.
3	J. E. Daves	2161 0 0	Executor.
4	Lieut. Col. W. Dickson	10051 0 0	Ditto.
5	Hugh Hope	34910 0 0	Ditto.
6	Major W. Hore	15600 0 0	Administrator
7	N. E. Kindersley	34700 0 0	Ditto.
8	E. C. Lawrence	33500 0 0	Executor
9	Mrs. E. Perival	1450 0 0	Administrator.
10	Charles Ray	17770 0 0	Ditto.
11	Captain M. Young	5720 0 0	Ditto.

SCHEDULE B.—List of Trusts lodged with the late Firm of Alexander and Co. of which Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland is individually or jointly a Trustee.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount in Cash.	Trustees.	Amount in Securities or Landed Property.
1	Trust for Mrs. Ballard, &c.	Rupees. As. P. 5277 12 5	J. C. C. Sutherland, A. B. Tod, and J. Young	Govt Paper 2300. 3 Bonds for 52500.
2	— for Mrs. Bracken, &c.	1773 4 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, and G. Ballard.	
3	— for Mrs. Burroughs, &c.	11760 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, and G. W. Traill.	
4	— for Mrs. Caley, &c.	11400 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Baillie, and N. B. L. Baillie.	
5	— for J. R. Fraser	26761 11 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and G. Ballard.	
6	— for Miss E. Fraser, now Mrs. Smith	25398 14 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and G. Ballard	
7	— for Children of A. Johnson	3262 6 9	J. C. C. Sutherland, H. Alexander, J. Tuller, J. ton, J. Young, T. Braiken, G. Ballard, J. Marshman, and J. C. Marshman.	
8	— for Children of Mrs. M. A. Hogg	422 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, T. B. acten, and G. Ballard.	Government Interest Sa. Rs. 15000.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Amt. in Cash. Rupees. A. P.	Trustees.	Amt. in Securities or Landed Property.
9	for Mrs. Macqueen, &c.	11300 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, J. J. Gibson, and G. Ballard.	
10	for Mrs. Anne Moran	3792 12 2	J. C. C. Sutherland and N. Alexander	
11	for Mrs. J. B. Plumb	9175 2 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, T. Bracken, and J. M. Dove.	
12	for Mrs. Anne Poynton	3493 11 5	J. C. C. Sutherland, J. Young, T. Bracken, G. Ballard, and N. Alexander.	
13	for Mrs. J. M. Robins, &c.	7106 12 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and G. Ballard.	
14	for Mrs. E. Barrett, late Fitzgerald	12618 9 2	J. C. C. Sutherland and N. Alexander.	
15	for Miss Mary Dhoon	9798 5 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, H. Alexander, J. Fullerton, J. Young, T. Bracken, and G. Ballard.	Ditto, Sa. Rs. 12000. House in Intally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta.
16	for Mrs. M. A. Emmer	10038 7 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, J. Young, T. Bracken, and G. Ballard.	
17	for Mrs. Fane, &c.	4395 15 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and N. Alexander.	
18	for Mrs. Glasgow	2994 10 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and P. Pearu.	Government Paper, 8000.
19	for Children of late Mrs. Hawthorne	1169 8 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Ballard, and H. M. Ch'd.	
20	for Mrs. C. Hedger	777 13 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, and J. Young.	
21	for Mrs. J. Jacobs	1600 5 5	J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Ballard, T. Bracken, and J. Young.	House in Durrumtollah Street
22	for Mrs. A. Murray	12000 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland.	
23	for Mrs. Munton	2676 14 0	J. C. C. Sutherland and G. Ballard.	Government Papers, 20500.
24	for Peet Bakh Gool Begum	4088 4 0	Ditto.	Ditto, 8400.
25	for Mrs. E. Rowson	8337 4 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, and J. Ogilvie	
26	for Mrs. M. Scott, &c.	63877 11 6	J. C. C. Sutherland, N. Alexander, and T. Bracken.	Government Paper, 146700
27	for Mrs. Shiply, late E. S. Crump	4736 2 10	Ditto.	
28	for Mrs. S. Warden, &c.	2669 15 2	J. C. C. Sutherland, N. Alexander, J. Young, T. Bracken, and G. Ballard.	
29	for Mrs. L. Ward	2900 0 0	Ditto.	
30	for Mrs. Nash	10811 12 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, J. Young, H. Alexander, J. Fullerton, T. Bracken, and G. Ballard.	
31	for Mrs. Dove	14000 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, J. Young, and T. Bracken.	
32	for Misses J. M. E. C. M. A. Young	27812 9 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Ballard, Capt. G. Young, and Major W. S. Beeson.	4 Shares in the Bank of Bengal.
33	for Mrs. E. Anderson	651 0 0	J. C. C. Sutherland, G. Ballard, T. Bracken, and B. Roberts.	Government Paper, 20500.

SCHEDULE B.—List of Trusts lodged with the late Firm of Alexander and Co., of which N. Alexander is individually, or jointly a Trustee

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amt. in Cash Rupees. A. P.	Trustees.	Amt. in Securities or Landed Property.
1	Mrs. L. M. Corke, now Sandford, and the children of the marriage	6790 5 0	N. Alexander and T. Bracken.	Government Securities, Sa. Rs.12,000 Government Securities, Sa. Rs.146,700 Government Securities, Sa. Rs. 5,600.
2	Mrs. E. Barret, wife of J. D. Barret, and the children of the marriage	12618 9 3	N. Alexander and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
3	Mrs. E. Gardener, wife of G. R. Gardener, and children of the marriage	15000 0 0	N. Alexander and C. Smith.	
4	Mrs. M. A. Harper, wife of Mr. E. T. Harper, and the children of the marriage	1276 2 5	N. Alexander, William Hickey, and J. Adam.	
5	Mrs. S. Hodges, wife of Capt. Joseph Hodges, and the children of the marriage	10331 8 0	N. Alexander and G. Ballard	
6	Mrs. E. Harper, wife of Mr. W. Harper, and the children of the marriage	12002 12 8	N. Alexander and T. Bracken.	
7	Mrs. M. A. Lauchlin, wife of Mr. J. M. Lauchlin, and the children of the marriage	4059 8 5	N. Alexander and P. Demello.	
8	Mrs. A. Moran, wife of Mr. M. Moran, and the children of the marriage	3792 12 2	N. Alexander and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
9	Mrs. A. C. Poynton, wife of Mr. W. T. Poynton, and the children of the marriage	3483 11 5	N. Alexander, Geo. Ballard, James Young, T. Bracken, and J. C. C. Sutherland	
10	Mrs. M. E. Scott, wife of Mr. G. Scott, and the children of the marriage	65877 11 6	Nathaniel Alexander, T. Bracken and J. C. C. Sutherland	
11	Mrs. E. S. Sheppey, wife of Mr. J. D. S. Sheppey, and the children of the marriage	4736 2 10	N. Alexander, T. Bracken, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	
12	Mrs. P. Spencer, wife of Mr. T. Spencer, and the children of the marriage	2110 1 0	N. Alexander and T. Bracken.	
13	Mrs. C. Whittle, wife of Mr. H. Whittle, and the children of the marriage	11432 13 0	N. Alexander, E. Postperry, and P. Macnaughten.	
14	Mrs. M. L. Ward, wife of Henry Ward, and the children of the marriage	2900 14 5	N. Alexander, J. Young, G. Ballard, J. C. C. Sutherland, and T. Bracken.	
15	Mrs. S. Warden, wife of Mr. C. Warden, and the children of the marriage	2669 15 2	N. Alexander, J. Young, T. Bracken, J. C. C. Sutherland, and G. Ballard.	
16	Mrs. M. Fane, wife of Mr. Fane, and the children of the marriage	4895 15 0	N. Alexander, and J. C. C. Sutherland.	

March 22.—*In the matter of Colom and Co.*—Mr. Turton made application that the insolvents be personally discharged from further liability to their debts. The court ordered the case to stand over till the 5th of April, and in the meantime referred to the Examiner, to enquire and report whether the several debts set forth in the two schedules have been established to the satisfaction of the assignee; and whether the list of consents in the papers marked A, B, C, and D, contains more than one half in number and value of each debt; and whether the several powers of attorney under which any of such consents may have been granted have been duly executed, and contain sufficient power to warrant such consent; with liberty to file further consents, and for the Examiner to report on the 5th of April. The consideration of the prayer of the petition to stand over until the 3d of May.

In the matter of Fergusson and Co—A statement of the transactions of the assignee of the late firm of Fergusson and Company from the 26th of November to the 28th of February last was filed. Amount realized by the assignee, Sa. Rs. 35,83,204 8 1, disbursements, Sa. Rs. 35,63,386 11 4, balance in hand, 19,817 12 9, in possession of the assignee in Company's promissory notes belonging to the estate, Sa. Rs. 4,900.

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignee of the late Firm of Fergusson and Company—From Nov 26, 1833, to 28 Feb., 1834.

Payments.

Indigo advances . . .	10,27,048	9	0
Advances on account of other goods . . .	3,23,628	6	7
Sundry advances . . .	90,160	3	11
Amount advanced account law costs . . .	10,761	2	0
Amount proceeds of goods paid to parties indebted to the Estate	37,128	6	10
Paid amount borrowed on Security of Indigo, &c.	11,42,260	1	3
Amount paid in satisfaction of Mortgages on Property . . .	7,61,924	10	2
Establishment, &c. for December and Jan. . .	9,949	12	7
Arrears of Establishment previous to 30th Nov	2,581	6	6
Repairs and other charges on Property belonging or mortgaged to Fergusson and Co. . .	2,787	8	7
Amount paid being balance due account purchase of Indigo Factories	1,20,771	3	2

Premium paid on Life Insurances	28,321	8	0
Postage for Oct., Nov., and Dec.	2,533	14	0
Charges on Goods . .	3,529	4	9
	35,63,386	11	4

Balance in the hands of the Assignees 19,817 12 9

Sicca Rupees 35,83,204 8 1

Receipts.

Outstanding debts recovered	1,54,265	1	5
Sale of Indigo	29,80,347	4	8
Sale of other goods . .	87,987	14	4
Sale of goods account parties not indebted to the Estate	39,267	2	1
Sale of Share in bark Falcon	5,000	0	0
Sale of Union Bank Shares	1,17,600	0	0
Amount received on account sale of Indigo Factories	1,20,539	10	10
House and Godown Rent received	5,146	10	0
Received account parties not indebted to the Estate	1,024	12	6
Commission received . .	48,215	2	1
Interest received . . .	5,009	3	6
Charges on Goods disbursed by the late firm refunded	18,741	10	8

Sicca Rupees 35,83,204 8 1

In possession of the Assignees a Company's promissory note, belonging to the estate for Sa. Rs. 4,900.

E. MACNAGHTEN.

SUMMARY.

Meeting of Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Calcutta.—In pursuance of a decretal order made by the Supreme Court on the 23d of January last, a meeting of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta was held on Sunday morning at the principal Roman Catholic Church; and in conformity with the direction of the said Court, the Right Rev. Don Frederick Cao, Bishop of Aya, took the chair. As the Right Rev. Father is unacquainted with the English tongue, he was obliged to communicate with the meeting through Mr. Roger Dias, who opened the proceedings by stating that he had been requested by his Excellency to request them to

arrange themselves, as he wished to address them previous to entering on the business for which they had assembled. The people having arranged themselves as directed, Mr Dias told them that he was very sorry that his size would prevent them from seeing him, and the bad state of his health from hearing him if he remained on the floor, and he would therefore take the liberty of getting on a chair. He then suited the action to the word, and having thus rendered himself visible, asked, in the name of the chairman, whether the military gentlemen he saw assembled had attended for the purpose of voting. This question was answered by cries of 'yes' 'yes' from about a couple of hundred of his Majesty's boys from the 49th, on which Mr Dias commenced reading a document, when a reverend gentleman with a long beard, whom we understood to be the Bishop's Secretary, beckoned him down without ceremony, and having perched himself in his room, read the document himself, but in such a strange dialect that we were much puzzled in taking down what he said. To the best of our belief it was to the following effect: "PROTEST. A rumour having been spread of certain persons having stated that the Roman Catholic soldiers in Fort William were to appear at the meeting this day for the election of wardens and that the said soldiers might be considered as included among the resident inhabitants or parishioners of Calcutta,—to prevent misconception, it is hereby notified, that such soldiers can have no claim to vote at such meeting—first, as not being permanent residents of Calcutta,—second, as contributing nothing towards the funds of the church,—third, as having no claims upon the charitable funds of the church,—fourth as knowing nothing of the characters or means of the candidates for the wardenships,—and fifth, as being provided for by Government, which contributes nothing towards the support of the said church. Such soldiers, therefore, as may be present are requested to consider themselves in the light of spectators, and it is to be hoped that their commanding officer will prevent them from taking any part in the proceedings of the meeting." As soon as the above document, which bore the signature of the Bishop, was read, Mr Dias said that he had been requested by the Bishop to say that if the military would retire, he would immediately proceed to the election. He had consented to preside at the meeting for the purpose of conciliation, and, if his recommendation

were adopted, they would find by a plan he had in contemplation, that he had endeavoured to make all parties satisfied with the proceedings of the day, but if it were not, he must be under the lamentable necessity of suspending the proceedings of the meeting. The soldiers evinced no disposition to retire, and, among many other desultory remarks, Mr Delmar, senior, observed that he could not perceive why the soldiers had not just as good a right to vote as butlers, cooks, seacunnies, and other ragamuffins, whom he saw there in abundance. The Bishop and his clergy then faced to the right about, and marched off, on which Mr J Sinnae proposed Mr John Lackersteen as chairman. His proposal was received with loud cries of "no, no!" by one party, and with equally loud cries of "yes" "yes!" by the other and after much confusion and a great deal of noise, it was declared that the "ayes" had it, and that Mr Lackersteen was duly elected chairman. Mr Lackersteen on taking the chair, said, that he trusted in so large a meeting he should make himself heard; and that as Christians and Catholics they would consider the solemnity of the place, and endeavour to promote peace and tranquility. If they had no respect for the person of their chairman, or for the object of the meeting, he entreated them to show some respect to the sacredness of the place, and the solemnity of the occasion. His object in consenting to take the chair was to promote unanimity and harmony, and as he had taken no part in the late unhappy discussions, he trusted he should be considered impartial. The object of the meeting was to elect wardens for the usual period, and it had been convened under the sanction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. If they had no objection, he would read the order of the court. The chairman then read a notice, the material parts of which are as follow. "In pursuance of a decretal order made by the Supreme Court &c., on the equity side thereof, on the 23d day of January last, in certain causes, wherein Mark Lackersteen, Francis Ferris, James Robertson, and John Vandenberg, are the complainants, and James Rostan, Andrew Heberlet, William De Monte Simeas, and Charles Cornelius, are the defendants, by original bill, and the said Mark Lackersteen, &c are complainants, and Elliott Macnaghten, Esq assignee of the estate of Andrew Heberlet, an insolvent, is defendant by supplemental bill. It was amongst other things decreed, that by, and with the consent of the plaintiffs and defendants the

Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta shall be at liberty to proceed to an election of church-wardens for the usual period; and by and with such consents as aforesaid, declare that provisionally, and without prejudice to the decision of the right of election by the final decree, to be made in the said causes, all Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta who shall not at the time of the said election, or a twelve-month previous, have received charitable relief from the said church funds, shall have the power of voting at such election; and that in like manner, provisionally, and without prejudice to the decision of the right of qualification for wardens of the said church, by final decree the church-wardens to be elected at such meeting, shall be resident Roman Catholic house-holders of Calcutta, who shall have been such, for at least six months previous to the day of election. And it was further decreed, with like consent, that the several parties, plaintiffs, and defendants, shall be at liberty to convene a meeting to make such election; and that the Bishop of Ava shall (if he shall consent thereto) be at liberty to preside thereat, without prejudice to the right of Antonio de Santa Maria, being or claiming to be vicar of the said church, to preside at any future meeting. Those Roman Catholic inhabitants of Calcutta, who are qualified to vote at such election under the aforesaid decree, are requested to meet at the vestry room of the church, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Sunday the 16th of March instant, to proceed to an election of church-wardens for two years from that date." This requisition bore the signatures of Messrs Collier and Bird, and Mr. Andrew Wight, the solicitors for the plaintiffs and defendants in the suit, and at its foot was appended this note, signed by the vicar,—"In obedience to the decree of the Supreme Court, I consent to the provisions therein specified." The chairman then proceeded to say, that they would perceive by that document, that every Catholic was entitled to vote; and that, consequently, what had been said would not affect the rights of any individual then in the church. They would proceed to ballot for wardens in the usual way; and he would recommend every one present to vote for none but those who they considered would justify their good opinions, and who had the interests of the Catholic community really at heart. Mr. J. Sinaes then proposed the following five gentlemen as scrutineers; namely, Messrs. Byrne, Ryan, Dissent, Leal, and F. W. Jones. The meeting

then proceeded to ballot for wardens, and at the close of the scrutiny, the state of the poll was as follows:—

	votes
For Mr. J. Michie	368
" " M. Crowe	369
" " C. R. Lackersteen . . .	367
" " P. S. De Rozario . . .	367
" " Peter Dissent	34
" " Thomas Gregorio . . .	32
" " James Robertson . . .	31
" " John Vandenbergh . . .	31
" " J. Rostan	7
" " J. Sinaes	6
" " J. Lackersteen	5
" " J. Figredo	3
" " G. Gill, Sen.	3
" " M. Lackersteen	2
" " F. Ferrao	2
" " L. De Souza	2
" " A. Snider	1
" " S. Jones	1
" " L. Baptist	1
" " H. Alcantara	1
" " J. X. De Rozario . . .	1

The chairman then declared Messrs. J. Michie, M. Crowe, C. R. Lackersteen, and P. S. De Rozario duly elected wardens of the church. It was then proposed by Mr. J. Leal, seconded by Mr. S. Jones, jun., and carried,—"That the meeting for the election of wardens has an unquestionable right to elect its own chairman; and that the former practice of the vicar presiding at such meetings be rescinded, the vicar having presided, not from any right, but from mere courtesy alone, as the proceedings of the church will show." Mr. J. Sinaes said, that the plaudits that had followed the close of the election, sufficiently evinced the satisfaction of the meeting; and he felt convinced, that four men better qualified for the wardenship could not be found. He was sure he only expressed the general feeling of the meeting, when he hailed their nomination with peculiar satisfaction; and under that impression, he had much pleasure in proposing "that the wardens now appointed, be directed to adopt immediate measures for establishing an efficient charity school; and to endeavour, by all the means in their power, to bring the present lamentable disputes to a close." The chairman expressed his willingness to put the resolution, if the mover wished it; but suggested that the meeting had been called for the specific purpose of electing wardens, and that no other matter could properly be brought before it. It being the general opinion that the chairman had taken a right view of the matter, Mr. Sinaes consented to

withdraw his motion. Mr. Sinaes then proposed the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, for his able, spirited, and impartial conduct in the chair, which was carried unanimously. The chairman.—Having performed the task imposed upon me, I beg to express my satisfaction for the able manner in which I have been supported, and I now announce that this meeting is dissolved. We were informed that the number of soldiers who voted was about two hundred and ten; and that, even without their votes, the wardens who were elected would have had a majority of about a hundred and twenty-five in their favour. The soldiers behaved themselves in the most orderly and quiet manner.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Calcutta Catholic Society, just published, states that this institution supports two schools for boys and girls respectively, in which about 150 children are taught. The total receipts of the boys' school, during the past year, amount to Sa. Rs. 1,988, and the disbursements to Sa. Rs. 1,502; and the receipts of the girls' school to Sa. Rs. 514, and its disbursements to Sa. Rs. 419. Daily instructions to 150 children at so small a cost are cheaply purchased; and the managers deserve great credit for the amount of good they are effecting with means so limited; while, at the same time, it cannot but be regretted that they have not more ample resources at their command. From a correspondence included in the Report, it appears that an application was made to Government for a monthly grant of two hundred rupees, which was refused.

Dispute between Dr. Scott and Mr. H. T. Prinsep.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER. Dec. 26, 1833.—Sir;—In consequence of a partial and inaccurate statement that has appeared in the *Austral Asiatic Review* of Tuesday last, relative to a dispute between Dr. Scott and Mr. Prinsep, I request you will insert the following correspondence, the correctness of which may be seen by reference to the letters in my possession. I am, Sir, yours, &c.—John Carr.

No. 1. Sunday, 15th Dec. 1833.

My dear Dr. Scott;—I can obtain no satisfactory information in respect to the rules and customs of this place, touching medical attendance. Thus much, however, is clear, that I should leave as bad a reputation behind me as I brought constitution with me, were I to leave the colony without remembering that I have an account to settle with you in some way. The enclosed I send as a salvo

to my conscience in this matter. Believe me, yours very truly,—H. T. Prinsep.

No. 2. Hobart Town, Dec. 16, 1833.

My dear Sir;—In acknowledging your note enclosing a bank bill for 20*l*., on account of my medical attendance on you during your stay in Van Diemen's Land, I am sorry to feel that the profession here is so underrated by you, and to say that double the sum would have been a moderate charge to what I am in the habit of receiving for a similar attendance—however, much merit in restoring you to your present state of health I claim not, but for the interest I felt, and the exertion I used, I was nevertheless meritorious; and for which I certainly expected to be more adequately remunerated. Moreover, should you entertain a different opinion, it will not prevent me wishing you a pleasant voyage to India, and a continuance of good health. I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,—J. Scott.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

From the conclusion of the above letter, Mr. Prinsep considered the affair at an end, and consequently did not send any reply. Although the review states that an insulting one was returned, which left only one course open.

No. 3. 18th Dec. 1833.

Sir;—Amongst your multiplicity of arrangements in leaving the shore, I suppose my letter two days ago, ~~was~~ escaped your notice. I therefore beg to inclose my account, to which I request an answer by the bearer. I am Sir, your most obedient servant,—J. Scott.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq. Debtor to J. Scott, Surgeon, &c.

To medical attendance and medicine, including numerous visits and several consultations, during your stay in the colony. £50 0 0

By Credit 20 0 0

By Balance 30 0 0

Dec. 18, 1833.

No. 4. 18th Dec. 1833,

Sir;—I am sorry to part with you on such terms, but in respect to the demand made in your letter, find it necessary to say, that I resist it, and shall instruct Messrs. Cartwright and Allport to meet any action you may bring, and to accept of no compromise. I acknowledge that I received frequent visits, but doubt if they can fairly be charged as professional, seeing that at most of them

no professional inquiry passed—nothing indeed beyond the simple question how are you? I acknowledge also, that from the first, I have not been satisfied with the means taken by you to ascertain the real nature of my complaint, and have not thought you knew any thing about it, or its proper treatment. My fee was the fee of dissatisfaction—I fully admit it; and think you have reason enough to know that I was not satisfied with your professional treatment of me; I had hoped, however, to be saved the necessity of saying so. I am, Sir, yours very obediently.—H. T. Prinsep.

P.S. Aboveall, I protest against the practice pursued by you in this instance, viz. first sending no bill, in the idea that the matter was better left to the liberality of the patient, and then, when disappointed by the result, submitting an exorbitant charge, just at the moment of departure.—H. T. P.

To Dr. Scott.

The following was given as a copy of letter No. 2 in the Review of Tuesday:—In acknowledging your note, enclosing a Bank bill for 20l. on account of my medical attendance on you, during your stay in Van Diemen's Land, I am sorry to find that the profession is so entirely underrated by you, and I am compelled to say, that double the sum would have been less than I am in the habit of receiving for much less medical attendance. Whatever may be my merit in restoring you to health, certainly in respect to the interest I felt, and the exertions I made, I expected to be more adequately remunerated. Wishing you a pleasant voyage to India, and a continuance of good health.

The French comedians have applied for the Chowringhee Theatre, and are permitted to commence their performances on the 10th April. We believe they intend commencing with *vaudevilles* and a *pas de deux*. Monsieur and Madame Monveau will initiate the Calcutta public into the mysteries of the *entrechat* and the *pir uette*.

Asiatic Society.—The Lord Bishop was elected yesterday (unanimously) one of the Vice Presidents of the Asiatic Society, in the room of Sir John Franks, gone to Europe. His Lordship was present, but had no idea of any such intention, nor was it premeditated by the members who attended. His lordship, however, with his usual felicity of address, embodied his thanks in a very appropriate compliment to the Society, declaring himself deeply interested in every thing which

promoted the welfare of India.—Mr. Csoma was, on the same occasion, elected an honorary member.—The proceedings of the evening were rendered unusually interesting by the exhibition of a very ingenious model by Colonel T. C. Watson, of a plan to convey the fine coal of Sylhet from its elevated situation into the plain below;—and of the coins and other numerous articles taken out of the *treap* of Manikiala by M. de Ventura, who has presented this valuable collection to Mr. James Prinsep, the Secretary of the Society.—*Courier*.

An important regulation has been published, abolishing Corporal Punishments from the criminal code of the Mofussil Courts, and substituting fines, in certain cases, for labour with or without irons.

INDIGO MART.—March 5, 1834.—*Report upon the Market of Season 1833*.—With the statement which we today offer, we expected to have closed our Reports of the Season 1833. But there are still one or two consignments to arrive (for which we have allowed in our statement,) and about 230 chests of Mirzapore and inferior Tirhoot Indigo, unsold in Calcutta. These parcels are held at Rs. 180 to 185, and will probably be purchased for the American market.—The principal sales effected since our last have been the following:—

	chests	Rs.
M & Co.	21 Kishnaghurat	207-8
N I I.	19 (Broken) do.	175
H & Co.	196 Ditto.	220
K B.		
H & Co.	123 Ditto	185 to 205
R W M.	61 Tirhoot	185
L & B	38 Poorneah	180
M.	8 broken Moorshedabad	175
H M		
Maseyk	191 Moorshedabad	215
H M		
□	53 Ditto	212-8
I C		
D E	120 Bancorah	175 to 205
F. & Co.		
S	43 Juanpore	185
P	17 Mirzapore	185
G N C		
J M c R	25 Bancorah	193
F & Co.	27 Poorneah	185
D A		
K	33 Kishnaghur	220
G F		
	12 (Rejections) Tirhoot	165
I D	13 Jessore	210
H H	21 Buxar	180
A B & Co.	11 (Broken) Jessore	180

C M 38 Benares - - 184
 { 20 (Native) Jes-
 sore - - - 195

The operations of the past season have been influenced throughout by many circumstances altogether different from those of any other within our recollection. —Casting a glance back at the reports of importations, we find that to so late a period as the middle of November, less than 1000 maunds of Indigo had reached Calcutta. We were then in receipt of accounts of the rise in the English and French markets, and unusually large orders had already arrived; while the small amount of the crop had then been ascertained with tolerable accuracy. But until the beginning of December, an unusual backwardness was shewn by purchasers, who had probably expected that the produce of the season would ultimately have been forced upon the market from the insolvency of those firms, to which about one half of the entire crop was consigned. Difficulties had arisen also in the negotiation of the bills and credits upon which most of the orders depended, and a consequent rise in the exchange, added to the certainty that for the first time, during a period of many years, the Company would not enter the market as purchasers, led to an expectation, at one time, that prices would fall considerably below those which had been quoted upon the first few transactions with which the season had opened. This at first seemed the more probable, as it was soon found that Government was about to withdraw those facilities from the trade, which it had for several years afforded by granting advances upon shipments to England; but a further apprehended rise in the exchange, consequent upon this intention, created an immediate anxiety to anticipate the measures of Government, and the highest prices of the season for the first qualities of Indigo were obtained, within a few days of the closing of the Export Warehouse.—The difficulty of negotiating under the credit, upon which the further operations of the season now more completely depended, became more serious, and the Civil and Military servants who alone had the means of taking advantage of the rising exchange could only be prevailed upon to do so, after a period of such commercial disasters and panic, upon obtaining securities similar to those which had been previously required by Government. This circumstance presents a feature new to the transactions of the place; and the embarrassment which it at first occasioned, and some uncertainty as to whether the

orders that remained unexecuted would be completed under such conditions, made the demand for a time more languid, and led to a decided fall in price, notwithstanding the very moderate quantity of Indigo, that in consequence of the previously hurried shipments to England, had at any one time been in the market. —But during the last month, as the importations began daily to lessen, and the remaining stock was ascertained to be unequal to the orders that continued to arrive, prices of the finer qualities rose to their former rates, and especially within the last three weeks, the lower qualities have sold better than at any previous period of the season.—A very large proportion of the crop has this year, for the first time, been brought forward for sale in entire parcels at public auction. The results have not so materially differed from those of private sale, as might perhaps have been expected with reference to the circumstances of the place; yet, notwithstanding the success of the first experiment, we are disposed to doubt whether this mode of selling, if generally adopted in future seasons, might not be attended with many inconveniences that have not yet been experienced.—The conspicuous position of the French purchasers, has been remarkable throughout the season, many of the consignments even to England, having been on French account; while the direct shipments for France, exceed those of the former year, by nearly maunds 10,000. The exportation to England, falls short of last year's nearly 30,000 maunds, and to America it will probably be about 2,000 maunds less than last year's.—The total amount of exportation to the 28th ultimo, was as follows:—

To England	- - -	mds. 46263
" France	- - -	" 30463
" America	- - -	" 2728
" Gulph	- - -	" 1213
" Bombay	- - -	" 215

Mds. 80882

Regarding the crop of the present year, it is too early to form any correct estimate; and that we can yet say is, that endeavours are making again, to increase the cultivation by affording more liberal advances than were given last season, as nearly as we can ascertain to the extent of perhaps ten or twelve per cent. on the year's outlay. The weather has hitherto been favourable for sowings, but the scanty supply of up-country seed, and its late arrival, are causing much anxiety.—
 W. CARR AND CO.

INDIGO IMPORTATIONS FOR SEASON 1833.

	Assignees of Ferguson and Co.	Cockrell and Co.	Assignees of Alexander and Co. and Tulloh and Co.	Assignees of Crutenden, Mackillop and Co.	J and H Cowie.	Hamilton and Co.	Bruce Shand and Co.	Bagshaw and Co.	W Carr and Co.	Assignees of Palmer and Co	Gillmore and Co	Armenians	W. Cobb Hurry, Esq.	W Storm, Esq.	Assignees of Mackintosh and Co.	Sundries.	Natives.	Total.
Barrackpore and Western Provinces	183	—	650	216	679	145	633	—	—	139	—	—	702	562	—	1,478	231	3,748
Alibabad, Mirzapore, and Benares	—	—	496	85	206	358	—	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2,381
Juanpore	—	—	1,365	495	2,487	—	469	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	463
Ghazepore	576	—	1,316	780	132	—	525	3,207	264	—	—	—	348	—	—	343	151	1,975
Chuprah and Tyrhoot	81	—	810	132	50	—	412	169	—	233	2,108	—	—	—	200	151	72	1,975
Fatna, Bazar, and Dinapore	—	—	437	205	114	—	660	—	—	584	74	—	230	—	174	308	195	3,024
Furzeah	—	—	202	1,048	231	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	37	3,024
Moaghyr and Beglopore	1,268	687	1,515	102	—	—	—	—	9	410	—	—	—	—	—	141	24	3,741
Maldah	583	434	1,315	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	707	3,181
Rajshye, Natore, and Dinapore	—	—	1,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1,919
Bangpore	—	—	883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	3,980
Myraening	126	—	1,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	616
Decca and Jellaipore	225	—	883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	1,695
Jessore and Farridpore	5,307	2,348	1,240	4,457	319	353	377	—	1,094	—	—	906	—	115	—	544	44	29,449
Moorshedabad	—	—	1,911	1,911	—	—	22	—	215	537	—	859	—	—	—	686	92	5,980
Naddeah, Kishnagar	—	—	721	561	—	3,062	—	—	314	220	—	—	377	781	—	176	92	5,980
Burdwan, Baccorah, and Beerbhoom	4,337	2,724	721	561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	321	913	20	148	21,151
Hoochly and 24 Pargunahs	631	471	70	506	11	—	—	—	54	—	—	72	39	32	59	300	574	16,486
Balacore, Midnapore, and Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	4,798
Total	15,701	13,569	9,514	9,290	5,050	3,938	3,450	3,376	2,776	2,640	2,182	2,068	1,949	1,907	1,464	4,778	9,274	93,180

Life Insurance Company.—A number of gentlemen met on 17th March, at the Office of R. C. Jenkins and Co. Secretaries to the Oriental Life Insurance Company, for the purpose of completing the proposed arrangement for the transfer of the concern to a new Association. A printed list of Resolutions, embodying the details of the scheme, had previously been circulated; but these were considerably modified at the meeting. The present plan of the new Company embraces 1,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each, the number of shares to be held by any one person, being limited to 20. Each shareholder is to subscribe 250 Rupees per share immediately, and to give three notes payable on demand, for the rest of his subscription; and it is agreed to commence the issue of policies as soon as 250 shares are filled up, which there is reason to believe will be done in the course of the day. R. C. Jenkins and Co. are appointed Secretaries, with a Committee of Seven Directors. The Society is to last seven years: the present Oriental rates of premium are adopted; but the profit they are expected to yield to the share-holders is, to the extent of one quarter, to be divided with the policy-holders whose policies have run through the whole term to which the dividend applies. The whole benefit of the bonus is confined, to policy-holders who are also share-holders.

Advices from Kota inform us that Raja Rana Madhoo Singh, son of Zaffim Sing, the celebrated administrator of Kota, died after an illness of only a few days, on the 26th February. His son Muddun Singh, a youth of 24 years, has succeeded to the administrative authority with the consent of all classes. It is, possibly, not generally known, that the administration of the Kota Government is, like the sovereignty, hereditary. The Prince possesses all the external emblems, while the actual power is vested in the hands of the hereditary minister; a manifest absurdity, unless talent could be transmitted in regular descent with an equal degree of certainty.

Letters from Benares mention, that a General Court-Martial is now setting at Sacrole for the trial of three Officers of his Majesty's 3d Buffs.

Civil Service Annuity Fund.—At a meeting of Civil Servants, Subscribers to the Annuity Fund Institution, held pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, on the 7th March, 1834. Present—Messrs. James Pattle, G. Saunders. N. J. Halhed, the Honourable J. E. Elliot, R. Tulloh, H. T. Prinsep, R. Saunders,

H. M. Parker, J. F. M. Reid, G. A. Bushby, J. A. Dorin, R. D. Mangler, J. Colvin, G. F. Macintock, J. W. Alexander, Secretary. Mr. James Pattle was called to the chair. Read a letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushby, dated 30th December last, with enclosures. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parker, the proceedings of the special general meetings held on the 26th Aug., 1833, and 28th October last, were laid on the table. Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following resolutions:—That it appears to this meeting that the value of each annuity will be increased, under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal to the present value of a payment of 500*l.*, (half a year's annuity), to be made at the end of the period assumed, in the table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the annuitant's life. That upon this calculation, the total value to be added to the valuations of the table, for the annuities granted under the rule proposed, will be the sums entered in the annexed statement; and the proportion of fine to be contributed, on retirement, will consequently be the half of each, as stated in the adjoining column of the same statement. That in the event of the adoption of the rule suggested, by which the annuities will be made payable to the date of the annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to transfer to the appropriated fund of the institution a sum in each instance equal to the value of a future payment of 500*l.*, or Sa. Rs. 5,000, computed for the age of the annuitant according to the above scale. That in like manner, if the annuities of 1,000*l.* be paid quarterly, instead of as at present, at the close of the year, the difference of value to the fund will be, nine months' interest, on the first quarterly payment of 250*l.*, plus six months' interest on the second, plus three months' interest on the third, making, on the assumption of six per cent. for the rate of interest, 22*l.* 10*s.*, or 225 Sa. Rs. per annum. That the value of an additional annuity of this amount, according to the tables of the institution, will be entered as in the subjoined table. That if this advantage likewise be conceded to the service by the Honourable Court of Directors, as may confidently be anticipated, there will similarly need to be transferred to the appropriated funds of the institution, an additional sum computed for the life of each annuitant, at the rate of the subjoined table. That it appears to this meeting to be very desirable, that retiring servants should be enabled to take annui-

ties, payable quarterly, and continued to the date of decease; and, if contrary to expectation, the representation of the civil servants soliciting these, amongst other advantages, without any additional payment, be not acceded to by the Honourable Court of Directors, the members of the service will still consider it an advantage, if they be permitted henceforward, to take annuities on the terms offered, namely, on paying the required proportion of the additional values to be transferred to the appropriated Fund, in order to cover the charges incurred. But that the occasion should be taken to solicit the attention of the Honourable Court, to the inutilty of calling for any additional contribution, either by increase of fine, or in any other form, when there is in the present condition, and resources of the institution at this presidency, a fund amply sufficient to provide for both objects, without trenching on its stability or means. That according to the accounts of the fund, made up to the 30th April last, the surplus in hand, on that date in excess of balance reckoned upon in the prospective calculations of the Fund, was Rs. 2,712,289. The interest of which sum alone, is more than sufficient to provide for both objects. That it will require to be considered, in case the rules proposed be adopted, whether or no to extend the benefit of the payment of the annuity to the date of decease, and the further advantage of payments quarterly to existing annuitants, or, to make either or both rules prospective only, and give the benefit of them exclusively to future annuitants. That upon the existing annuitants, thirty-four in number, the total sum to be added to the appropriated balance of the fund, in order to cover a conversion of them into pensions payable to the date of decease, will be Rs. 71,830. That the further sum to be transferred, in order to convert the same number of annuities into pensions, payable by the quarter, will be Rs. 68,514. That it be submitted to the Honourable Court, to provide for these further appropriations accordingly as they may determine, in respect to the admission or otherwise of the annuitants to the benefit of the rules, and whether gratuitously, or on contributing the proportionate value of the advantages given. That the committee of management of the institution be requested to prepare rules, framed on the principles above explained, in order that the same may be submitted for the adoption of the service at large, and eventually forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors, with a

suitable representation. The above resolutions having been read and submitted from the chair, Mr. Mangles proposed the following amendment to be substituted for them:—That, since the Honourable Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their dispatch to the government of Bombay, dated the 10th June last, of the prayer of the memorial submitted to them under date the 25th Sept. last, or of the tenor of the propositions laid before them on the 26th Aug., this meeting, anticipating a favourable result to these applications, does not consider the service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the annuities to the date of death, as proposed to their consideration in the present dispatch of the honourable Court. The amendment, being seconded by Mr. Colvin, was put from the chair, when the votes being equal in number, for and against it, the amendment was not carried. The original resolutions being then put to the vote, were carried by a majority, consisting of nine members present at the meeting. The votes by proxy, addressed to the chairman of the meeting, seven in number, being opened, were in favour of the question; none were in favour of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

TABLE REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

Age	Annual Annuity per Tk	Period of 1 assumed.	Present value of half a year's Annuity of 5000 payable at close of life.	Half ditto to be paid as Fine.	Value of an addition of 22½ Rs. to cover quarterly payments.	Half of ditto.
107360	2308		1687	843.5	2409	1204
105890	2356		1720	860	2383	1191
104730	2304		1755	878.5	2356	1178
103560	2154		1790	895	2330	1165
102350	2103		1820	910	2303	1152
101100	2052		1856	928	2275	1137
99800	2002		1892	946	2248	1123
98410	1951		1930	965	2215	1107
97070	1900		1970	985	2184	1092
95630	1849		2010	1005	2152	1076
94170	1799		2052	1026	2119	1060
92730	1750		2092	1046	2086	1043
91290	1703		2133	1066.5	2054	1027
89800	1654		2175	1087.5	2021	1010
88270	1606		2219	1109.5	1986	993
86700	1558		2263	1131.5	1951	975
85090	1510		2309	1154.5	1915	957
83430	1463		2356	1178	1877	938
81730	1415		2404	1202	1839	919
79990	1368		2453	1226.5	1800	900
78200	1321		2504	1252	1760	880
76170	1272		2557	1278	1719	859
74490	1228		2612	1306	1677	838

EXISTING ANNUITANTS.		Age of Retirement.	Age on Ap. 30, 1834.	Value of Payment to date of decease.	Value of Quarterly Payment.
1826-27.	J. W. Sherer . .	50	58	2404	1839
"	C. Elliot . . .	49	57	3356	1877
"	H. Batson . .	46	54	2219	1996
1827-28.	J. Ahmuty . .	53	50	2453	1800
"	W. J. Sandys .	45	52	2133	2054
"	J. P. Larkins .	46	53	2175	2021
1828-29.	C. Lushington .	43	49	2010	2152
"	Hon. M. Elphinstone .	48	55	2263	1951
"	Sir R. Martin .	50	56	2309	1915
"	J. Hayes . . .	44	50	2052	2119
"	F. Law . . .	51	57	2356	1877
"	A. B. Tod . .	44	50	2052	2119
1829-30.	Hon. F. Gardner .	45	50	2052	2119
"	W. Watts . .	49	54	2219	1966
"	W. Wright, half Annuity .	42	47	965	1107
"	H. Munday . .	50	55	2263	1951
1830-31.	M. Ricketts . .	44	48	1970	2184
"	G. Warde . . .	45	49	2010	2152
"	C. Smith . . .	57	61	2557	1719
1831-32.	W. M. Fleming .	49	52	2133	2054
"	S. Swinton . .	58	61	2557	1719
"	H. G. Christian .	44	47	1930	2215
"	W. J. Harding .	43	46	1892	2246
"	L. Kennedy . .	44	47	1930	2215
"	R. Mitford . .	48	51	2092	2086
1832-33.	J. Vaughan . .	51	53	2175	2021
"	R. Brown . . .	47	49	2010	2152
"	H. Wood . . .	50	52	2133	2054
"	H. T. Travers .	53	55	2263	1951
"	James Marjoribanks . .	48	50	2052	2119
"	J. M. McNabb .	42	44	1820	2303
1833-34.	G. Swinton . .	52	53	2175	2021
"	R. Morrison . .	46	47	1930	2215
"	H. Mackenzie .	46	47	1930	2215
				71830	68514

(Signed) J. PATTLE, Chairman,
Civil Service Anny. Fund Office, .
March 12, 1834.

Rules prepared by the Committee of Management, in conformity with the above Proceedings.

Rule 33.—In modification of the 28th Rule of the Institution, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th of April next ensuing, Annuities will be granted to retiring Members of the Service, entitled to and claiming the same, payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement by binding themselves to pay, if so required by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed Table, unless otherwise ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors, to whose correction the calculations are subject.—For every Annuity made payable to the date of

decease under the above Rule, a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered in the Table annexed, (or in any corrected Table that may be substituted for the same, if the Court of Directors shall direct such substitution,) shall be transferred in the accounts of the Institution to the head of appropriated Assets, in order to cover the additional charge to the Fund arising from such payment.—N. B. This Rule, if a similar one be adopted at the other Presidencies, may be at once carried into effect, the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, 10th June, 1833, towards the end.

Rule 34.—In further modification of the 28th Rule above referred to, it is hereby provided that, from and after the 30th April, 1835, Annuities will, at the option of retiring servants, be given, payable either as at present, at the close of the year, or quarterly, after each three months of the year. Provided, however, that for every Annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum equivalent to this advantage, computed according to the Table annexed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated Funds in the accounts of the Institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note.—This Rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors, before it can be carried into effect. If the Honourable Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it, they will add a clause to that effect.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.

—The India Gazette has the following remarks on the order in the Judicial and Revenue Departments:—"With regard to the particular object of the Minute, it should never be forgotten, that much of the difficulty experienced by Government in giving efficiency to its European Agency is self-created,—unnecessarily superinduced by the very constitution of the Government: The Government is administered by an exclusive and privileged service, and this, beyond all reasonable doubt, is the root of the evil which the Governor General laments and seeks to remedy. It is admitted, indeed, that this character of the service precludes the possibility of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from emulation in other lands; and that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments, which must necessarily

under existing circumstances, be filled by men, whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of public functionaries. But while these facts are prominently admitted, they are regarded only as drawbacks, not requiring to be themselves removed, but to be counteracted by the principle of emulation, and by the machinery which the order of government provides. The Governor General has not the power of altering the constitution of the service, and it would be unjust to alter it without the fulfilment, both in letter and in spirit, of all the conditions under which the service has been entered. But it is not the less necessary explicitly to recognize the important truth, that the constitution of the service is its original sin; not the want of any of those moral and intellectual qualifications, capable of existing under such a constitution, and necessary to render it a blessing to society and an efficient instrument of good government. Until this constitution is altered, every attempt to apply the principle of emulation must fail of the effects expected from it. There may be, and there will be, in the service, unsullied integrity, high talent, unwearied diligence, and every description of official aptitude in particular, perhaps, in numerous cases; but there will be all these, not because of the principle of emulation, which is virtually neutralized, but through other influences, religious, moral, and social, by which the characters of individuals are formed, and, in spite of the inherent vice of the service, its exclusiveness, the eradication of which will alone give full play to the Governor General's *primum mobile* of improvement.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.—
Judicial and Revenue Department.—The exigencies of the public service, as regards the demand for improved Executive Officers, are daily becoming more pressing; and the difficulty of meeting this demand, under the peculiar circumstances of our Civil Agency, must increase in an equal ratio. 2. The causes of this embarrassment lie upon the surface. It is undeniable that the administration of the country requires more from public servants at the present day, than at an earlier period of our ascendancy in this country; principally, perhaps, because the more general pervasion of light and knowledge has tended to bring the character of our Executive Administration into bolder relief. It is equally clear to my mind, that

whilst the Native population, on the one hand, are eagerly availing themselves in every quarter, of every offer of liberal education, and the Legislature, on the other, is opening wide the portals of India, to every Englishman who chooses to invest his capital in her agriculture or manufactures, every year will add urgency to the call for more energetic endeavours to improve alike our fiscal institutions and resources; to ensure a better and more speedy administration of justice; and to maintain that relative superiority on the part of our European Agency, upon which, as it necessarily represents the Government itself in the eyes of the great mass of our subjects, all our moral power must assuredly depend.—3. As therefore the demand upon the public functionary for energy and ability is far greater than in 1793, and will certainly be raised still higher; as his conduct and capacity are now obnoxious to the observations of a community daily advancing in intelligence, and already very superior, in that respect, to the people for whom the system was originally devised; and as the very necessity under which we have been placed of employing Native officers in responsible situations, in both the great branches of administration, renders it indispensable that the development of mind which such a stimulus will unquestionably generate, should be compensated, in the scale of qualification, by a proportionate advancement on the part of those covenanted servants of the Company, by whom the proceedings of the Native authorities must be superintended and controlled. Allowing due weight to these considerations, and to others which might be adduced, I consider it imperative upon the Government to avail itself of every means that can be devised, to encourage or enable its European Agency to keep pace in the progress of improvement with the emergencies of the times.—4. No measure, in my judgment, will so effectually promote this end, as such a declaration on the part of the Government, with respect to the principles on which promotion will henceforward be dispensed, as shall give emulation a wider sphere of influence, and a more powerful operation upon all minds within that sphere, than that grand motive to useful and honourable exertion has hitherto possessed. I am well aware that the exclusive nature of the service to which it is proposed to apply this excitement, precludes the possibility of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from its influence in other lands; that here, in fact, officers of high responsibility are so numerous, whilst the

body of those eligible to fill them is so small, that competition may almost be considered as inverse; the difficulty being rather to find an officer for the place, than a situation for an officer. I am aware, also, that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments, which must necessarily, under existing circumstances, be filled by men whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, must unavoidably tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of our public functionaries. But these drawbacks, whilst I allow them all their weight in my estimate of probable results, cannot affect my conviction that the exigencies of the service call for the general infusion of a new principle of exertion; and that we must look to emulation as the "primum mobile" of improvement.—5. I have used the expression "a new principle," with reference to emulation, although I know that many appointments are already, and must necessarily be appropriated to merit, rather than regarded as regular steps in the scale of promotion by seniority, because it is certain that such appointments are either attainable, only by officers of pre-eminent qualifications, or are confined to the highest ranks of the service. Now, the stimulus, in the first instance, is necessarily limited to a very few; and, in the second, the reward is at such a distance from the possible enjoyment, of the great majority of those to whom it is held out, as to lose, almost entirely, its power of attraction. It is my object so to employ the means which we possess for the excitement of emulation, as to bring the motive into close contact with every mind, throughout the Civil Service, in order that it may be superadded to all which are already in operation to quicken those who are susceptible of its influence to still more energetic exertions.—6. With this view, then, I propose, that it be publicly notified that no officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government, properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favor of any junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency. To render this rule practically operative, it will, of course, be necessary to fix a high standard of official competence, so as to raise it to a level with the

just demands of the people of this country upon their rulers, and with our own responsibility, as the delegated Governors of such an empire.—7. But before the proposed system can be brought into general operation, it is indispensable that the means be devised for affording to Government, the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every officer employed in the civil administration of the country.—8. It is requisite that this information should be publicly, as well as amply, and regularly supplied, not only that we, upon whom the responsibility of appointments rests, may exercise our proper functions with satisfaction to our own sense of justice; but that all whose interests are affected by the working of the system, may feel that a conscientious regard to the claims of official merit, according to the fairest standard which it has been found possible to frame, has been the principle of selection.

9. As matters are regulated at present, the knowledge which I possess of the real merits of the parties whom it devolves on me to nominate to the Council Board for promotion, especially if they move in the lower grades of the service, is often extremely limited; and (which is still more injurious to the public interests,) as I stated in a former minute, we are too often left in the dark, with regard to the incompetence, misconduct, or slothful habits of functionaries, filling important posts, until these causes have produced effects, seriously, and it may be irreparably detrimental. The consequence is, that whilst merit is sometimes neglected, through ignorance of its existence, examples of punishment, even when notoriously deserved, are also almost entirely wanting.—10. I propose, therefore, as regards the Judicial and Revenue Departments, that every officer, Court, or board, to whom covenanted officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half yearly upon their official qualifications and conduct; that the report of the magistrate and collector upon his deputy or assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him, with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Magistrates, and Collectors, and independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in con-

firmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the officers of the former class, for our information. I propose, also, that the Courts of Sudder Dewannee, and Nizamut Adawlut shall submit similar reports regarding the Civil, and Sessions Judges.—11. These reports should present, in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business; his knowledge of the Native languages, and, pre-eminently his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact. I have not included integrity among these qualifications, though of course, it is the virtue on which the value of all the rest is dependent; because I am happy in the persuasion that it will very rarely be found wanting. But under the plan which I propose it will, undoubtedly, be the duty of every controlling authority, to bring to the notice of his immediate superiors, any well authenticated information which may reach him of corrupt practices on the part of his subordinates.—12. In making this call upon the several controlling authorities, it cannot be necessary to remind them that the Civil Service is exclusive and limited; that the rights, interests, and lives of the whole Indian population are committed to their care; that their acts will every day, become more and more the subject of public discussion and criticism; and, that the peculiar beneficial privileges which they enjoy, cannot long be upheld unless their counterpart obligations be discharged with efficiency. It may be added, that the plan is based upon the conviction that they have individually, the credit and honour of the service warmly at heart; and this consideration, added to those high motives to the conscientious discharge of duty above enumerated, may, I am persuaded, warrant the Government in expecting that, though the task imposed may occasionally prove of an invidious and painful nature, it will be performed in furtherance of the objects contemplated—objects alike valuable to the governors and governed, in an unflinching, impartial, and uncompromising spirit.—13. In conclusion, I will merely observe, that I am not aware of any objections to the proposed plan, which might not be urged with at least equal cogency against every mode, by which a government could pos-

sibly inform itself with regard to the official qualifications of its servants. To say that it is susceptible of abuse, that the merits of one officer may be unduly magnified, whilst the claims of another may be unjustly depreciated, (though the proposed checks will go far to obviate such partiality, or that, which is more probable, a bad spirit may in some instances be generated, even by the most faithful discharge of duty on the part of the superior authority, is but to allege that the scheme, like all other schemes, will not produce unalloyed good. I deem it absolutely necessary, that we should possess the information which it is calculated to afford, and I do not think that that information is obtainable by any other process open to so few objections. It is very far from my intention to advocate the establishment of a system of espionage, or to propose that the reports should be other than open official records of opinion. Such declarations of opinion the government has assuredly a right to demand from those of its servants, who are vested with the control of covenanted subordinates; and it must be strongly impressed upon them, that they will be held responsible for the effects of that misconduct which they may fail to report. But it must equally be remembered by officers so reporting, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity, or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the government with data, for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards. With reference to these considerations, I am convinced that the plan will be duly appreciated and gratefully received by the great majority of those whose feelings alone deserve to be consulted on such an occasion; and it is not the least of its recommendations, to my mind, and that it cannot but tend to promote, in a very essential degree, the most desirable end of official subordination.—(Signed)—W. C. Bentinck.—Calcutta, January 15th 1834.

The Coorg Rajah.—A private letter from Madras states, that five companies of the 59th were to march, in two days, to Cannanore, via Bangalore, and the remainder go round by sea. No news from Coorg had been received on the 5th, but it was fully anticipated that two days

more would decide the question of peace or war. Our correspondent hopes the former—for our power, he observes, against the Rajah would be that of an elephant against a fly; and he deprecates this fly-crushing in this instance, because the Coorg Rajah's ancestors were our staunchest allies, and no honour can be derived from such a proceeding. True—but we must not on that account suffer a sacred right to be violated, or an imperative duty to be neglected. Let the Rajah give up the man whom he has no right to retain, or take the consequences. Our correspondent, however, expresses some apprehension that the diplomatic correspondence on our side has not been so conciliatory as it might, indeed, ought to have been. If so, this we admit is an error; for so far from their being any reason why we should not be considerate and courteous in our treatment of this powerless chieftain, true magnanimity and a recollection of his father's aid, without which we might not so easily have triumphed over Tippon's power, especially called for such a course in this case. Lord William, it is said, had with that judgment and right feeling, which are so characteristic of his Lordship, immediately on his arrival, adopted a most courteous tone in addressing the Rajah, though it was feared that this change would come rather too late to accomplish the object. The Rajah's correspondence has been marked by much insolence, but no less ability; and has surprised all who have been made acquainted with it, considering that we have been taught to regard him as a mere savage of the woods. His dispatches are said to be a medley of the Persian and Canarese languages, that rendered translation difficult; but our correspondent supplies us with a specimen or two of the style:—"You talk to me of my severity—of my cruelties. But, Sir, look at home. If a government, possessing the unlimited powers which you enjoy, and celebrated as you are for justice, for clemency, and for humanity—if you occasionally find wretches so base-hearted and so evil disposed as to conspire against you, and if you are therefore compelled to make such frightful examples as lately at Bangalore (blowing men away from guns), is it wonderful that I, a poor, weak, powerless prince, should find persons ill disposed enough towards me to conspire against my government? Is it strange that I also am compelled to resort to severity?" And again—"If you continue to afford a shelter and home to all those evil disposed towards me, who may take shelter in your territories, I shall

soon have the very coolies in the roads turning themselves round, and scratching themselves (*a posteriori*) like monkeys before my face." Again, in an insolent strain—"Such a tide of uninterrupted power as has followed your footsteps in India has never before been seen in the history of ages. You came a nation of traders, and you have successively destroyed every native state with whom you have come in contact by your avarice, your treachery, and your bad faith. But the hour of vengeance shall yet come, the day of retribution shall yet arrive, and even perhaps in my time, I may yet be the humble weapon in the hands of the almighty, with which you may sorely be punished, and the hour may yet be that shall see you a suppliant to me for succour, as your predecessors once before were to my ancestors." It must be admitted, that the Rajah has here rather unceremoniously told us some undeniable truths, and addressed us in a style to which we are little accustomed in the present day. As for his threats, they are, of course mere *brutum fulmen*. He is helpless, and of course must give up Mr. Grame's servant. In fact, in two days more, if he did not adopt that prudent alternative, our troops were to march into his territories.

Indigo.—The up-country seed crop has failed to a considerable extent. In the districts of Tirhoot, Mirzapore, and Bahad, planters have been forced to draw half their supplies of seed from Bengal, and it is yet problematical whether the seed of the lower provinces will answer in those districts in which it has never yet been used. Considerable parts of the October sowings have failed; and this circumstance, combined with the inferior quality of the seed already received, has given rise to no little apprehension on the part of the planters.

Since the capture of Bhurtpore, the fort has been garrisoned by English troops. It is said that the Resident has informed the Rajah that it is in future to be garrisoned by his troops.

The Governor-General.—The Governor-General has had a slight relapse of his complaint, and has been strongly recommended to proceed to the Hills, called Neelgiri, the most salubrious spot in the Deccan. A dawk was accordingly laid for his Lordship, whose return to this Presidency is accordingly expected to be thereby delayed for about a month.—A letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated Bangalore, the 11th March, states that the Governor-General's health continues to improve.

Raja Ram Mohun Roy.—The Hurkarn states, that the statement of the Chundrika—that Radha Prasad Roy, the son of Rammohun Roy, had performed the usual ceremonies of mourning for his father according to the Hindoo ritual—is wholly unfounded. The object of it was to misrepresent him, as having relapsed into that superstition of which the Chundrika is the chosen organ and advocate, and into those absurdities which in Radha Prasad Roy, as in us, only excite a smile of pity.

Suspension from Office.—Mr. C. Glass, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poorneah, has been suspended by order of the Vice President in Council. Moulvoo Ruku Ooddeen will continue to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen.

Supreme Court.—E. B. Ryan, Esq. was sworn in Sealer of the Supreme Court on the 24th of March last.

Colvin & Co.—The papers have animadverted upon the order passed by the Commissioner in the Insolvent Court on Saturday last, in the case of Colvin & Co. The statute provides that, when creditors in number and amount for more than half the liabilities, shall have given their consent, the insolvent may obtain his discharge. In the present case, the Court ordered the Examiner to verify the claims of the creditors. Now the Examiner is also the Assignee of the estates, and of course had previously ascertained the validity of claims, before he allowed them to be entered in the schedules. But this was not deemed satisfactory, and he was ordered to make a formal report upon the subject, by which nothing is gained except the loss of time.

Leave of absence.—We learn from the Mofussil papers, that the officers in the Kurnal district have been refused leave of absence, which is supposed to be occasioned by the critical state of affairs in the Punjab.

Two claims on the estate of Alexander and Co., verified under the signature of the assignees, for Rs. 10,048, and Rs. 1,578, were put up at auction yesterday (Friday) at the Exchange. The amounts sold for one anna and one pie in the rupee. A claim on the bank of Hindostan for Rs. 4,243, was also put up, and sold for two annas and two pies in the rupee.

Major Davidson, of the Engineers, has succeeded in yoking a dromedary to a buggy, at Lucknow. It went with great ease, at the rate of eight miles per hour.

The first of the Iron Boats, the *Lord William Bentinck*, was moved forward 60 feet this morning, preparatory to launch-

ing. She was moved with great facility, on a horizontal plane, supported on a cradle.

The 3d Opium Sale took place 30th inst.

	Cheste.	High.	Low.	Aver.	Proceeds.
Behar,	1390	945	925	935	06
Benares,	980	915	905	905	99
Extract from a letter from Raneeungee (Alexander and Co's Colliery), dated 17th March,—“My palkee top yesterday was broke through in three places, by hail-stones, some four inches long, and one of the bearers knocked down by them.”					8,87,500

The Army.—It is now positively stated, that his Majesty's 16th Lancers are to march to Agra next cold season, and that orders have been transmitted to the executive engineer, to commence at that station the construction of barracks and stables for their accommodation. The 8th cavalry, it is said, will move from their present uncomfortable quarters on the *Maidan*, where they have been exposed for two years to all the inclemency of the weather (in addition to three years exposure at Nusseerabad) to the snug stables of the 16th. We do not know what is to become of the miserable barracks of the Lancers, but if government purpose removing the horses of the 8th to the stables of the 16th, we are of opinion it ought at its own expense, to construct huts for the abode of the men, they having already built at their own cost, a set of lines in the vicinity of the village of Mahorlee. It is as much a part of the duty of government to provide accommodation for their native troops in quarters, as in the field,—the English and all the continental nations do so, and why the Sipahes should be made an exception to the common practice, we are at a loss to divine—it looks more particularly invidious at the larger stations of the army, where *Jack Sepoy* is in the daily habit of seeing the rent free lodging of his European fellow soldiers. It is not mentioned whether the 2d brigade of horse artillery accompanies the 16th to Agra—but we should think the same causes would operate to render its removal necessary. It is said that the Quarter-Masterships of Corps are to be abolished—that Interpreters are to receive only 100 Rupees a month—and that the duties hitherto carried on by the Quarter-Master, will in future be performed by a Sergeant, under the immediate controul of the Adjutant. We are happy to learn that Dr. Gerard has returned in safety to Lahore. Great reductions in the Civil Service are expected, and we hear that the higher military appointments are to be clipped—particularly the non-combatants, such as the Auditor-General, &c.

Rumours of the Day.—We hear that Shah Shoojah has completely humbled the pride of the Ameers of Sind. They have given him seven lacs of rupees, and conceded to him other advantages. It appears that Colonel Pottinger succeeded in nothing in Sind, save in creating alarm among the Ameers!—Runjeet Sing has had a wonderful rally, and he now transacts business as usual.—The Lion of the Punjab having learnt that Futteh Ally, Shah of Persia had derived great benefit from the use of beer, sent to Loodiana for a hundred bottles of Hodgson's best! We hear that the Reverend Joseph Wolfe figures away with evidently much less zeal and enthusiasm since the death of the Hero of the Millenium, young Napoleon! The natives of this city have a strange story of Maun Sing of Joudpoor. They say he is about to abdicate or to be deposed!—A rhinoceros from the Burmese country has been brought to Delhi, and may be seen in the Roshunpoora Mohulla, where crowds of people collect to look at it, at the rate of 2 pice per head. It is said that overtures for its purchase have been made on the part of his majesty; the owners demand for it four thousand rupees.—A bazaar report is current that an Envoy has arrived from Oude on the part of the King of Lucknow to negotiate for his recognition on the part of his majesty, which has not hitherto been the case. The offer is said to be a peishcush and annual subsidy, for which the Lucknow Prince is to be declared a crowned king, subordinate to the King of Delhi. Mirza Saleem and his party are said to oppose the mission; but his object seems only to throw difficulties in the way that he may secure more money at the end.—We hear that a new Cantonment is to be formed near Agra, in the direction of Secundra: the Lancers and another king's corps, and the 2nd brigade of Horse Artillery are to come to Agra, Sir Jasper Nicolls to command in the field, and to have his head-quarters at Agra; but General Watson is to come up the country and command until Sir Jasper's arrival.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Courts Martial.—Many of our military readers, we venture to say, do not thoroughly understand the nature of the flaw which vitiated the proceedings of the General Court Martial, assembled in November last, for the trial of an officer of this Establishment.—The general order publishing the extract of the proceedings states, that owing to an "illegal division of the votes upon the finding," the sentence was nullified.—We believe the following explanation of the above circum-

stance will be useful to officers who may hereafter have to sit on General Courts Martial.—The Court was composed of a President and fifteen members, or sixteen in all. The votes, as nearly as we can recollect, were as follows, but we cannot vouch for their complete accuracy:—7, for dismissals; 4, for suspension; 3, for degradation; 2, for acquittal.—The Court, considering that in awarding punishment they ought to be guided by the largest number of votes agreeing in opinion, which was seven, decided that sentence of dismissal should be recorded against the prisoner. But it is evident, from the abstract given above, that if seven only voted for dismissal, and the Court was composed of sixteen members, that nine must have voted against dismissal, by voting in favour of some other description of punishment, so that, in fact, the sentence recorded against the prisoner was not the sentence of the Court, but of a minority of the Court—nine members voted for a lesser degree of punishment than dismissal; but their votes, in the estimation of the law officer, were outweighed by those of the seven unanimous members, in consequence of the votes of the former being split into fractional parts. Two members having agreed in a verdict of not guilty, refused to vote in favor of any description of punishment, on the plea that as they had acquitted the prisoner of *all guilt*, they could not conscientiously award against a man, in their opinion, innocent of crime. This was no doubt an honourable and conscientious scruple; but the Commander-in-chief justly remarks, that members of a Court Martial have two functions to perform—as jurors they bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty. Subsequently as judges they mete out a punishment proportionate to the offence, and if the majority find the prisoner guilty, that, in the eye of the law, is the opinion of the Court, to which the minority in the passing of sentence must adhere. It is, therefore, incumbent on the latter to bow to the decision of the greater number; and, dismissing from their minds their individual opinions, to join in giving effect to the verdict, by awarding a penalty adequate to the offence of which the prisoner has been declared guilty. Common sense dictates that the minority must give into the opinion of the majority; for, supposing the latter return a verdict of not guilty, the former (the minority) must waive their individual sentiments, and concur in pronouncing the prisoner innocent equally (as in the former case) against their conscientious belief. Seven

members having voted for dismissal, four for suspension, three for degradation, (i. e. to be placed below one or two officers in his regiment), and two for no punishment at all, the Commander-in-chief remarks, that the votes of the seven, being a minority, should have been thrown out of consideration, and the attention of the Court exclusively directed to the nine, who, by deliberation and concession to each other, might have agreed to award some medium punishment of less severity than dismissal from the service.—*Cawnpore Examiner*.

The Army.—The home authorities at the India House are adopting a new system to defraud military officers of rank and pay, by conniving at those individuals who have interest, being permitted to extend the period of furlough beyond five years. By this means the favoured few are retained at home *sine die*, at the expense of their juniors, since the Court saves the whole of the pay and allowance of the absent officer. Formerly, after five years, an absent officer was struck off the army list; but now several instances have occurred of individuals being allowed to return to the regiments, after being absent beyond the allotted period.—*Meerut Observer*.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, March 1834.

Bills.—American on London, under Credits at 6 months sight, to the extent of £5,000l. have been sold at 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per. Sicca Rupee, and Insurance Bills to the extent of 1,400 at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

Freights to London 2l. 15s. to 3l. for dead weight, and 3l. to 4l. 10s. for light goods. **Bullion**—½ per cent.—

	To buy.	To sell.
		Sa. Rs.
Remit. Loan, 6 pr. Ct. prem.	24 0 23	0 p. ct.
First 5 { class 1	2 0	
{ do. 2	0 12	
pr. ct. { do. 3	0 8	
Second { No. 1 to 720 pd. off		
{ 721 to 1150	0 1	
5 pr. ct. { 1151 to 1800	0 2	
{ 1801 to 15200 from ¼ to 3 per cent.		
	prem. according to the number.	
Third or New 5 pr. ct. Loan	2 13 pm. 2 8 pm.	
Four pr. ct. Loan	8 0 dt. 0 82 dt.	
Bank of Bengal Shares	4,000 0 pm. 3,900 0 mp	

Miscellaneous.—The landed property belonging to Mackintosh & Co., have been advertised to be disposed of by lottery. There are 14 prizes valued at 52,000 Rs., and 2,500 tickets at 200 Rs. each.—The Bengal Military Orphan Society have determined to send to England for a Secretary.—A meeting had taken place for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Chamber of Commerce in

Calcutta.—The attorneys and barristers of the Supreme Court had presented an Address to Sir John Franks on his retirement from the bench.—A Public Meeting was to be called on the 5th of April, to take into consideration the most advisable manner of commemorating the memory of the late much lamented Rajah Rammohun Roy. Whatever plan may be adopted, one grand and important effect will be produced by such a measure; it will prove to the natives that merit will always be respected,—worth always acknowledged, whether the possessor be rich or poor—high or low—white or black.—A duel took place on 17th March, between Mr. Hume, late of the Army, and Lieut. Rainey of the Buffs, at which the latter fell, and was conveyed in a dangerous state to the General Hospital.

English School at Moorshedabad.—We learn that the study of the English language has been introduced into the Nizamut school at Moorshedabad. This measure owes its origin to Capt. Thoresby, who applied to the committee of Public Instruction for two competent English teachers. Several persons appeared as candidates for the situation, but two of the College students have been appointed, who have since left Calcutta, and proceeded to Moorshedabad.

Mutiny.—A serious mutiny had taken place in H. M. 41st regt. at Moulemein; the grenadier and eight companies of which quitted their quarters with their arms and ammunition, and retired to the jungles in a state of open revolt; where, it is said, they were surrounded, and taken by a regiment of native infantry.

Cruttenden, McKillop, and Co.—It is stated by the *Cawnpore Examiner*, as from good authority, that Lieut.-Col. S. Reid of 1st regt. L.C., a short time before the failure of this house, extracted on account of a friend in Europe, no less a sum than 160,000 rupees. This looks very like injustice to more confiding creditors, whose interests it was the duty of the partners to protect, and has attached much suspicion to their characters in the Upper Provinces. An inspection of the books for the last two or three years by a body of the creditors might be useful to the public.

There has been a rumour for some time at Meerut that officers are not to be allowed leave of absence to visit the hills, unless on sick certificate. Though we have received our information from what we consider high authority, yet we can hardly believe that such a gratuitous act of harshness will be carried into effect.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—10th March, Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as an Ass. to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.—17, Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as Collector of Allypore.—Mr. T. Hoseason to officiate as a Magistrate of the town of Calcutta.—20, Mr. John Bax of Bombay, Civil Service, to be Resident at Indoor in the room of Mr. Martin.—

FURLOUGH.—Mr. C. Whitmore.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Jan. 28, 1834.—The following order, passed in Council on this day, is published for the information and guidance of all the Covenanted Officers of Government in the judicial and revenue departments:—1. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that no officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that, in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favour of any junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficacy.—2. With a view to afford to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every officer employed, his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that every Officer, Court or Board to whom covenanted Officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half-yearly, upon their official qualifications and conduct, that the report of the Magistrate and Collector upon his Deputy or Assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Magistrates and Collectors, and independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the Officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the Officers of the former class, for the information of Government. The Courts of Sudder, Dewanee, and Nizamut Adawlut will submit similar reports regarding the Civil and Session Judges.—3. These reports should present,

in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the native languages, and pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.—4. The Controlling Officers will, of course, be held responsible for the effects of the misconduct of the covenanted Subordinate Officers which they may fail to report; and it must be remembered by the Controlling Officers, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards.—C. MACSWEEN, Sec. to Government.

MILITARY, APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 12th March to March 26th, 1834.—24th reg. N. I. Lieut. J. C. Hannington to be Adjutant, vice Singer promoted.—Cornet E. K. Money 2nd L. C. is removed from the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master to the reg.—Lieut. N. C. Macleod to act as an Ass. Engineer to the Delhi division in the room of Lieut. Fagan on leave.—Lieut. C. Haldane 32d reg. N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet.—Ensigns T. T. Tucker, and A. Dallas are brought on the effective strength of the Infantry from 13th Feb. 1834.—58th reg. N. I. Lieut. N. A. Parker to be Adjutant, vice Lumsdaine appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. W. Richards.—5th reg. N. I. Ensign J. B. Lock to be Lieut. vice Palin resigned.—66th reg. N. I. Cap. R. Delamain to be Major.—Lieut. T. L. Egerton to be Captain, Ensign H. L. Bigge to be Lieut. vice Grant invalided.—30th Reg. N. I. Lieut D. Downes to be Adjutant vice Lawrence on furlough.—62d reg. N. I. Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.—The order appointing 2d Lieut. A. Haish 4th troop, 3d brig. to act as Adjutant to the Meywar div. of Art. during the absence of Lieut. Wilson is confirmed.—*Medical.*—Ass. Surg. A. Mackean to the Med. Charge of 70th reg. N. I. at Banda vice Agnew directed to join his reg; Ass. Surg. A. Keir to receive Med. charge of Detachm. of 47th reg. N. I. and of the troops at Secorah;

Surg. J. Eckford will officiate as Superintending Surgeon at Allahabad during the absence of Surg. Tweedie and while Surg. Smith may remain in charge of the Cawnpore Circle of Med. Superintendence.—Surg. W. S. Charters removed from 26th to 40th reg. N. I.—Surg. B. Bart to 26th reg. N. I. Surg. H. H. Wilson from 20th to 46th reg. N. I.—Surg. J. Dalrymple to 20th Reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. B. C. Sully from 47th to 8th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. T. Clemishaw is posted to 47th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. J. Barber is posted to 12th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. R. B. Cumberland is posted to 34th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. J. Murray to proceed to Agra and do duty with H. M's. 13th foot.—Ass. Surg. G. C. Rankin 38th reg. N. I. to receive Medical charge of the Artillery at Secrole from Ass. Surg. Eadnile appointed to the Civil Station of Azimghur.—Ass. Surg. J. Wilkie to officiate in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Dinagore, vice Smith to Jessore.—Surg. T. E. Dempster removed from 62d to 50th reg. N. I. at Barrackpore.—Surgeon G. Angus to 24th reg. N. I.—Asst. Surg. A. Bryce M. D. from 50th reg. N. I. to 3d troop 1st Brig. H. A. at Dum-Dum.—Ass. Surg. J. Menzies to 2d reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. H. Donaldson to 15th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. F. Furnell.—Ass. Surg. R. Fullerton to 20th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. A. Thompson to 21st reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. C. B. Handyside to 49th reg. N. I.—Ass. Surg. J. C. Smith to do duty with H. M's. 3d Buffs at Ghazee pore.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign F. Adams from 37th to 24th reg. N. I.—Ensign C. S. Salmon to do duty with 24th reg. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Lieut. R. W. Pallo, 5th reg. N. I.

INVALIDED.—Major J. Grant 66th reg. N. I.

FURLONGHS.—Cap. R. R. Margrave to Van Dieman's Land and Cape.—Lieut. T. Walker to China.—Cap. R. H. Miles (prep).—Cap. G. R. Crawford.

FURLONGHS CANCELLED.—Lieut. C. Ekins.—Lieut. T. L. Egerton.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Delhi on 14th day of August 1833, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Arnold, of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge.—**Charge.**—"For unofficer-like conduct, and conduct unworthy of an officer and gentlemen, in the following instances:—1st. Having, on the night of the 11th of June 1833, in the city of Delhi, aided and abetted Lieutenant Frederick Vaughan Mc Grath, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, in forcing open the door of a house in the Chaundney Chouk, and

thereby subjected himself to the disgrace of being pursued and placed in restraint by the Native Police Officers. 2d. Having, when under the restraint of the Police Officers, abused them in gross, scandalous, and disgraceful language. 3d. Having, when under such restraint, insulted the Civil Magistrate, in the execution of his office, by accusing him of doubting his, Captain Arnold's word, and saying, he would make a personal business of the affair then under discussion, on the Magistrate declaring, he must hear both sides of the question before he could act." Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—**Finding.**—"The Court, having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that, with respect to the 1st instance of the charge, he, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Arnold, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, is not guilty; of the 2d instance, that he is not guilty; with regard to the 3d instance, he is not guilty.

"The Court, however, thinks it necessary to remark, that the prisoner did use words nearly corresponding to that part of the instance 'accusing him of doubting his word,' but does not attach any criminality to the same.

"The Court does therefore fully acquit him, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Edward Arnold, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of all and every part of the charge preferred against him."—Confirmed,

W. C. BENTINCK,

Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Arnold has been released, and directed to return to his duty.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—11th March, Parsee Mc Killan, Greenock.—12th, Sericeuse, (French) Grillet, Marseilles.—13th, Java, Todd, Sydney.—21st, Ann, Adler, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—14th March, Lord Althorp, Sproul, Liverpool.—15th Victorine, Delarue, Havre.—19th, Renown, McLeod Liverpool.—20th, Zenobia, Owen, London.

MARRIAGES.—Jun. 18, At Dinapore, W. J. Parker, Esq., to Phoebe, eldest daughter of Surg. J. Marshall.—Feb. 12, At Allyghur, Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th regt., N. I., to Mary, third daughter of the late H. Hannay, Esq., of Elgin.—15, At Agra, Lieut. I. C. L. Richardson, Art., to Charlotte, 3d daughter of the late J. B. Laing, Esq., C. S.—19, At Barrackpore, Capt. J. Graham, 50th regt., N. I., to Harriette Anne, only daughter of Maj.-General J. Watson, C. B.—20, At Chan-

Madras.

dernagore, E. Coignard, Esq., to Helene, daughter of A. Le Franc, Esq.—26, J. Erskine, Esq., of Soolool, to Julia, daughter of the late Capt. H. P. Shortt, 20th regt., N. I.—March 1, At Cawnpore. Mr. J. Phillips, to Sarah Christiansa, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Joyce; At Delhi, Mr. G. A. Webb, to Frederica, 2d daughter of Mr. G. Lumley—7, Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, Church Missionary, to Martha, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Higge—10, Mr. T. O. Dick, of Patna, to Miss E. Wittinbaker—12, Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th regt., N. I., to Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Turner—15, Mr. D. Nuthall, to Miss M. B. Bottomley—17, Major J. Frushard, 58th regt., N. I. to Caroline, widow of the late B. D. Small, Esq.—21, Mr. E. Chalcraft, to Miss J. Jacob.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 9, At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. W. Warde, of a son—15, At Cawnpore, the lady of C. Havelock, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a son—21, the lady of C. Hogg, Esq., of a daughter—At Allahabad, Mrs. J. Horn, of a son—29, At Benares, the lady of W. P. Goad, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—March 1, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a son—2, At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie, 64th regt., N. I., of a daughter—Mrs. Jas. Bell, of a son—4, At Noakholly, Mrs. W. Jackson, of a daughter—At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of a daughter—6, Mrs. R. C. Mather, of a son—9, At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. Brind, of a daughter—10, At Benares, the lady of H. Clayton, Esq., of a daughter—16, Mrs. H. Palmer, of a daughter—17, At Sylhet, Mrs. C. Martin, of a daughter—At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. N. Penny, of a daughter—18, Mrs. G. F. Bowbear of a son—19, At Balasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., of a son—Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a daughter—21, Mrs. D. Mercado, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Sept. 22, at Bandah, Lieut. Wm. Nisbett, 64th regt., N. I.—March 1, At sea, Capt. G. Rutter—6, Miss Jane Nicholson—8, Mrs. E. Waghorn—9, At Serampore, W. J. Lloyd, Esq., late of Civil Auditor's Office—10, Mr. E. Low, formerly of Montrose—11, near Monghyr, Ann Eliza, infant daughter of J. Henderson, Esq.: J. Lumsdaine, son of Mr. J. Bennett—14, Sophia Frances, 6th daughter of Mr. A. G. Paterson—Henry, infant son of Mr. R. Evans—16, Maria, wife of Mr. T. Reichardt—18, At Berhampore, Ensign E. H. Showers, 72d regt., N. I.—21, Mr. T. Rice, Ship Mulgrave—23, Mr. Wm. Bell, Europe shop-keeper, aged 78 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—March 4, Mr. John Walker attained the rank of Senior Merchant on 5th Feb., and Mr. R. Cathcart that of Junior Merchant, on 8th Feb., 1834—11th, Mr. W. H. Babington to act as Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr. Blair, on leave—Mr. T. L. Blane to officiate as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the N. Division of Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Babington—Mr. W. Dowdeswell to be Register to the Zillah Court of Chingleput—Mr. W. H. Tracy to be Register to the Zillah Court of Combacoonum—Mr. W. Wilson to be Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor—Lieut. J. Braddock, of the Non-effective Establishment, to be Secretary to the Mint Committee—14th, Mr. M. Lewin to be Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor, to continue to act as a Judge of the Provincial Court, Centre Division—Mr. J. Blackburn to be principal Collector and Magistrate of Madura—2d Lieuts. J. Inverarity and S. E. O. Ludlow of Engineers, to act as Assistant Civil Engineers until further orders—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe to proceed to Tanjore to prosecute his studies under the principal Collector of that district—21st, Mr. C. Pelly to act as Head-Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c., from March 3, to April 1, 1834.—Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Wahab to be Col., vice Smith, *dec.*—Major H. Kyd, from the Left Wing, Madras Eur. Regt., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Wahab, promoted.—Left Wing Madras Eur. Regt., Capt. B. S. Ward to be Major—Lieut. T. A. Duke to be Captain—Ens. C. R. Young to be Lieut., vice Kyd, promoted—Col. Wm. Clapham is entitled to a half-share from the Off-reckonings Fund, from 22d Feb. 1834, vice Smith, *dec.*—The orders appointing Lieut. W. Russell to act as Quart.-Mas. to 18th regt. N. I., during the absence of Ens. Haines and Lieut. F. Dittmas, to act as Adj. to the Sappers and Miners, are confirmed—3d regt. L. C., Lieut. L. Macqueen to be Adj., vice Arbutnot—Madras Eur. regt., Lieut. J. G. Neill to be Adj., vice Duke, promoted—34th regt. N. I., Ens. J. Sibbald to be Quart.-Mas. and Interp.—Conductor A. Forsyth to be Adj. to the 1st N. V. Batt., vice Leggatt—2d regt. N. I., Lieut. E. Lyons to be Captain—Ens. E. Green to be Lieut., vice Beauchamp, pensioned—The following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to their being employed on Field Service, Col. G. Waugh, Com-

manding at Palaveram—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Steuart, Commanding at Vellore—2d Lieut. R. Henderson, Ass. Civil Engineer, N. Division—2d Lieut. C. A. Orr, Ass. to the Superintending Engineer in Mysore—Major S. W. Steel, 51st regt. N. I., and Lieut. J. H. Bell—Lieut. H. Congreve, of Artillery, is appointed to act as Adj. to 4th Batt. of that regt., during the absence of Lieut. Balfour, on duty—The order appointing Lieut. Senior to act as Adj. to the 35th regt. N. I. during the employment of Lieut. Hicks, on other duty; and Ens. White to act for Lieut. Senior till he rejoins regt. Head-Quarters, is confirmed—Lieut. H. Power, Ass. Mil. Aud. Gen., is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for Field Service—Major B. R. Hitchins to officiate as Secy. to the Military Board—Capt. J. R. Haig to act as Deputy Adj. General of the Army—Capt. R. Thorpe to act as Ass. Adj. General of the Army—The order appointing Lieut. H. Pritchard to act as Quart.-Mas. and Interp. to the 8th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Grimes, to sea, is confirmed—The order appointing Lieut. Hicks, 35th regt. N. I., to act as a Brigade Major, as a temporary arrangement during the absence of Lieut. Pigott, is confirmed—Lieuts. H. Montgomery, J. P. Beresford, and J. E. Mawdsley of the Horse Artillery, are, as a temporary measure, attached to the Artillery in Mysore—Capt. A. Ker, 7th L. C., will, as a temporary measure, do duty as Deputy Ass. Adj. Gen. to the Mysore division—Capt. E. A. McCurdy, 27th regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Brigade Major to the Cantonment of Bangalore, until further orders—Lieut. C. Mackenzie will act as Adj. to 48th regt. N. I., vice Lewis, sick—Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th regt., is appointed to act as Deputy Ass. Quart.-Mas. General of the Southern division of the Army, during the absence of Lieut. Considine, on other duty—Ens. D. Johnstone, 51st regt. N. I., to act as Quart.-Mas. and Interp. to 40th regt. N. I., till further orders—The orders directing Ass. Surg. Colquhoun, 1st L. C., to afford medical aid to the 33d regt. N. I., and appointing Lieut. Hutchings, 33d regt. N. I., to act as Fort Adj. of Bellary, during the absence of Lieut. Brett, on Field Service, are confirmed—Lieut. H. B. Blogg, 7th L. C., is appointed as a temporary measure, and during the absence of Capt. Butterworth, on Field Service, to act as Ass. Quart.-Mas. General of the Army; and Lieut. H. A. Nutt to act as Quart.-Mas. and Interp. to the 7th regt. L. C., during the absence of Lieut. Blogg, on duty—The order ap-

pointing Lieut. Burgoyne to act as Adj. to the E. Troop of H. Art., during Lieut. Brice's absence is confirmed—Lieut. J. Dods, 4th regt. N. I., having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, is deemed entitled to the authorized reward—The detachment in Wynaud, under the command of Capt. Minchin, is placed under the orders of Col. Lindesay, during the operations against the Coorg State—Capt. Green, Super. Engineer in Mysore, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for Field Service—The order appointing Capt. Otter, 28th regt., N. I., to act as Ass. Adj. General to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, during the absence of Capt. Cox, is confirmed—Capt. G. W. Moore, 3d regt., to act as Deputy Ass. Quart.-Mas. General of the Army, during the temporary absence of Capt. Simpson on Field Service—The following orders are confirmed—Ens. Hobart to perform the duties of Adj. to the 16th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Hodson—Lieut. Fraser to act as Adj. to the 5th L. C., during Lieut. Grant's illness—Capt. Pinson, 46th regt., to act as Cantonment Adj. at Palaveram, till further orders—Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th regt., will act as Cantonment Adj. of Palaveram, during the absence of Capt. Dods—Lieut. H. Beaver to act as Adj. to the 5th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Mackenzie—Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 48th regt. N. I., is appointed a Deputy Ass. Quart.-Mas. General of the Coorg Field Force, and attached to the Head Quarters—Lieut. G. Gordon will act as Adj. to the 48th regt. N. I., during Lieut. Mackenzie's absence—Ens. H. J. Brockman, 20th regt. N. I., and P. L. Spry, having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, are deemed entitled to the authorized reward—The Services of Capt. C. Taylor having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he is accordingly placed under the orders of the Officer commanding Artillery in Mysore—Capt. J. M. Boyes, 38th regt., is appointed President of the Clothing Committee assembled in Fort. St. George, in the room of Capt. Pinson, relieved.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS—Ass. Surg. W. Beauchamp to do duty with H. M.'s 57th regt.—Col. A. Andrews, C. B., from 27th regt. to 42d regt. N. I.—Col. G. L. Wahab, and Lt.-Col. H. Kyd to 27th regt.—Ass. Surg. J. Wilkinson of 5th regt. N. I., to take the Medical Charge of the Wing of H. M.'s 57th regt., under orders to March—Surg. G. Knox to afford Medical aid to 5th regt. N. I., during Mr. Wilkinson's absence—Surg. A.

Paterson, W. K. Hay, J. L. Geddes, and Ass. Surgs. A. E. Blest, J. O'Neil, and A. Paterson, are directed to proceed forthwith to Bangalore—Lieut.-Col. G. M. Stewart, from 5th to 20th regt. N. I.; and Lieut.-Col. H. Walpole, from 20th to the 5th regt. N. I.—Ass. Surg. E. Smith, 29th regt., to afford Medical aid to 5th regt. N. I., under orders to march—Lieut. Col. J. Henry, from 19th to 25th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Moncrieff, from 25th to 19th regt. N. I.—Ass. Surg. C. J. Smith to the Medical charge of the Foot Artillery, &c., with the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force—Ass. Surg. A. Warrand, 7th L. C., to the Medical charge of the Troop of the N. Horse Artillery at Bangalore; Ass. Surg. A. N. Magrath is posted to the 13th regt. N. I.—Ass. Surg. R. Hicks to do duty with the detachment of H. M.'s 55th regt. at Bellary—Ass. Surg. W. D. D. La Touche is posted to the 8th regt. L. C.

FURLONGHS.—Lt. H. F. Emery, (prep.)—Lieut.-Col. J. Haslewood to the Cape and N. S. Wales—Capt. S. Stuart—Ass. Surg. J. Cooke, (prep.)—Ens. R. T. Snow, (prep.)—Ens. P. E. L. Rickards—Lieut. J. Grimes, to sea—Lieut. R. Cannan.—Capt. C. G. T. Chauvel, (prep.) N. S. Wales.

PENSIONED.—Capt. M. Beauchamp, 2d regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Bocker, Artillery,

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.—H. M.'s 63d regt. to be stationed in Fort St. George—The Wing and Head-Quarters of His M.'s 57th regt., now under Equipment orders for movement, to march to Bangalore, with a view to its being stationed eventually at Cannanore—the other Wing of H. M.'s 57th regt. to proceed to Cannanore by sea—the 19th regt. N. I., to march from Vellore to Bangalore, to be there stationed—The 25th regt. N. I., to march from Trichinopoly, to be there stationed, with the exception of the two Flank Companies, which are destined to Garrison Ootacamund—The 1st regt. N. I., to march from Palamcottah, to be there stationed.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.—March 4, Rev. H. W. Stewart to proceed to Bangalore, to officiate as a Chaplain at that station, during the absence of the Rev. J. Wright—14, Rev. R. Denton is appointed to take charge of the Chaplaincy of the Black Town, and to discharge its duties, together with the Jail and the Hospital, during Mr. Stewart's absence.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 17th, at Ellichpoo, Lieut. T. Davies, Nizam's Infantry, to Eliza, 2d daughter of the late Major A. Roberts.—March 4th, C. E. Oakes, Esq., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late T.

Gahagan, Esq.—7th, Mr. J. Rebeiro to Miss Georgianna Frederica, daughter of Mr. W. Cox.—11th, S. Phillips, Esq., H. M.'s 54th regt. to Anne Malvina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Byrn.—At Secunderabad, Apothecary A. G. Wilson to Miss F. M. Williams.—18th, at Trichinopoly, Mr. C. R. McMahon to Maria, daughter of D. A. Rehe, Esq.—22d, R. W. Chatfield, Esq. to Gertrude Trevor, youngest daughter of G. P. Tyler, Esq., C. S.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 16th, the wife of Sergeant B. Gilholy, of a son.—19th, the lady of Major W. Bradford, of a son; at Kamptee, the wife of Sergeant M'Manus of a daughter.—26th, at Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. H. Van Heythusen, of a son.—27th, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. J. Gunning, of a son.—28th, at Negapatam, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Brooking, of a son.—March 3d, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Woods, of a daughter; the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22nd regt. N. I. of a daughter.—4th, the lady of J. Hudleston, Esq., C. S. of a son; the wife of Mr. J. Hutchinson, of a daughter.—5th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Capt. Walsh, 54th regt. of a son, who died on 16th.—7th, at Mominalah, the lady of Captain Strange, Nizam's Cavalry, of a son; at Aska, the wife of Apothecary Spratt, of a daughter;—the wife of Rev. E. Dent, of a daughter.—9th, the lady of J. F. Thomas, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.—13th, at Walajahbad, the wife of Apothecary W. Morris, of a son.—17th, the lady of Capt. J. M. Ley, of the Art. of a daughter.—21st, the lady of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., C. S. of a son.—22nd, the lady of Capt. H. P. Keighly, of a son; at Vellore, the lady of Capt. J. Purton Engs, of a daughter.—23rd, the lady of T. O. Neill, Esq. of a daughter, still born.—31st, Mrs. J. Dalrymple, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Feb. 3rd, at Calicut, Mr. L. de Mello.—21st, at Royapooram, Anne, relict of the late Mr. E. Marsden.—22nd, at Shikarpoor, Alexander, only child of Capt. A. H. Jeffries, 2nd regt.—23rd, at Vizagapatam, Mrs. D. Draugh; at Lindigul, Lieut. W. Buckley, 18th regt. N. I.—March 4th, at Palamcottah, Louis William, youngest son of the Rev. C. Rhenius.—5th, at Rajapoor, Bridgett, only daughter of Apothecary J. Jones.—8th, at Guindy, Charles, son of J. E. Cashart.—13th, at Tranquebar, Miss Janett Hopff.

Mauritius.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 24th, Capt. C. C. Brownrigg, 9th regt. foot, to Rosa Malilda, 2nd daughter of Lieut. Col. Fyers, Commanding Royal Engineers—Rev. L. Banks to Louise, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. Fyers.

Bombay.

Charge of the Chief Justice.—GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—It appears by the calendar that many indictments will be laid before you, but, with the exception of three offences, they seem to be of an ordinary nature, and not to require any observation to assist you in the discharge of your duty. A charge of piracy against a seacunny, who was at the helm of the ship *Ann*, of this port, when the gunner of that vessel murdered several persons, and wounded others, seems to deserve your most patient investigation. As the details of this most lamentable transaction have been published at Bombay, I must earnestly request, that you will endeavour to discharge from your minds all that you may have heard or read on the subject; and that in forming your judgment, you will be entirely governed by the evidence which you may receive. The matter for your consideration is purely of fact, and so much must depend on the inference which you may draw from the circumstances, that I shall abstain from further observations on this charge. A bill will be preferred against the wife of a soldier of His Majesty's 40th regiment, for maliciously stabbing another soldier of that corps. It is enacted by the 9th of George 4th, cap. 74, commonly called Mr. Wynn's act, "That if any person shall

maliciously stab, cut, or wound any person, with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable such person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such person, such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall suffer death as a felon. But it is provided by the same clause of the statute, that in case it shall appear, on the trial of any person for this offence, that the act of stabbing, cutting, or wounding, was committed under such circumstances, that if death had ensued therefrom, the same would not in law have amounted to the crime of murder—the person so indicted shall be acquitted of felony." You will learn that the party stabbed has survived the injury, and he probably will be sent before you as a witness, and if you shall be of opinion, that the stabbing was committed under such circumstances, that if death had ensued therefrom, the same would not have amounted to murder, you will be justified in rejecting the bill: but, if you shall be satisfied that the provocation would not, in case of death, have reduced the killing to manslaughter, you will find the bill, and send the offender to take her trial. To one other case only I shall

briefly allude. Several persons are charged with maliciously injuring a Hindoo female, by burning her in a most cruel and shameful manner. The law, having a regard to the civil and religious usages of Hindoos and Mahomedans, allows to them the exercise of their reasonable rights and authorities, in respect of the treatment of their families; but the conduct of the parties charged with this offence, if the witnesses shall be believed, has been so atrocious, that no rule or law of caste can justify the offence committed. Since my last address to a Grand Jury, considerable alterations have been made in the magistracy, and in the police of this island: alterations which, I confidently expect, will produce great benefit to the public. A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, has this day been registered: whereby part of an Ordinance passed and registered in 1827 has been repealed; the number of police magistrates has been reduced to two; the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions has been new modelled, and the constables and police peons have been placed under a Superintendent of Police. You are probably aware that, in conformity with the provisions of the ordinance, a part of which has been thus repealed, three police magistrates exercised the controul and direction of the constables and of the police peons, formerly employed in the three divisions of this island. By performing the duties incidental to this controul and direction, these magistrates were frequently prevented from attending with sufficient regularity—at the police offices—to hear and determine complaints; or to liberate, or to commit for trial, prisoners charged with offences. It could not, indeed, have been reasonably expected, that a magistrate who had been employed during the night in visiting different police or stations, or who, in the morning, after a robbery had been reported at the office, found it necessary to proceed to the place where the crime had been committed, to investigate on the spot the circumstances of the case, could afterwards be equal to the due performance of his daily duties as a justice of the peace, during the hours prescribed for his attendance. It has been alleged, that from these and from other causes, persons accused of offences, have sometimes been detained in custody more than a reasonable period of time, before the charge against them has been investigated; and, if this were so, the evil, unquestionably, required a remedy. It is manifest, that any imprisonment of a

party accused, beyond the time necessary to hear and consider the accusation, must be a great grievance to the party imprisoned, if innocent; and that unnecessary delay in examining a charge against a guilty person, may defeat the ends of justice, inasmuch as he or his associates may thus have time to intimidate the accuser or to tamper with his witnesses; or to dissuade the one from prosecuting, and the others from giving evidence in support of the charge. If there has been such delay, it is probable that many prosecutors and witnesses, who have been required to attend at the police offices from day to day, losing their time, and, perhaps, their daily earnings, have had thereby their patience exhausted; and may not have been in attendance when their presence was required, and that the parties accused, although guilty, may therefore have been discharged. These evils, if in fact, they have prevailed, are not likely to happen under the system which is about to be adopted. The superintendant of police, by the new ordinance, will discharge the duties to which I have alluded, as having been formerly been performed by the police magistrates; and they will henceforth be required to discharge such duties only as are usually performed by stipendiary magistrates at the police offices in London. The police magistrates will hereafter respectively do all acts that appertain to the office of a single magistrate; and when the presence of two Justices may be necessary, that number may be readily united. By the ordinance which has been partly repealed, the Court of Petty Sessions was not duly constituted, unless two magistrates of police were present; and this necessarily prevented the police magistrates, who attended at the petty sessions, from discharging their ordinary duties at two of the police offices—on one day in every week. This weekly absence of the police magistrates, must also have occasioned great delay and inconvenience to the parties accused and to their accusers. The new Ordinance will also apply a remedy to this evil: and, as one Police Magistrate only will hereafter be required to attend at the Court of Petty Sessions the other will be enabled to discharge the ordinary duties while that Court is sitting; and should any urgent necessity demand the presence of another justice, he will be found in that Court, which will be holden at the Office of the Police. Should any complaint be preferred against any Constable or Peon, the sitting Magistrates will hear and determine the matter as in ordinary cases: and no suspicion of partiality touching the deci-

sions can hereafter be reasonably entertained; inasmuch as the Constables and Peons are not now appointed by the Police Magistrates. The whole of these Constables and Peons are now subject to the Superintendent of Police, who will usually exercise the authority of a *High Constable*: and I hope that the changes that have been recently effected in the *Constitution* and in the *Character* of the force, under his direction, will gradually tend to the prevention of crime, and especially of the gang robberies, which have so long been perpetrated on this Island. It is almost unnecessary to state that these changes have been made by the present Government of Bombay, in compliance with many petitions which have been formerly presented by the principal native inhabitants of Bombay; and with several *presentments* by your predecessors; and I have reason to believe that such changes have not occasioned any increase of expence. But notwithstanding, the Constables and Peons now serving may be considered more efficient than those who were employed under the Magistrates: I cannot refrain from repeating, what I have before in substance said from this place, that no Police can be efficient **UNLESS IT SHALL POSSESS THE ENTIRE CONFIDENCE AND RECEIVE THE ZEALOUS SUPPORT OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.** To another important matter I shall now call your attention; in respect of which I sincerely congratulate the native inhabitants of Bombay. I allude to a Commission of the Peace, which has been recently issued, and which contains the names of twelve of the principal and most intelligent Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedan inhabitants of this island. I am not aware that any native gentlemen have yet been included in a Commission of the Peace at either of the other Presidencies; but, for reasons which I shall endeavour to state to you, it was particularly desirable that native gentlemen should be appointed to act as Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay. The Ordinance to which I have alluded, as being partly repealed, was passed in 1827; and it established a Court of Petty Sessions for the trial, in a summary manner, of petty thefts and of other offences therein mentioned. Offences which, before that time, ought to have been tried in the ordinary manner by a Jury. That Ordinance was duly registered, and not having been disallowed in England, became a part of the law of this Island. The Court which was thus established consisted of three Justices of the Peace, two of whom were Magistrates of the Police, and the third was an unpaid Justice of the Peace. It was attended by

a Barrister at Law as an Assessor; and it had authority to exercise the power of summary conviction, in all cases of simple larceny, when the value of the goods stolen did not exceed ten rupees. I believe that no Court exercising a like jurisdiction has yet been created at Calcutta or at Madras? I have already explained why it became necessary to withdraw one of the two Magistrates of Police from attending the Court of Petty Sessions; and I understand that the authorities in England have directed that the number of stipendiary Magistrates at Bombay, shall be reduced to two. It was considered proper, in new modelling the Court of Petty Sessions, that, in the stead of the police magistrate so to be withdrawn, a native justice of the peace should be substituted; and that the new Court should consist of one magistrate of police, of one European justice, and of a third justice, being a native of India, not born of European parents; and to be attended, as before, by a barrister at law, as an assessor. As the Court thus constituted will exercise jurisdiction over offences which cannot be punished in England, unless the party accused be convicted by a jury; and as the persons who are sent for trial before the Court of Petty Sessions are chiefly natives of India, it seemed to be particularly desirable that, at least, one of the members of the Court should be a native justice of the peace: and I confidently anticipate great advantage to the public from the alteration to which I have called your attention. The police magistrate, from being acquainted with the ordinary duties of a justice of the peace, will afford the aid of his experience; the native justice, from his knowledge of the character of the prosecutors, of the parties accused, of the witnesses, and of the language in which they may be examined, will be enabled to assist in the investigation of the charge, and in leading the other members of the Court to a just conclusion: the European unpaid justice will take the same part as heretofore in the proceedings; and the assessor will be present to advise the members of the Court on matters of form and of law. The native magistrate, by attending to the duties which he will have to discharge, as a justice in the Court of Petty Sessions, (and the duties will not be onerous), will, in time, become acquainted with the forms of trial, with the manner of examining witnesses, and with the ordinary rules of evidence: and it may be expected that, in many instances, his local knowledge will be particularly useful in producing the acquittal of the innocent, or the conviction of the guilty party. Thus, and by attending occasionally at the police

office, to observe the proceedings of the sitting magistrates, the native gentlemen, named in the new Commission of the Peace, may, in a few years, qualify themselves to perform the duties of justices of the peace in ALL CASES: and may stimulate others to follow the example: and thus the native gentlemen will prove themselves to be deserving of the important office, to the discharge of which they were declared eligible by the legislature, and with which they have now been entrusted by the local Government. Gentlemen, I shall conclude, by requesting that you, or some of you, will make the usual enquiry touching the state of the goal, and the House of Correction, and the treatment of the prisoners.

The usual stagnancy of affairs in this philosophical island was somewhat interrupted on Sunday morning, by the astounding intelligence that Miss Kitty Challon had eloped, on the previous night, from Mrs. Tadman's school, with Mr. Affleck Trismegistus Williamson, the son of Mr. Thomas Williamson, the well known hair-dresser of Bombay. Miss Challon is a pretty child of 14 years of age, daughter to a deceased officer of this Presidency, heiress to about 70,000 rupees, and a ward of Chancery, or rather of the equity side of the Supreme Court. The gay Lothario numbers about 16 summers, and glows in all the dusky beauty of Abyssinia. On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, Mrs. Tadman returned home, having been absent from noon, and oppressed with some secret presentiment of evil, proceeded to the young ladies' sleeping apartment, which she found mysteriously locked against her. After repeated calls, it was opened by one of the awakened sleepers; on entering, she beheld, with consternation, that the bed of Miss Challon was empty and cold, and a window which stood open near it, told a tale of elopement and love too sure to be mistaken. A hue and cry was immediately raised, but in vain—in vain, on Sunday morning, Mr. Gray searched the elder W.'s house—for no lost maiden was there discovered—in vain a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Supreme Court to the young Lothario's father. The latter stated that his son had obtained leave of absence from him on *urgent private affairs*, from noon on Saturday, and still was not forthcoming. The leave he had supposed referred to a shooting excursion, and he had, in consequence, recommended his son, with due paternal care, to bring home nothing but *game*—he had no knowledge of Miss Challon's fate, but had little doubt but she had eloped with

his son, as a strong private attachment had long existed between them. On this intelligence the Court issued a *strong public* attachment against the youth, but all in vain, as notwithstanding all the exertions of the law, of Mrs. Tadmán, and of several rival aspirants to the young lady's rupees, she has not yet been "invented."

His Majesty's ship *Imogene* sailed for Madras, on the 8th April, where, it is expected, that she will wait the arrival of the *Melville*, and proceed thence to the Mauritius, should the service of the "*Melville*" not be required in transporting the Governor-General and his Suite from the Western Coast to Calcutta. The *Curacoa* had arrived in Madras roads on the 28th March.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 24th, Mr. A. Corfield, to be Ass. to the Collector of Ahmedabad—Feb. 26th, Mr. W. Andrews to be Sub-Collector of Sholapoor, vice Pringle to Europe—Mr. H. W. Reeves to be 1st Ass. to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur; Mr. John Webb to be 2nd Ass. to ditto—Mr. H. A. Harrison to be Sub-Collector of Bagulcotta, vice Arbuthnot to Europe; Mr. A. Campbell to be Ass. to the principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country—March 5th, Mr. H. P. Malet, to be acting 4th Ass. to the principal Collector of Poona—Mr. T. H. Baber, Senior to be Collector of Rutnageree—8th, Mr. A. Elphinstone to be 1st Ass. to the principal Collector of Poona—24th, Mr. J. Williams to act as Joint Judge and Session Judge of Poona; the situation of 3rd Magistrate of Police is abolished from the 18th of March 1834, in consequence of orders from the Court of Directors; Mr. T. H. Baber, Sen. to act as principal Collector of Poona; Mr. G. L. Elliot to act as Collector of Rutnageree—April 2nd Mr. S. Fraser to be Assay Master.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from March 1st to April 10th, 1834.—The appointment of Surgeon to the House of Correction, to be abolished, and its duties transferred to the Surgeon of the County Jail.—Ass. Surg. M. T. Kays, is appointed Surg. to the County Jail.—Ass. Surg. C. Graham, to be Surg. to the Coroner, in succession to Surg. Smyttan.—Lieut. W. Purves, 9th Reg. N. I., is confirmed in the appointment to that Reg., vice Skinner to Europe.—Lieut. R. Leach, of Engs, 2nd Ass. to the Super. Eng. at the Presidency.—Lieut. J. Pope, 17th regt. N. I., to be Ass. to the Commissariat Officer in charge of the Military Bazarat Poona.—Ens. A. Price will take rank from 21st Feb., and is posted to 4th regt. N.

I., vice Hodgson, *dec.*—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.—Capt. A. M. Elder, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Poona division of the Army, during the absence of Capt. Woodhouse, sick.—Ens. J. M. Browne, to act as Mahratta Interpreter to the Eur. regt.—Ass. Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson, to assume Medical charge of the Irregular Horse, in Cutch, and of the detachments of Cavalry and Infantry stationed in Wagur, and Parkur, until the arrival of Ass. Surg. J. Bonchier.—Ens. C. D. Mylne, 6th regt., N. I., is appointed to act as Quart. Mast. and Interp., in the Hindostanee language, to that regt.—2nd Lieut. H. Giberne, to act as Quart. Mast., and 2nd Lieut. C. R. Dent, as Interp. to the Golundanze batt., as a temp. arrangement.—Ens. H. Rudd, to be Interp., in the Mahratta language, to 5th regt. N. I.—Ens. M. R. Piffold, is appointed Mahratta Interp. to H. M's 2nd, or Queen's Royal regt.—Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, of 2nd regt., N. I., to act as Interp. to 1st regt. L. O., from the date of Lieut. Vardon's departure to the sea coast, sick.—The following orders are confirmed, appointing Major Algeo, H. M's 6th regt., to assume the command of the Deesa Brig., on Col. Salter's appointment to the command of the N. Div. of the Army.—Capt. H. Lyons to act as Interp. to 23d regt., N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Liddell, on leave.—Lieut. R. Lewis, 22nd regt., N. I., to act as Line Adj. at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Lieut. I. E. Parsons, on leave.—Lieut. I. Skirrow is appointed 2nd Ass. to the Mint Engineer; and Lieut. G. B. Munbe is placed under the orders of Capt. Grant, in Cutch.—In an extract from a letter from the Court of Directors, dated 4th Sept., 1833, it is stated that, "it appearing by the Army List, for 1833, that Ass. Surg. T. Armstrong, who proceeded on furlough to Valparaiso, is noted as still absent, though he should have been back by Feb., 1832; we direct, that in the event of his not having returned, his name be removed from your Army List, from 29th July, 1831, being two years from the date of his arrival in this country."—Ass. Surg. J. Doig is appointed to act as Staff Surg., and Dep. Medical Storekeeper, at Belgaum, during the absence of Surg. Kennedy to the Cape.—Ens. H. Rose will take rank from 9th March, 1834, and is posted to 19 regt., N. I., vice Erakine, *dec.*—21st regt. N. I.; Lieut. S. I. Stevens, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp., in the Hindostanee language—15th regt., N. I., Ens. A. H. O. Mathews, to be Lieut., vice Ball, resigned.—Ens. G. R. Remington, to take rank

from 9th March, 1834, and posted to 15th regt. N. I.—Surg. W. V. Purnell, 3d regt. L. C., is appointed Gar. Surg. at Surat, vice Orton.—The div. order appointing Major Marshall, 15th regt., N. I., to the command of the Station of Hursol, on the departure of Lieut. Col. Lichfield, is confirmed.

Pensioned—Capt. G. C. Taylor, 26th regt., N. I., under the G. O. of 8th Dec., 1820.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE—Ass. Surg. C. P. Livingstone.

FURLOUGH.—Surg. R. H. Kennedy, to Cape.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS—8th March, Capt. G. B. Brucks, is confirmed in the situation of Sen. Naval Officer at Surat, vice Crawford to Europe.—Commander Cogan to officiate as Superintendent of the Indian Navy, upon Capt. Crawford's embarkation.—Lieut. Peters to act as Controller of the Dock Yards, and Lieut. Clendon to act as Ass. Controller.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS—4th March, Eliza Stewart, Miller, Greenock—Caledonia, Stroyan, Liverpool—22nd Euphrates, Buckham, London—5th April, L'Amitie, Hervieu, Bourdeaux.

DEPARTURES—27th Feb. Severn, Dixon, London—8th March, Ospray, Salmon, Greenock—13th Huron, Hardy, Liverpool—2nd April, Caledonia, Stroyan, Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.—March 12th, at Poona, Ens. D. D. Chadwick, 8th regt. N. I. to Caroline Wilhelmina, 2nd daughter of Capt. T. W. Stokoe.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 19th, at Kaira, the lady of H. T. Chatterton, Esq., of a daughter—22nd, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Conductor E. Heron of a daughter—28th at Dharwar, the lady of A. Spens, Esq. C. S. of a son—March 16th, at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, the lady of Lieut. W. Trevelyan of a son—24th, at Hurnee, Mrs. J. Scott of a daughter—25th, at Colaba, Mrs. Tonks, of a daughter—3rd April at Mahabuleshwur Hills, the lady of Major Havelock, 4th L. B. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 29th, at Rutnagherry, Helen, daughter, and on the following day, James Dunlop, only son of Major James Keith—Feb. 1st, at Sholapoor, J. L. Cameron, Esq., Civil Surgeon—23rd at Hursols, Archibald, son of Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th regt. N. I.—24th, at Dapoolee, William, and on the following day, Robert, sons of Lieut. W. Chambers, 13th regt. N. I.—27th J. de Lima e Souza, Esq.—March 21st, at Kavel, Anne, wife of Mr. P. White—27th, Aga Mahomed Soostary.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGES.—At Kandy, Wm. Lucas, Esq., Ass. Surg., Ceylon, Rifle regt., to Ann, 5th daughter of the late Rev. N. Garstin—5th Oct., E. J. Wood, Esq., to Elizabeth, 2d daughter of J. C. Fretz, Esq.—22d Nov., A. Stewart, Esq., C. S., to Charlotte Ann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Clement, Royal Art.—17th Dec., at Trincomalie, Capt. N. J. Lyons, *Brig Eleanor*, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of T. Dawson, Esq.—19th, P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., C. S., to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of F. J. Templer, Esq., C. S.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 8, the lady of Lieut. Atchison of a son—Nov. 7, the lady of W. Norris, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—Sept. 25, At sea, on board the *Morley*, Charles Ogg, Esq., Surg.—Oct. 24, Lieut. J. Vincent, H. M.'s 97th foot—Nov. 5, At Kandy, Jane, wife of Lieut. J. Braybrooke—16th, At Jaffna, Lieut.-Col. S. Bircham, Ceylon Rifle regt.—Dec. 6, On board the *Victory*, off Quilon, H. S. Robinson, Esq., 4th son of the late Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.

Eastern Archipelago.

MARRIAGES.—At Penang, Lieut. G. Briggs, Madras H. Art. to the eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. T. Gibson, 46th regt. Madras N. I.—Nov. 7th, at Malacca, R. Diggles, Esq. to Eliza, only daughter of S. Garling, Esq.—Dec. 10th, at Penang, Mr. C. Berlie, to Miss M. Ross—26th, Ensign C. R. Mackenzie, 46th regt. Madras N. I. to Rachel Rhoda, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Brighton.

BIRTHS.—18th July, at Penang, the lady of J. Manook, Esq. of a daughter—Aug. 21st, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a daughter—Sept. 30th, at Malacca, the lady of Capt. P. J. Begbie, Madras Art. of a son—Oct. 24th, at Penang, the wife of Mr. M. J. Goudart, of a son—Nov. 10, off Penang, the lady of Capt. G. Middlecott, Madras Art. of a daughter—16th, at Penang, the lady of Sir B. H. Malkin, of a daughter—Dec. 11th, at Singapore, Mrs. Symers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Sept. 9th, at Malacca, Edward, infant son of Lieut. J. Benwell, Madras N. I.—Oct. 21st, at Penang, Capt. J. Garty, late of the *Sweet*—Off Malacca, on board the ship *Pansittart*, Mr. A. L. Mundell, 4th Officer—Nov. 14th, at Malacca, Mr. J. W. Baumgarten—19th, at Singapore, Capt. J. Ferrier, ship *Arab*—Dec. 19th, at Penang, Rev. C. L'Olivier, Conductor G. Leith.

Home Intelligence.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On the 13th of August, a Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House, for the purpose of considering the scale of compensation to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's maritime service, proposed by the Court of Directors for the adoption of the Proprietors. The Court was fully attended. Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last Court were read. The Chairman stated, that the meeting had been specially summoned for the purpose of considering the plan of compensation to the maritime Officers of the Company. A minute of the Court of Directors upon this subject had been adopted, and which had also been printed for the use of the Proprietors. He moved that the paper referred to be read. The Secretary read the minute of the Court of Directors. The Court of Directors adhered to the plan of compensation as published, but with a view of providing, as far as possible, for those Commanders and Officers, who depend solely upon their professional exertions, the Court of Directors were of opinion that it would be consistent with great liberality, to make some provision for such as, notwithstanding the grant of compensation, might fall into distress. The Court, therefore, proposed a graduated scale of pensions, from 150*l.* per annum, as that of a Commander, which should be allowed by the Company to parties who had served for ten years, without requiring proof of sickness, simply on the ground of being unable to obtain employment, provided that any income which the party may possess should go in abatement of such pension, and provided that the claim should be made within five years from the termination of the last voyage. The plan of the Court did not embrace any officer in the freighted service below the grade of fourth mate, but the Court had, upon reconsideration, resolved to allow compensation to fourth, fifth, and sixth mates, &c. The Chairman said, his colleagues and himself had approved of the minute after full consideration, and he hoped it would meet with the approval of the Court. Mr. Weeding rose, and was about to address the Court, when—The Chairman asked if he was about to conclude with a motion? Mr. Weeding replied in the affirmative. The Chairman said he had a motion to make, which should take precedence? Mr. Weeding stated that he had possession of the Court, and ought to be allowed to proceed. The Chairman replied,

that as the minute just read had been approved of by the Court of Directors, he would now move a resolution, "That the Court concur in, and approve of the scale of compensation to the maritime Officers, as proposed by the Court of Directors." The resolution was seconded by the Deputy Chairman. Mr. Weeding disapproved of the conduct of the Chairman, and thought the more proper course would be, to have allowed his motion to have been discussed, by which means he would have ascertained the sentiments of the Court of Proprietors. He having been in possession of the Court, he considered he was entitled to proceed, and he thought it was a case that ought to be submitted to their standing Counsel. All the Proprietors wished to do justice to the maritime Officers, and, as a matter of feeling and justice, he hoped, therefore, that the motion made by the Chairman would be allowed to stand as an amendment. The Chairman submitted, that the usual course had been followed. It was not desired to put the merits of the question out of view, or to damage the case of the maritime Officers in any way. After the minutes had been read, it was his duty to propose some motion upon it. The Hon. Proprietor had talked of sympathy and good feeling for the maritime Officers, but he was not to monopolise all the good feeling and sympathy. It would be open for any Gentleman to propose an amendment.—Mr. Fielden considered that the usual course followed for two centuries had been departed from.—Mr. Astell denied that the usual course had been deviated from.—Sir C. Forbes considered that the Chairman had not acted right in the course he had adopted.—Mr. Hugh Lindsay said, the Chairman had possession of the Court—(cries of "no, no")—The Chairman said he actually had the resolution in his hand, but had given way to the Hon. Proprietor, thinking he was about to ask a question. He did not wish to take the Court by surprise—(hear). He wished the Court to go at once to the merits of the case. It was his duty to follow up the reading of the minutes with a resolution—(cries of "no, no"). The Court of Directors asked for the concurrence of the Court of Proprietors to the minute. As a Court of Directors they were competent to take up the question of compensation. In order to save time, and to proceed with the business of the day, he was willing to waive a reply. Mr. Weeding regretted that it had been necessary for the Proprietors to bring the subject of compensation to the Com-

pany's maritime Officers again before the Court, but the scale proposed by the Directors could not be agreed to by the Proprietors (hear).—The plan was inconsistent with the character of the East India Company, to the intentions of Parliament, and to the moral obligations due to the maritime Officers. He hoped that he should be able to show that the Court of Directors, though acting as trustees for the people of India, ought more liberally to compensate the Company's commercial servants. The Hon. Proprietor then referred to the correspondence between the Court of Directors and Mr. Charles Grant, to show that in giving up the commercial assets of the Company, which it was urged were ample to provide for the annuity to the Proprietors, and for compensating their commercial Officers, the claims of the maritime Officers were recognised, and that this principle was partly acknowledged by the President of the Board of Control. The Hon. Proprietor also entered into details of the company's assets, to show that there were ample means to provide for all claims against them, though the scale of compensation had been referred back by the Proprietors—still nothing more was recommended by the Proprietors than that the fifth and sixth mates should be included. He contended that the plan did not go upon the amount of compensation for losses the Officers would incur, and that the intentions of the Court of Directors to increase the amount out of the Poplar fund was reducing the measure to a charity.—The Chairman explained, that the Poplar fund had existed for a long time, and had other claims to meet—the fund was totally different.—Mr. Weeding still considered the scale objectionable. In order to inform the Court of the course he was about to adopt, he would read the resolutions he intended to move as an amendment to that of the Chairman, if it were not withdrawn.—The Chairman stated it was not his intention to withdraw the resolution he had proposed.—Mr. Weeding then read the following resolutions:—

"That in the opinion of this Court it was the intention of the East India Company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with his Majesty's Government, and which has been confirmed by Parliament, that the maritime Officers of the Company who had served, or were serving in ships owned or chartered by the said Company, had not abandoned the service, should justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such Officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India Company's

trade. That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade, and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV., chapter 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said Officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East India Company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime Officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them, for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the Company's service.—That this Court having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime Officers to that compensation, which has been solemnly and legally recognized and provided for, deemed the following scale of pensions and gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants:—*Pensions.*—For such Commanders and Officers who have been ten years and upwards in the Company's service, reckoning from the time that they first entered the service, to the termination of their last voyage:—Commander, 250*l.* per year; chief mate, 160*l.*; second mate, 110*l.*; surgeon, 140*l.*; third mate, 100*l.*; purser, 100*l.*; fourth mate, 70*l.*; fifth and sixth mates, each 50*l.*; midshipmen, 30*l.*; boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, each 25*l.* Widows to have one-half their husband's pension, during widowhood. Children the usual proportion." *Gratuities.*—"For such Officers as have not been ten years in the Company's employ, to be computed according to their time and rank of service, in proportion to the value of their pension granted to those who had served ten years.—That the compensation be given to all Commanders and Officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years, antecedent to the 28th August, 1833. That it be optional with the Company, in lieu of pensions, to pay to the Commanders and Officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the Board of Control.—That, in addition to the foregoing scale of composition to maritime Officers of the Company, the Court recommends that the Commanders and Officers of these ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the Court of Directors, to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the

Commanders and Officers of their own ships, and to any Commanders and Officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to report the same to this Court.—The Company was pledged to make a suitable provision for the discharged commercial Officers of the Company. This point was established in the correspondence with Mr. C. Grant, in which it was stated that as all the Company's commercial assets were to be transferred to the Government, equity and liberality should be shown to all claimants on the Company. Mr. Grant had, therefore, sanctioned a liberal compensation, and the fact that the President of the Board of Control had sanctioned all the other recommendations of the Court of Directors, except this scale of compensation, showed that he was not disposed to agree to it. (Hear, hear.) The East India Company, he hoped, would give these petitioners a full compensation, and that equal justice would be dealt out to the commercial, as well as the home establishment. Some of the latter, who were hoymen, were to have 140*l.* a year, some of whom had had under their command valuable property, sometimes to the amount of half a million sterling, as had frequently been the case with the maritime service. He hoped the course adopted in 1796 would be imitated, and that these men who were unfit for other service would be treated liberally. He hoped the Court of Directors would agree to the scale he had proposed—money was no consideration. He wished not to alter a fraction of the home compensations; but let not the compensation to the maritime Officers be made up out of a sort of charitable fund. The Court should recollect the splendid services of the maritime officers—without them Calcutta would not have been retained. Their skill had done honour to the country. The Hon. Proprietor referred to many testimonials in favour of the maritime Officers for victories, and especially drew attention to the defeat of the French Admiral Linois, by the Company's fleet. They had protected valuable cargoes, which had greatly been to the advantage of India, this country, as well as the Company, and he hoped the scale he proposed would be adopted, as it was really not too generous. He concluded by moving his resolutions.—Sir Charles Forbes seconded the resolution, and he was sorry to say that the scale of compensation was not ample for those able, meritorious, and, he would add, those ill-used maritime Officers. As compared with the compensations to the home service, he con-

sidered that the maritime Officers were not properly treated, and that the compensations to the home servants were extravagant. He was not aware what salaries were to be paid to the Company's supercargoes, but he thought this Company, who had secured to themselves a dividend of 10½ per Cent., should attend to the interests of the maritime service; indeed, those claims ought to have been first considered. The plan of the Court of Directors were niggardly. He saw in the list of home compensations, that there were many allowances for private trade officers, which, with the other allowances, were extremely liberal. The Hon. Bart. referred to the scale of home compensations, and contrasted it with that proposed to be given to the maritime Officers. The maritime Officers had, too, paid into the Company's treasury a large sum on their private trade, not less than 1,600,000*l.*; there having been exacted from them not less than 27 per cent. on all the teas they brought home in their private trade, whether the voyage proved successful or not. (Hear.) He considered that the Company ought not to have given up the China trade, which had benefited India. The Company had, however, consented to surrender their trade, or to let it remain in abeyance for 40 years, for the annuity of 640,000*l.*, to be drawn from India for the dividends—(Hear), and therefore they should provide well for the commercial servants, especially for their maritime officers, of whom he could not say enough. The result of giving up the trade was to throw the maritime Officers overboard—the paltry compensation would have the effect, perhaps, of throwing them into gaol. He hoped the Court would agree to amendment unanimously, that it would be adopted by the Court of Directors, and that in good humour they would forward it to the Board of Control. Sir Pulteney Malcolm regretted that, from the commencement of the Company to the present time, none had done more service to the Company and India, than the maritime Officers. As a proof of their talent, he might state that many of the Directors had been chosen from them. He could speak of the zeal of the maritime Officer; he was at the action at Port Graham, and there, as well as when he was in command of a fleet at St. Helena, he had always witnessed the zeal of the officers—(Hear, hear.) Many would suffer by the opening the China trade, but none so much as the maritime Officers. The Court of Directors had governed India admirably. This was chiefly to be attributed to the Govern-

ment offices in India having been filled by men of talent. The finest youth of England had been sent out, and the most able Officers. This was the main spring of the successful Government of India—(hear). He trusted that, under the changes that had taken place, Government having, for wise purposes, thought proper to throw open the China trade, the maritime Officers ought to be fully provided for—that they would not be discharged without a liberal compensation.—Mr. Fielder said the maritime Officers had been mainly instrumental in preserving India, which country had been of great advantage to England. The Company had ample means to satisfy all demands upon them; and their Officers, therefore, ought to be fully compensated.—Mr. Twining regretted that he could not, in this instance, speak in accordance with expressed feelings of the Court of Directors; but he could not help stating, that the character and honour of the Company was very much involved in the decision that would be come to upon this question—(hear.) Whatever decision the Court of Directors might have come to, he considered the Proprietors should also turn their attention to the situation of the Officers of their maritime service. Unhappily, he considered, the Proprietors were too well satisfied with the terms they had obtained, otherwise more attention would have been paid to the maritime service. To place this service in its former position was impossible, but he thought that the difficulties in the way might be softened down. The maritime Officers of the Company had rank next to the British navy, and they had by their splendid services rendered the most essential aid in placing the East India Company in that lofty situation they were now in. The high situation in which the Officers were placed rendered them unprepared to take command in any other service. He honestly considered that the scale proposed by the Court of Directors was not commensurate to place them in that rank in which they had a right to move—(hear). He had seen the excellent manner in which the maritime service had conducted themselves; they had defended the property of the Company, and had brought home valuable prizes without loss; and he therefore considered that, as there were ample assets, the compensation ought to be liberal. He would rather that compensation were given to the maritime service for their loss, than it should be granted as a declaration of embarrassment on their part.—Mr. Sweet said, if the compensation was not proposed by the Court of Directors on the ground that they had no

right to make a claim, he could well understand how they had arrived at the scale now proposed. But it could not be denied that the maritime Officers were entitled to compensation; and no person could state that it was either liberal or just. The scale now proposed was not a compensation for loss. Any Jury would not consider the scale sufficient, and it would be a departure from justice, if a greater compensation were not granted. The young Officers should be compensated for the losses they would sustain by having their means of making a fortune snatched from them. The scale proposed by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was much too low—full 20 per cent.—The Chairman said, he wished to say a few words relative to certain remarks that had fallen from some of the gentlemen present. With respect to the question before the Court he should say but a few words—the opinions of himself and his colleagues were recorded in the minute that had been read. He stood not there as an advocate. He had a solemn duty to perform—to decide upon the claims of all parties—(hear). He would only say a few words as to the question of fact. It had been stated that the assets of the Company amounted to from eighteen to twenty millions. Sir C. Forbes had, indeed, taken a different view of the question. The amount of the Company's assets were likely to realise now about 14,600,000*l*. These would, in all probability, be the Company's tangible means. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) states truly that it would take 10,800,000*l*. to purchase our annuity for 40 years; but there was also 2,600,000*l*. required to redeem a sum of 12,000,000*l*. at the expiration of the 40 years; so that the balance would be small when it was considered that there were also to be paid superannuation allowances and pensions equivalent to nearly 500,000*l*. more. The donations and compensations now proposed would require 430,000*l*.; but had the scale promulgated in some quarters been adopted, not less than 1,160,000*l*. would have been required to provide for it. These were large sums, and though the Proprietors might desire to give more, still the Directors had to consider that they would have to raise the money from the people of India, already very heavily distressed, and paying a landlord's tax to a great amount. He cordially concurred in approving of the services of the maritime Officers. They had skill and scientific acquirements second to none; and there were gentlemen on the Directors' side of the bar who felt as strongly as any of the Proprietors the importance of

their services. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had attempted to place the Court of Directors in an invidious situation as compared with the wishes of Mr. Grant on the subject of compensations. He would read a letter from that Hon. Gentleman, in which he stated the aggregate amount of these compensations was very large.—(The Hon. Director read the letter.) The amended plan of the Court of Directors would increase the number of Commanders entitled to compensation from 32 to 65, and the other officers in proportion. The Court had done every thing they could, and he might say, they had strained points to give these meritorious servants ample compensation. But they must recollect the people of India—they were distressed—and appeals to the feelings of the Court of Directors were daily—nav, almost hourly, made for relief. The late failures in Calcutta had added to these applications. The Directors had considered the question before the Court with the greatest possible anxiety. His opinion on the subject remained the same. The Proprietors might adopt other measures, but it must be upon their own responsibility. Mr. Mills (a Director) considered his Hon. Colleague (the Chairman) had estimated the assets of the Company too high, and he (Mr. Mills) thought that rather than call upon the people of India, should they be too small, the Proprietors ought not to receive any dividends until claims were satisfied. He denied that the monopoly of the Company had been so advantageous as represented, and he would never have consented to a participation in a free trade with China. Mr. Weeding shortly replied. The Chairman then put the original question, which was negatived by a large majority, only four of the Proprietors, besides the Directors, holding up their hands in favour of it. The amendment of Mr. Weeding was put and carried. Mr. C. Forbes called for a division, which was granted, when there appeared—

For Mr. Weeding's resolution	50
Against it	25
Majority	—25

The Chairman said a ballot had been demanded on behalf of the Directors on the main question.

House of Commons, 4th August, 1834.—20,000*l.* were proposed to enable his Majesty to direct a trial to be made of an experiment to communicate with India, by steam navigation. Mr. Charles Grant observed, in answer to a question by Mr. Hume, that some time since a committee had been appointed to enquire into the practicability of Steam Navigation to and from India. The report of the committee

applied to two means of communication. One route was by the Red Sea, and the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The committee had examined these subjects sedulously, and had come to an opinion on these points. They laid down, as the basis of their proceedings, that a regular and rapid communication was of great importance, not only to India, but to Great Britain. The experiments which had been made during five successive seasons, had completely established its practicability. The route would be open during eight months, but would not be practicable during four months of the south west monsoons. Measures had been taken to establish a communication by that route, and it was recommended that the expense should be divided between India and this country. As to the communication by means of the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, the committee stated that sufficient experiment had not yet been made; but that it appeared clear from the evidence before them, that there was no physical obstacle to carrying on the communication during eight months, but not the other four months when the river was low. They recommended that as between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* had been expended by the East India Company, the expense of the navigation by the Euphrates should be defrayed by the British Government. After a large allowance for contingencies, the estimate came to 20,000*l.*; and they recommended parliament to give that sum to make an experiment on the Euphrates. It was clear that some arrangement might be made, so that the country might avail itself of the advantages of both methods of communication. The navigation by the Red Sea would not be available during the months June, July, August, and September; the navigation of the Euphrates would not be available during the months of November, December, January, and February, at which time the river was the lowest. So that during the whole year the steam vessels might avail themselves alternately, of each method of communication. There was no doubt that a regular and rapid steam communication was of importance to England and India. At present, the distance was an obstacle to the communication of those improvements, which were taking place with unexampled velocity in this part of the world. Whatever would facilitate and expedite the communication, thus breaking down the distance between India and this country, must of necessity be of the highest importance to both, and it was the first duty and the interest, as it would be the glory of England, to bring India as narrowly

in contact as possible with her own shores. A question of so great interest as the improvement of India ought not to be left to any other hands, but ought to be taken up by this country as one of national importance; and he would therefore appeal with confidence to the House of Commons to support him in this measure. With regard to the experiments to be made in reference to the line of the Euphrates, they would not interfere with the communication to be carried on by the other route; but he considered it the duty of government to watch all the channels of access, and to make such of them available as appeared most expedient. He was sure that both countries would derive essential advantages from the measure now proposed.—Mr. Buckingham observed, that the object of expediting the communication and facilitating the knowledge of what was passing in both countries, was worth ten times the amount of money required for the purpose. He anticipated great moral, political, and mercantile advantages from the proposed plans. Mr. Hume was happy that he had drawn from the Right Hon. Gentleman his sentiments on the subject. It had long been the reproach of this country that India had been left without those advantages which he trusted the steps now about to be taken would confer upon that empire as well as upon England. He hoped the speech of the Right Hon. Gent. was but the prelude to measures of substantial advantage. Surely if nothing more were done, India ought to be placed upon the same footing with respect to communication, as our other possessions. The present regulations, with regard to postage, was a most injurious obstruction to the intercourse that ought to subsist. With respect to the passage by the Euphrates, he was not himself very sanguine as to its practicability; but, no doubt, it behoved the government to make the trial, particularly as he understood from the Right Hon. Gent. that it was not to stop the progress by the Red Sea, but he hoped the experiments would be conducted in the manner most likely to lead to practical results for the benefit both of India and England. Mr. Young expressed his regret that the Right Hon. Gent. did not appear to have turned his attention so much as appeared to him (Mr. Young) desirable to the question, as to the practicability of a passage by steam round the Cape of Good Hope. He was glad that the experiments proposed by the government were to be made, although he could not say that he entertained very confident hopes of their success: whereas,

on the other hand, he was convinced that, under the encouragement of the government, Calcutta might be reached by the Cape of Good Hope in 75 days, at all periods of the year. He hoped the Right Hon. Gent. would take this point into his consideration.

August 13.—Colonial Appointments.—Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection to the publication, from time to time, in the Gazette, or in some way, of all colonial appointments with an income above a certain value. The Noble Lord (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had stated some time ago that he would not object to a plan of that kind, but since that time he had heard nothing about it. He wished to know from his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Rice) whether he would have any objection? Mr. Rice said that he would not object to the publication of any appointment in his department above a certain amount, but he did not think it would be necessary to publish all the minor appointments.

The Theatres.—The ITALIAN OPERA is closed. The incomparable *Grisi*, who, during the entire season, has electrified London through the force of her resplendant endowments, shortly takes her leave with *Rubini*, *Tamburini*, and the other "stars" of the Operatic Corps, for Germany.

The ENGLISH OPERA, under the auspices of Arnold, opened splendidly. *Nourjahad* has drawn brilliant audiences, and we cannot but express our warmest wishes that success may still pursue its design so eminently national.

The HAYMARKET, with *Vandenhoff* at its head, is doing much to revive what, for some time has so completely drooped among us—a taste for the classic spirit of the drama. It is saying much for Mr. Vandenhoff that his *Macbeth* is a more perfect personation than that of Macready.

The VICTORIA has been ruined through an injudicious engagement of the proprietor with a protégé—a Miss Mitford, recently here so celebrated for the drama of *Charles the First*. This theatre is about passing under the hands of Glossop, who will dedicate it in future to opera performances. The change, we have no doubt, will better the prospects of the house, as it will, at least, exclude Mr. Cathcart.

ASTLEY'S, more even than usual, has become a centre of very powerful attraction. *The Grand Tournament of London* admits of such brilliant equestrian array, that its popularity, from the first, was certain. It has not, however, eclipsed the *Macoppe*, whose wonderful effects are even still sufficient to call together over-

In this age, so fertile in inventions and improvements, our female friends, both here and in India, will rejoice to learn, that Labern's Botanic Cream is admirably calculated to impart a freshness and vigour to that chief of Beauty's Ornaments, the Hair.

Whatever tends to act as a preventive, or serves to arrest the progress of that direful disease the Cholera, possesses peculiar claims to public attention, and we firmly believe these qualities to attach to Woodhouse's Essence of Ginger, a few drops of which, in a glass of wine or brandy and water, or any common drink, imparts a wholesome and refreshing warmth to the stomach.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS—5th Aug., Plymouth, Emma Eugene, Tilley, Mauritius, 2d May; 6th, Margate, Sherburne, Corbyn, Bengal, 19th March; Dartmouth, Eliza, Harris, N. S. Wales, 26th Feb.; Ditto, Orientin, Oden, Batavia; Cowes, Juno, Meybourg, Batavia, 15th March; 7th, Deal, Pacific, Hill, South Seas; Ditto, Brothers, Gibson, South Seas; 9th, Romney, Ann Baldwin, Crawford, Bengal, 24th March; 10th, Portsmouth, Severn, Braithwaite, Bengal, 16th March; Downs, Hindostan, Redman, Bengal, 25th March; Jersey, Duncan Gibb, Donal, Bombay, 23d March; 12th, Brighton, Fortune, Currie, Bengal, 20th March; Bristol, Arabian, Boutt, Mauritius, 8th May; Liverpool, Caledonia, Stroyan, Bombay; Ditto, Lord Althorp, Sproul, Bengal, 16th March; Ditto, Lady East, Snachan, Batavia; 13th, Ditto, Renown, M'Leod, Bengal, 26th March; Ditto, Scotia, Watson, N. S. Wales; 14th, Portsmouth, Zenobia, Owen, Bengal, 22d March; 16th, I. O. W., Henry, Bunney, N. S. Wales, 12th June; 18th, Liverpool, Caledonia, Stroyan, Bombay, 1st April; Ditto, Colombia, Patterson, Bombay, 9th April; Dover, Lucy, Watson, Singapore, 19th March; Falmouth, Brauker Moor, Crosby, Mauritius, 27th April; Penzance, Pera, Graham, Ceylon, 13th March; 22d Portsmouth, Mary Ann, Jacks, Mauritius, 9th March; 23d, Downs, Japan, May, South Seas, 9th March; Liverpool, Asia, Tonge, Bengal, 18th March; Salcomb, Sumatra, Eolina, Batavia, 18th March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS—*Per Hindostan from Bengal*—Mrs. Crawford and three children; Mrs. Younghusband, and three children; Mrs. Porter, and six children; Mrs. Royce, Capt. Crawford B. Arty, Thos. Younghusband, Esq., W. Porter, Esq., of Penang, R. C. Clinton, Esq., of New York, A. Lanie, Esq., of Paris, four servants.—*Per Severn from Bengal*—Mrs. Mitchell, and three chil-

dren; Mr. Forbes, Lieut. Hamilton, M. E. R., Mrs. Dixon; Lieut. Col. Doveton, Mrs. Doveton, from St. Helena.—*Per Emma Eugene from Mauritius*—Capt. Terry, and three Miss Terrys, Capt. James Talbert, Mr. Legg, Mr. Paris, Mr. Batwell, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Bolton, R.N.—*Per Victorine from Bengal*—Mr. and Mrs. Jouy, Lieut. Sweetman, M. 16th Laucers, Dr. Fullarton, B. Est., Ens. Grant, B. N. I., Lieut. Landon, B. N. I., Mr. M. Lemont, Mr. Hume, Mast. Les-tiboudois.—*Per Zenobia from Bengal*—Lady Ryan, two Miss Ryans, Mrs. Vannrennen, Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Capt. Vannrennen, Mr. and Mrs. Lawler, Miss Broadfield, six children, five servants, landed at Cape; Mrs. Graine, Miss Scott, Hon. Sir J. Franks, Rev. Mr. Schoyegel, from Cape, Lieut. Barrell, Mr. Graine, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Farmer, two children, three servants, Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. Adams.—*Per Ann from New South Wales*—James Wright, Esq., Mrs. Wright, and three children, Mr. R. Govett, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Clarkson, Dr. Leonard, Mr. Warner, Mr. Nash.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS—30th June, Downs, Comet, Surfen, Mauritius; 3d July, Greenwich, Kyle, Fletcher, Bengal; 5th Liverpool, Dauntless, Pinder, Cape; Downs, Breton, Parker, Ceylon—6th Liverpool, Zeno, Lawson, Batavia; Downs, Governor Harcourt, Doutty, N. S. Wales; Downs, William Sowerby, Launceston; Downs, Catharine, Ann, Algoa Bay—7th Portsmouth, Lord Hungerford, Farguharson, Bengal—9th Downs, Marquis of Hastings, Clarkson, Bombay—10th Downs, Hero of Malown, Smith, Bombay; Downs, Fairy Queen, Douthwaite, Ceylon; Liverpool, Hindoo, Lothian, Bombay—11th Liverpool, Ferguson, Young, Bengal; Deal, Howard, Spark, Cape; Downs, Manchester, Brown, Mauritius; Downs, Arabian, Gildaway, Mauritius; Downs, David Scott, Owen, N. S. Wales—12th Weymouth, Rheda, Hurst, Launceston—15th Lizard, Margaret, Johns, N. S. Wales; Portsmouth, Morley, Douglas, Bombay; Portsmouth, Malabar, Tucker, Bombay—16th Downs, Chas. Carten, Christall, Cape; Liverpool, Cervantes, Hughes, Cape; Liverpool, Frank, Searight, Bengal; Downs, Childers, Durocher, N. S. Wales—17th Downs, Fenyard Park, Middleton, Mauritius; Deal, London, Ball, Mauritius; 18th Portsmouth, Hogley, Bailey, N. S. Wales; Portsmouth, Geo. Ribbert, Liversay, N. S. Wales; 19th Liverpool, Annandale, Hill, Bombay; 21st Liverpool, William, McCleverty, Manila; Liverpool, Tickler, Lowdon, Batavia; Liverpool, Trincolo, Hesse, China; Liverpool, Lawrence, Gill, Bengal; 22d Downs,

Janet, Matheson, Hobart Town; Downs, Arab, Ferrier, Mauritius; Downs, Antelope Adams, St. Helena; Downs, William Stovild, Davidson, N. S. Wales; Downs, Solway, Proctor, Mauritius; 19th Portsmouth, London, Wimble, Bengal; Downs, Britannia, Leith, Cape; Downs, Glenalvan, Brown, Cape; Downs, Tyne, Brown, Mauritius; Downs, Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal; Downs, Catherine, Welford, Cape; Downs, Singapore, Cargill, Batavia.—1st August, Liverpool, Lady Gordon, Harmer, Bombay.—2nd Greenwich, Howard, Hatton, Manila.—4th Downs, Lady Raffles, Pollock, Bombay.—6th Downs, Auriga, Chalmers, Van Dieman's Land.—7th Liverpool, Amity, Scott, Mauritius.—10th Downs, Guardian, Lease, N. S. Wales; John Craig, Currie, N. S. Wales; John Pirie, Adams, St. Helena; Eveline, Jamieson, Van Dieman's Land; Liverpool, Bland, Callan, Bengal; Portsmouth, Britomart, Macdonald, Van Dieman's Land and N. S. Wales.—11th Portsmouth, Duke of Northumberland, Pope, Bengal.—12th Greenwich, Shepherds, Glasgow, Batavia.—16th, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Lyell, Van Dieman's Land and N. S. Wales; Elizabeth, Kello, Cape and Algoa Bay; Portsmouth, Rose, Barrow, Cape and India.—19th Downs, Wellington, Liddell, Cape and Madras.—21st Do. Augustus, Dixon, Mauritius.—Greenwich, Fergus, Mason, Bengal.—Sheerness, Henry Porcher, —N. S. Wales.—24th Liverpool, Euphrates, Hunnay, Bengal; Australia, Forrester, Batavia, Manila and China.—26th Downs, Eleanor, Havelock; Ascension, Mauritius and Ceylon; St. Helena, Long, Algoa, Mulcolm, Eyles, Bengal.—27th, Royal Admiral, Fotheringham, N. S. Wales; Diadem, Airth, Algoa Bay; Diamond, Garraway, Ascension; Madras Beach, Cape and Madras.

MARRIAGES.—25th March, at St. George's, Hanover-sq., J. G. Boys, Esq., second son of the Rev. E. Boys, late senior chaplain at St. Helena, to Mary Anne, daughter of G. Chambers, Esq. of Brompton.—1st August, at St. Marylebone, A. Johnston, Esq. Jun., M. P., to Priscilla, eldest daughter of T. F. Buxton, Esq., M. P.—2d, at Lambeth, Mr. John Idle, of Welwerth, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Barnes, Esq., secretary to the E. I. D. Company.—6th, at Bath, Major A. Grafton, 25th regt. Bombay N. I., to Mary Nicholson, eldest daughter of the late W. Robertson, Esq., of Demerara.—At St. Mary's Church, J. Kennedy, Esq., H. Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Naples, son of the Hon. R. Kennedy, and nephew of the Marquis of Ailes, to Amelia Maria, only daughter of

S. Briggs, Esq., of Alexandria.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., R. Cockerell, Esq., son of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., to the Hon. Miss Foley, sister of Lord Foley.—7th, at Kingston, W. Watts, Esq., late of Madras, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Ross, R. N., and sister of Commissioner Ross, C. B., Plymouth.—12th, at Topsham Church, E. H. Donnithorne, Esq., of the 16th Lancera, son of James Donnithorne, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Moore, rector of Sowton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Kemm, Bengal Army, to Charlotte, daughter of the late John Dolhel, Esq., of Jersey.—At Hammersmith, W. McNair, Esq., E. I. Company's Service, to Charlotte Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. this.—14th, at Kensington, Mr. J. M. Geary, of Lichfield, New South Wales, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Hall, of Kennington.—18th, at St. John's church, Evan Lloyd, Esq. of Liverpool, and late of Bombay, to Sarah Louisa, 6th daughter of E. Mumford, Esq. of London.—19th, at Cheltenham, Jas. Horne, Esq. of Cumberland-street, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late C. Whalley, Esq. of Calcutta.—20th, at Bryanston-square, W. Sheffield, Esq. late of Madras Civil Service, to Jane Berkeley, daughter of Col. G. Cooper, Bengal Army.—21st, at Clewer, S. W. Allway Esq. of North Nibley, to Jessy Violet Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. J. Veitch, 15th regt. N. I.

BIRTHS.—In Connaught-square, the lady of Capt. G. Probyn, of a son.

DEATHS.—29th June, at sea, on his passage from St. Helena, Gilbert, son of the Rev. G. Malcolm, Rector of Todenhams.—28th July, at Tenby, Lieut. Col. E. Voyle, late of Bengal Army.—1st Aug. in London, Katharine, wife of Maj.-Gen. John Ross, Lieut.-Gov. of Guernsey, and only daughter of Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart.—3rd, in London-street, G. Lowden, Esq. formerly of the Mauritius.—6th, drowned, Mr. B. R. Gregory, of the Examiner's Office, East India House.—8th, in Somerset-street, General Sir John Doyle, Bart. G. C. B. K. C. Governor of Charlemont, Colonel of the 87th regt.—9th, at East Barnet, by a fall from a chaise, Lieut. Col. Sir David Ogilby, late of the Madras Army.—21st, at Great Yarmouth, Barbara, widow of G. D. Guthrie, Esq. late of Bengal Civil Service.—Late, at the Dingle Bank, near Liverpool, Margaret, wife of E. Cropper, Esq. and daughter of Z. Macaulay, Esq.—22d, in Stamford-street, West, G. Potter, Esq. of the India House.

THE
**EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.**

**GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST; OR INDIA,
RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.**

The ~~so~~ ~~very~~ ~~supposed~~ to have been established, and in the present day exercised, by Great Britain over the East is the subject of envy to the several nations of the world. A subject of such envy to others, what is it to Britain? This is a question which will occupy us.

Let it be confessed, Great Britain has ever evinced an utter incapability of appreciating the gigantic theme. She has never understood what India is to the nature of the link subsisting between them. The possession of India is a word on the lips indeed of every Englishman; it is a vaunt that gratifies the pride—it is a jingling phrase, whose hollow murmur returns a pleasing echo to his ear. But it is in the *sound* he rejoices, the *signification* is the point which escapes him. In proof of this assumption what are the elements of that system so gorgeously termed—the sovereignty of Great Britain over the East? If our assumption were inaccurate would the elements of that system be monstrous and iusane as they are? would that system continue the tissue that it is of rapine, despotism and spoliation? Great Britain is incapable of appreciating the greatness of the subject, or she would have bestowed on it that attention which would have resulted in rendering herself glorious, and all Asia—free! She would not have rivetted the chains of Hindostan, but have defied tyranny to the work of preserving them; she would have sent up a shout that the East—the East—the clime of the first-born of literature, and science, and civilization, had emerged from bondage to liberty, and respired in the atmosphere of a new and almighty morn of regeneration and peace. This is what England ought to have—not what she has done; what she has done is written in blood—with the characters of the sword!

If, however, the sovereignty of the East be a subject of vaunt to have obtained, it must have been an object of ambition to retain. Is the latter possible? England dreams on, imagining a chance to the contrary *impossible*; never was any bigotry so intense as the bigotry of prejudice; it is this bigotry that plunges us into so many delusions. There are the scribblers of the hour who preach up alarm at the *external* invasion of our rule over India; they profess a horror of Russia, a dread of the designs of that barbaric monster. This is crude, ~~so~~ ^{so} crude a very child might be prepared against it. A child would see, that of two enemies the more fearful is he who has advanced into the very bosom of the territory; that the other who might advance, but who has not indeed moved a step even to its frontier is for the present, at least, an object of no terror, comparatively not worthy of a care. When, therefore, writers instance Russia as the enemy of our dread, they forget that a greater than Russia is there; they forget that the enemy we have more, and above all to fear is—India, India in herself, in her own bosom. Writers who suggest the scheme of raising Persia into a stockade, of running a line of fortification along the Asiatic limits, at least of the Russian empire, must have permitted their minds to have become stultified through the preposterous process of their own extravagant cogitations. * Shall the barbarism of Russia effect, what the enlightenment of Britain was no more than able to accomplish? Shall Russia succeed in bending a world beneath its yoke, that is on the eve of laughing at the sway of England? The Hindostan of the nineteenth century, let us be admonished, is not the Hindostan of former centuries. No Mahomed, the Ghaynivede, could carry fire and devastation into it now. That day is passed! In spite of all our machinations to the contrary yet a *public* has grown up in India, a public which will bring the question to the test, shall India be enslaved that Britain may preserve the *eclat* of her sovereignty over us, or enfranchised that the millions which tread our soil may combine and add their energies to the work

* Vide, *United Service Journal* for Sept. 1834, called "India, Russia, and Persia, and signed "An Officer of the Company."

of universal moral and political felicity? The enemy then, if enemy it can be so accounted, is India. To talk of Russia, and of her contending with us, the possession of Asia is a delirium; to erect barriers to the advance of Russia is to give ourselves to the influence of wine, a deleterious drug, which had upset all the bases of reason and rationality. We wish to maintain, not maintain, but prolong our sovereignty over Asia, we must fight, let us depend upon it, not against Russia, but against our own evil and abominable policy. India *will* be free, through us, or against us; it is the mode only that is optional.

Have we done any thing to cement the affections of India? Have we enhanced her prosperity, contributed to her happiness? No, but we have given her wretchedness and wisdom at the same time. We have brought her under our power, but we have revealed to her the secret of controverting that power. Tyranny cannot flourish for ever, like all else in nature it carries with it the seeds of its own decay. In this reflection there is beautiful consolation, it instils a balm into the soul! India has the spectacle of Europe before her; she has a knowledge of its several systems of rule. Those countries, she observes, which are most free, are those which are most ennobled. France, she sees, is the rival of Britain herself; also, that she is so, through the medium of her political institutions, that her government is representative, that her people are their own *law-makers*. On the contrary, Russia she perceives, governed by the same principle by which herself is governed—the sword—is in barbarism! That Spain and Portugal, too, are in states of horrible degradation, and Italy, under the will of Austrian dictatorship, grovelling as the dust. These things India has before her, and it is impossible they should have escaped her observation. There is yet another fact which she must have eagerly grasped. What is this, but the instance of America? America, even as herself, *was* the *slave* of Britain! Scarcely is it credible, yet is it fact. Let India enquire, what is America now? Even, the *rival* of Britain! There is something startling in this truth. Can India revert to it, without a strange and burning emotion? From comparing the States of Europe with one another, she has, of course, come to compare them with herself. The result staggers her; could it do otherwise when she contrasts

her stupendous resources with their contemptible means of greatness, and their actual power with her own impotence? The *consciousness* of degradation becomes the first step, then, to its cure. India has advanced this step; she is working, however, slowly, yet surely to its second—what is that, but freedom from the subjugation of Britain?

In what light shall we regard those then, who, at such a crisis speak to us of the designs of Russia? Does not the insanity of the proceeding at once fall upon us in its force? Organise an army in Persia, say they, to protect India: and do this, not with the immense plunderings of the *blessed* company of Indian legislators, but with the money of the British people, in other words, let the conduct of the affair rest with the colonial department of the government, and be brought to bear on a scale of the most ample, or least measuring expenditure! Convert Persia, in fact, into a British arsenal! Very facile surely, and for a very remunerative purpose—to *protect* India, to *preserve* India to our sceptre—India, who has it already in her ambition, to crush that sceptre into incalculable atoms! And, preserve India, for whom—for what? for Britain nationally concerned! how outrageous the falsehood! No, not for Britain, but for a small, miserable handful of mercenary monopolists, not even Englishmen, but Dutch stock jobbers, Spanish swindlers, and *Russian*, yes *Russian* mountebanks and serf drivers! And for this all-exalted purpose, levy armies, civilize a despotism into a free state, lavish British gold in torrents like Niagara, blast the happiness of a hundred million human beings, and make the very name of England a blister, or a scorn, or a reproach from East to West, from the North Pole to the South. Admirable invention! Admirable device in politics! Sage statesmanship of the nineteenth century, worthy legislative aptitude in “An officer of the company!”

The sovereignty of Asia has been so long to us an empty boast, that there is but time left to enquire how the good resulting from it might be real. We assert that India will never benefit so long as she remains the victim which she is. Her impoverishment can never enrich us. It is not by draining away lakhs for the emolument of individuals; not by rendering her amazing resources available only to the grasp of a few sordid

speculators that Britain can derive advantage. The last charter, we aver, is an aggravation only of the tremendous flagitiousness of the former charters: a means of burdening India more, in a pecuniary sense, and of tying the cords of her bondage closer in a political sense. That charter must be swept away as the *sine qua non* of the retention of our power over her for a single quarter of a century. They who know India best will acknowledge this, it is an unanswerable assertion, founded on facts evident to mathematical demonstration. Relaxation of her fiscal system was her first want. Can this be effected under the terms of the recently modelled charter? We know, it cannot. Even a higher rate of tribute must be exacted, or where will be the dividend—the precious $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.? Mr. Grant has guaranteed it in the name of England; if India cannot supply it, what is the alternative? We interrupt ourselves not to answer. Besides, it was the company's China trade that liquidated the public expenses of India. At least, the company, asserted this, did they not? And esteeming the *honour* of that assertion, in what impossible circumstances does it not place, at this epoch the position of India. The unparelled severities of her fiscal system relaxed, the next desideratum was encouragement to her agriculture. This encouragement supposed two provisions; first, laws for the protection of property; secondly, improvements over the topical face of the country, ranking under the classification of roads, canals, bridges, to those other innumerable diverse modes of enhancing the value of estates, and accelerating the progress of general cultivation. Now, the latter we are aware could only ensue through the direct instrumentality of British means—through colonization of India by Englishmen—through British enterprise, skill, capital, and industry. Does the charter open the field for colonization? No.

It is a truth universally familiar, that both Indian commerce and Indian manufactures have been destroyed by *us*. The consequence operates in the bosom of Hindostan herself; it has thrown immense masses of her population out of employ; these wander forth victims to a miserable destitution. This is a feature, amidst the vast accumulation of her other sufferings, that can never be overlooked. The remedy was within grasp,

and yet it has been disregarded ! the remedy was to direct her energies into other channels—into that of agriculture, and the various subsidiary ones arising from it. But the agricultural, like the other *industrial* sources of India, have been scorned : what her Cormorant-despots yearned after was the dead, not the living riches, gold which glittered to the eye, but vanished in the grasp. Thus India became the prey of the most aggravated species of evil, to sordid appetite, by which every natural sympathy is extinguished.

With the other prospects of which India looked to the realization, at the term of the last expiration of the charter, was undoubtedly the emancipation of her Press, “ If we have wrongs let us,” say the Hindoos, “ at least alleviate them by the freedom of communicating them to one another ; do not deny us, at least, this boon.” There is no clause in the charter replying to the supplication ; the Press of India, even under circumstances more urgently calling for its freedom, is still ENSLAVED ! The spirit of a Malcolm, it may be said, still animating the theory of our iron rule.”

Such, then, being the prospects of India, for a period, as it is intended, of *forty* years ! has she any motive but to summon her might about her, and bid defiance to British sovereignty ere the revolution of a quarter cycle add the wrinkles of later woes to her brow ? Has she any motive but to trample on the yoke which galls her, and to throw her slavery to the winds ? And while this is in progress, silently, but certainly in progress, shall Great Britain be inveigled into schemes for exhausting her treasure in promoting the hopes of individuals, in equipping armies, and after allowing Poland to stream with the rich blood of her heroism, commence a struggle with Russia, for the arid hills and burned up deserts of barbarism-ridden Persia ? Shall Britain do this, and be a scoff, a jibe ?

If Britain have treasure to lavish, and, without a doubt, treasure to overflowing, actually she possesses, let her assign it to an object worthy of the greatness of the age and of herself—viz., a facilitated intercourse between Europe and the East. Instead of *twenty thousand*, let her pour out pounds, and riches adequate to the exigencies of such a splendid design, and instead

of frittering away moments in questioning the perils of one route, let her embrace that which the experience of navigation has ascertained to be guarded from them, and free to the widest scope of enterprise. Steam communication with the countries of the East will be, at all events, in results less ludicrous than a blockade of the Asiatic frontiers of Russia.

ON THE ABORIGINES OF NEW HOLLAND.

To which of the five varieties of the human race, into which Blumenbach, then Laurence, and others, in whole hosts of the philosophers of the day, have divided the great family of man, belong the multifarious tribes peopling the shores and wastes of New Holland? The question has been often asked, but to an end so little satisfactory, that it has left many minds in scepticism whether they derive their origin from any of those branches, or are a genus, new, distinct, and, indeed, indigenous to the very regions they are now met prowling over. Whence did they come--whence *could* they come? Are they of Asiatic, American, Ethiopian, or European derivation? If so, what in their aspect, language, traditions, customs, assimilates them to any of those orders, or affords an instance where solid reason could justify the most feeble comparison?

The New Hollander is the last link in the chain of humanity; with him it terminates; we grope in the dark, tracing aught beyond him. How singular the view he enables one to take of the faculties of the species in the first cradle of their incipency. How strange the distance that separates him from the developed powers of the European! Yet, the New Hollander is not *quite* beyond the pale of the sympathy of the ranks in civilization; he can smile, he can look joyous, his eye has become moist with tears, his affections are capable, of being enkindled, he has children, and he cherishes them; there are the patriarchs of his tribe that he looks up to with unconscious reverence; he is unsophisticated; the little light that dawns over the drear caverns of his moral nature, at least, is not dimmed by superstition; he erects temples to no God; in the *darkness* of his freedom he wanders forth, quailing before no invisible, inward

power; shrinking from no shadow; careless of the past, and without consternation for the future. The lightning, indeed, terrifies him, and as it comes he creeps away into the gloom of some sea-hollowed cave; and the thunder doubtless makes his heart faint, and his mutterings low; but its peal lost among the hills, his dismay vanishes, and its memory returns neither as a menace nor a denouncement. The New Hollander, then, is blinded by no bigotries; superior, at least, to the earth's fanatics, he raises no altars, that he may pour out upon them the libation of his brother's blood; he is possessed by no demon of hate to the tribes he meets daily in his course; he reviles them not as heretics, execrates them not because the Deity of their worship is not his.

The New Hollander is a savage, without the faintest tincture of the cruelty of the savage. The first impulses of his nature have ever exhibited themselves in kindness. He caresses even his dog with a look of pity and condolence. But he is a savage in the paucity of his wants; he has no desires, no call beyond the gratification of his present hunger and thirst. Like the bushman of Africa, he provides no shelter from the inclemency of the season. He lives under the barque of trees, or beneath the shelving of rocks. The kangaroo is the epicurean *morceau* of his repast; in its absence he feeds on moss, or worms, and at times the mere foliage and stems of trees. This extremity, however, occurs when he is a wanderer through the inland forests of his domain; when he wends his way along the coasts, he luxuriates on a redundancy of delicious fish. In his search for this dainty, he is dexterous, and may rank as an angler of scientific attainment; he is assisted, too, by women, who afterwards share with him equally in the spoil—a characteristic trait of his superior urbanity to all other grades in savage life. What the New Hollander has become from contact with the refuse of a British population is a further question. That with a larger evidence of his humanity, his fiercer and more malevolent passions have been called into action, there is no doubt. He has learned the language and the habits of the most dissolute of Europeans, but this is no argument against his capacity of improvement. On the contrary, it is a demonstration of the fact, setting to

flight the hypothesis that he is an unimprovable, incapable, inert mass of brute, without an admixture of the qualities of human nature. But it is a race which we of the nineteenth century have seen, but of which no evidence may exist to gratify the curiosity of posterity. A hard-hearted policy is fast effecting the ruthless work of their extermination, and in Van Dieman's Land, more especially, they have been swept away, till scarce a vestige of them greets the eye.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Lord W. Bentinck's term of governorship being on the eve of expiration, active negotiations are already on foot relative to the election of a new Viceroy over our Indian presidencies. Among the candidates put forward as likely to succeed his lordship are—The Duke of Richmond, Lord Palmerston, Lord Durham, Earl Munster, and Mr. C. Grant.

Of these, there is one whom we might be inclined to single as worthy of the distinguished honour, and probable to fulfil the arduous functions of that exalted station with an accession of credit to himself, and benefit to the millions whom it would bring under his guidance. This is Lord Durham. Lord Durham stands alone, the only man of the day fit for the helm of such a government. Let us inquire what is the aspect, at this moment, of our Asiatic political landscape? Dark, let it be replied, and troublous enough. What is its state of parties? Anarchical; never in any period or condition of society was it more so. The influence which has effected this, is the weak, plodding, pulseless, stubborn, unenergetic career of Lord Bentinck. No one, has looked into the circumstances of India, will doubt the former, and none cognizant of the events of his lordship's administration, can refuse assent to the latter. The highest anticipations were entertained of his lordship, but he has disappointed them. Lord Bentinck is a whig and whig, of course, signifies whatever is contemptible in theory and disgusting in practice. Whig politics for India, less than for any other order of things under heaven, will answer. Lord Bentinck is obnoxious to the civilians of the service, from his pretensions to the, impossible to be defined, school of *soi-disant* "constitutional libe-

vals; he is hateful to the military, from the robbery to which basely he lent himself the instrument in the affair of the "*half-batta*;" and he is obnoxious, not only obnoxious but hateful; not only hateful, but insufferable, to the countless myriads of the whole body of the natives, from the officious zeal with which, from the first, he pretended to espouse their cause, and the shameless treachery with which, to the last, he has repudiated it. Even the *liberals* of Calcutta, and even the sycophant and dribbler, and straitened heart, and straitened intellect of that Coryphæus of the Calcutta *liberals*—the *Hurkaru*, at length had turned its tail upon, trailing over him the fetid slime of its obloquy and abuse. Lord Bentinck *professed* to set the press of Bengal FREE; but his whiggism oozing out at every joint of his administration, it was his first act to goad it by puerile threatenings of prosecution, and then incarcerate it under heavier restraints. What Lord Bentinck, in his eastern rule, has done of *ill* is very facile to call into array; but what of *good*, puzzles the judgment for the adduction of a solitary illustration. The abolition of the suttee rite, was by an ordinance, it is true, of his government, but to no government let the merit of that act redound, while lives the memory of the illustrious Ram Mohun Roy; like Catholic emancipation, by the Duke of Wellington, its abolition was a necessity of the times, accelerated by the ardour of that great philanthropical champion, whose name we cite. The abolition of that rite was the work, then of any save Lord Bentinck; it was an act which must have passed the Bengal legislature before, had accident postponed his lordship's then arrival at the seat of government. Of any other measure worthy to win upon our regard, not a vestige exists. It was a period of peace, when a great principle of reform might have been carried through the entire spirit of the governing system, but his Lordship was incompetent to such a purpose of energy, and such an action of magnanimity; he allowed years to melt under the sorry sway of a lethargic, blighting, and intolerant sceptre, blasting all men to despair, animating none to hope, protracting the horrors of a fiscal scheme, without parallel, for the ingenuity of its torturings, of a judicial regime without precedent for the enormity of its in-

fiction of injustice, and of a polity, in its universal character, stamped with the features of a sullen, dark, and malevolent despotism. To regret that such an epoch is at its close, would be infatuation or fraud.

But it is to the subject of his successor that we now address ourselves. With regard to the first on our list, or rather on that of the government, viz., the Duke of Richmond, the mere idea of the appointment of such a man to such a post is preposterous. In the name of heaven, what capacity for the rule of such an empire has his Grace evinced? That he has operated certain beneficial alterations in the administration of his post office duties has nothing to say to the fitness of his character for the government of India. Besides, it is not only the existence of *negative* proof that rises against him, but of *positive*: in the last session of the *reformed parliament* the Duke of Richmond opposed, successive measures of the most salutary tendency sent up to the Peers, by the united voice of the House of Commons. The Duke of Richmond protested against the amelioration of the criminal code: on that subject his resistance, above all, was the most strenuous. Is his Grace of Richmond, then, the rightful successor in the brilliant *sole* of wielding the sceptre of the East?

Again, Lord Palmerston—the very thought is a paralysis? What, Lord Palmerston supreme ruler of India! A man who has upset the whole foreign relations of the British empire; a weak, vain, irresolute, inflated, curl-scented aristocrat, without a particle of the strong intellect of a rough-shod jogging-on John Bull, or even the dignity of genuine toryism. Lord Palmerston, indeed! the government might as well talk of Lord Ellenborough!

But next, and comes the Earl of Munster. The son of a King; forsooth, then a prodigy! Be it so, but Lord Munster will not play the *cute* of Governor of India. The Earl of Munster has fought campaigns in India, and written a book on India; but, for all this, Lord Munster is not the man, under a political joint stock, 10½ per cent. company of Leadenhall-street directors to give the local impulsion to such a great and intricate machine as that of our government over India. If the

hope have illumined the hereditary dullness of the horizon of his Lordship's mind, let him fly from the illusion, for *ignis fatuus* it must be to allow him on to a slough of disappointment or dismay.

Finally, and the personage on the *tapis* is the present president of the Board of Control. No, rather let the rule of Lord W. Bentinck live and be extended to an eternal epoch, than that *Charles Grant* be summoned to convert the solemnity of such a calling into the farthest modifications of the ridiculous and grotesque. Who is it will presume to give to Charles Grant—India? Who will venture to breathe the suggestion even on desert air? It is impossible! Let every act of his Board career be advanced, and not an act but will array itself against him. It is impossible! Never can Charles Grant, at least, become the curse (greater than he already is) of a hundred millions of the human race.

We recur again, then, to our first choice, as the only appropriate representative of British Majesty in Hindostan, viz., Lord Durham. The question, however, is, will this Nobleman accept, should the seals of that high office be proffered to him? As the flood-tide of public opinion now sets in, it is the premiership of England, that seems so nearly on the eve of being accorded to him? The preference, perhaps, could cost him no hesitation in point of choice, but still, India, let his Lordship not overlook is a splendid field, and worthy, doubtless, of the scope of the most transcendent genius that ever fell to the lot of the most consummate statesman.

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

Our determination to expose and drag before the bar of public opinion in this country, all such acts of injustice, oppression, and persecution on the part of those in the exercise of authority, in our Eastern possessions, has been sufficiently evidenced by the proofs which our pages, from the first commencement of our labours amply afford; and in this spirit we have boldly and fearlessly brought forward certain late proceedings of Sir Robert O'Callaghan the Commander-in-chief at Madras, in our two last

numbers ; scandalous and outrageous in their character, and calculated to diminish and impair that confidence and good-will which should ever exist between an army and its chief.

We have already alluded to the case of young Hiern, who fell a victim to the malignant and vindictive spirit under which he was consigned by Sir R. O'Callaghan to disgrace and degradation, in defiance of two acquittals, pronounced by those who were appointed to try him. In spite of these acquittals Sir Robert, for reasons which cannot be considered in any way justifiable, under a plea of referring the matter to the Court of Directors, suspends the officer *legitimately acquitted*, and sends him to reside in some distant part of the country.—Good God ! Is this a power really possessed by Commanders-in-chief ? It is, what officer of the whole Indian Army, if unfortunately he happens not to be in favor at Head Quarters, can insure to himself any certainty of not being, at one time or other, held up to public scorn, to degradation and to ruin, “ pending a reference to the Court of Directors,” although, like Ensign Hiern, he may have been tried by his equals and fully acquitted

Such a power being vested in any Commander-in-chief in our own Eastern possessions, we consider to be highly impolitic and dangerous in the extreme, and in the hands of individuals like Sir R. O. Callaghan and his advisers, we are well assured will lead to the most mischievous and destructive consequences. The case of Ensign Hiern, may be the case of every other officer, and a strong feeling, therefore, of abhorrence and disgust has been created throughout the whole of the Madras army, at a proceeding so violently opposed to every principle of justice and mercy. For the present we give the following extracts from one of the numerous letters we have received upon this and other of the infamous proceedings at Madras, to shew what that feeling is, and to bring to light a course of conduct on the part of Sir R. O'Callaghan, in sending documentary evidence to this country not produce at the trial—evidence which the prisoner had no opportunity to rebut or answer, and in which it was intended to consummate his ruin, be that evidence true or false.

"Madras, 15th March, 1834. In regard to Hiern's case and lamentable fate, the apathetic manner in which the Court of Directors noticed his death, so notoriously produced by his infamous treatment after trial and acquittal, disappointed and disgusted the whole army. Their dispatch on this subject, that is, so much of it as his persecutors here chose to publish, was considered by every one to evince the most cold hearted feelings for the event, with the most shameful contempt for justice, and to surrender us up most entirely to a reign of terror. There were matters you will recollect connected with that trial, which the army at large had every right to expect, would be dispassionately reviewed, and impartially decided on by the Home Powers, notwithstanding the poor fellow's unhappy decease; and the unjust, cold, and undignified manner in which the Honourable Court availed themselves of that sad event, to avoid publicly expressing an opinion against Sir R. O'Callaghan and his hated court-martial advisers, did indeed sink them immeasurably low in Indian public opinion. It has since become known, by a letter now rapidly circulating through the army, from ——— in London, to Hiern's friend ——— here, that the *India House* by no means approved of Sir Robert's illegal and tyrannic proceedings; and would have, contrary to his views and wishes, confirmed the verdicts of the court-martial, but for the support which the tyrant crew, unhappily for us, met with in the all-controlling *India Board*; where the opinions and decisions of the Court of Directors were opposed with singular pertinacity. One paragraph of this letter, now so eagerly sought after and perused by all ranks, discloses such truly atrocious conduct on the part of Sir Robert, and those who draw up his courts-martial remarks and minutes, that I will transcribe it for you, in the hope that you will have some opportunity of laying it before the *home public*, to shew them to what a state of despotic rule we are being now brought, and what villainy is practised by those who now govern us, to carry through their arbitrary acts; for, can any less forcible term, than *villainy* correctly designate such conduct as this letter from London discloses in the following paragraph,"—

"——— London, 1st Aug. 1833. Hiern's aged father and his family bore the afflictive stroke of his death better than could have been expected—with less agitation than his preceding troubles. They were informed, more or less, how the beam vacillated for or against him, through every stage of the discussion of the question before the Home authorities. Sanguine and apparently well-assured hopes were sometimes overwhelmed with despair, which was again dispersed by bright promises of a harmless escape from his most formidable persecution. The Directors were throughout zealous to give him justice; but the Controllers were desirous to do their nominee, *O'Callaghan*, a pleasure, yet wishing to save his *dignity* without *ruining* his victim. At first they were for depriving Hiern of a step; but against even that the Directors forcibly demurred. While it lay referred back a second time before the Control Board, with the Directors' warm intercession for the confirmation of the verdict of acquittal; what will you think of the atrocious malignity of your worthy Commander-in-chief in sending home a supplementary collection of documents of *extra* judicial and *extra* official evidence against the defendant—evidence, such as from its character

and worthlessness, they dared not offer on the trial where Hiern could have met it, and such as he—the *Honourable* Sir R. O’Callaghan—could only have fished up by means of the betrayal of the confidence of private and friendly conversations. Thus your Chief prefers a charge against a man, and orders him to be tried by a court-martial—selects the court, and nominates the Judge Advocate to be prosecutor—disapproves of the man’s acquittal—orders him to be tried again—disallows his second acquittal—libels and degrades him—and finally appeals through secret despatches (for their contents were never communicated to Hiern in India, or to his friends here) to the higher powers in England interceding for his dismissal; but, despairing that the goodness of his cause bears any proportion to the inveteracy of his malice, he, *Honourable* Sir R. O’Callaghan, meanly strives to eke out his case by reporting what he dared not offer against the prisoner on the trial, what, even if true, he had no business to be cognisant of, and could not have been cognisant of, through honourable means!—Could Beelzebub have carried further the climax of hunting one down to destruction?—He sought his marked quarry, like a poacher, with grey hounds and hounds of scent, and with ambushed riflemen, set about his secret tracks, seeking his blood by every means, fair or foul, such as an honourable sportsman must reprobate with disgust and disdain. But the poor victim has escaped his fangs, has mocked his pursuer, and has found refuge where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Had the India Board persevered in deciding, in however slight degree, against the verdict of the court by which he was tried, his friends had determined to have submitted the case to parliament in a petition *couched in the strongest possible language to expose the despot.*”

THE LANGUAGE OF JAPAN.

The experiment of a monopoly of the navigation of the oceans beyond the Atlantic has been tried by England for the period of two centuries and a half, and it has failed most miserably; factory after factory has been broken up, each proving to itself to be equally disgraceful and ruinous to the nation. Now, England permits missionaries to visit her Indies; as a kind of first fruits of their pious and valuable labours, we introduce to our readers, a work which will do more to open a trade with Japan, than the East India Company ever did. It is entitled,—“An English and Japanese and Japanese and English vocabulary, compiled from Native works by W. H. Medhurst;—Batavia, printed by lithography, the 24th of March, 1830, and it is inscribed to his Excellency, J. van den Bosch, the Governor-General of Netherland’s India, 8vo. pp. viii. and 341. We cannot do better than allow the author to speak for himself.—Introduction. —The following compilation is, with diffidence offered to the

public, principally because the author has never been in Japan, and has never had an opportunity of conversing with the natives; but having, through the kindness of several gentlemen from Japan, obtained the sight of some native books, particularly in the Japanese and Chinese character combined, the author has been enabled from knowledge of the latter language, to compile the following vocabulary. That it contains faults he is aware, and that it comes far short of what is requisite, he is ready to acknowledge; but he is, at the same time, conscious of having strictly followed the best native works within his reach, and of having spared no pains to render it as a first attempt tolerable. The printing needs a thousand excuses; but it must be remembered that the work has been executed at a lithographic press, by a self-taught artist, and in a warm climate, where the lithography often fails; also that the whole has been written by a Chinese, who understands neither English nor Japanese; added to which, being in a colony, it was found impossible to obtain sufficient paper of a like sort, or of an uniform quality to suit the lithography. Notwithstanding all this, it was thought better to print it under the compiler's eye, rather than by sending it in M.S. to Europe, to run the risk of unnumbered faults, from the illegibility of a hand-writing, or the unskilfulness of a compositor.

The title of Vocabulary has been preferred to that of Dictionary, as the work does not profess to include every word in either language; the second part, however, contains nearly seven thousand words, and might have been increased to double that number, had many terms of Chinese origin been introduced, or others about which some doubt existed; as it is, the utmost caution has been used, scarcely a word being admitted which has not had two or more native authorities to warrant it, and all those European terms being excluded which could not have their counterpart in an Asiatic tongue. Thus a mere vocabulary has been produced, and one, too, of few pretensions and many defects, but, such as it is, the compiler casts it upon the indulgence of the public, hoping that it will not be hardly dealt with.

**A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before
the EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the**

Army of India.

*Including a Reference also to the information contained in the
Appendix accompanying that Evidence.*

(Continued from No. 46, page 259.)

Native Corps.—563. The number of natives employed in India in each year, from 1793 to 1830, is stated in the second column of the table, under the head “European and Native Troops,” of this synopsis.

564. By referring to the return, appendix (A.), No. 2, the number of natives, commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates, employed in India in each branch of service in each year, from 1813 to 1830, will appear upon inspection. The expense of the same may also be gathered from the return in appendix (A.), No. 3; and the numbers and expense for each presidency, during the same period, may be ascertained from the succeeding returns, appendix (A.), Nos. 4 to 39.

565. The particular organization of the native corps of each presidency, will be seen by a reference to the returns adverted to, under the head “Organization” of this synopsis.

566. The information afforded by the several witnesses, in relation to the native army, may be conveniently arranged in reference to what is stated by them regarding the mode in which it is recruited, and the description of men of which it is composed: its fidelity to the state, and how far it may be depended upon in case of popular insurrection or foreign invasion. The duties respectively discharged by the European and native officers. How far the existing inducements are sufficient to attach the native officers to the service, and whether they could, with propriety and advantage, be admitted to higher rank, including what is stated in relation to the appointment of aides-de-camp, and the method which has sometimes been adopted of rewarding distinguished service by the grant of a palanquin, the appointment of killedars of forts, and the occasional grant of medals and other honorary distinctions. The rank and denomination of native officers, the rules by which their promotion is regulated, and the degree of communication subsisting between the European officers and the native officers and men. The duties of adjutant and quartermaster, and interpreter of a native corps, and of the European non-commissioned staff. The pensions and retired allowances of native soldiers.

and provision for those incapable of further active service, in some instances by grants of land. Any further information in relation to the internal economy of native corps not specified above.

567. The whole sepoy army of Bengal is drawn from the company's provinces of Behar and Oude, with very few exceptions. Under the Madras and Bombay presidencies the sepoys are taken from all the provinces indiscriminately. There has never been any difficulty in recruiting in Bengal. Mahomedans and Hindoos are intermingled. The northern tribes, from which the Bengal sepoys are chiefly drawn, are stated to be, both morally and physically, a much finer race than that from which the Madras army is recruited. The Bengal sepoys are born soldiers, the Madras are taught to be so. Among the Bengal sepoys, Hindoos of the better class greatly preponderate; among the Madras sepoys there is a much larger proportion of Mahomedans, and Hindoos of the lower castes. Mutinies are of less frequent occurrence among the Bengal than among the Madras sepoys. No bounty is paid to a sepoy on enlistment.

568. At one time, just before the conquest of Mysore, there was great difficulty found in procuring recruits at Madras, and maintaining the battalions in a complete state. The desertions were frequent. This induced the Madras government, with the sanction of the Court, to increase the pay of the native troops at Madras from five to seven rupees a month. This has produced a difference between the pay of the Bengal and Madras sepoy, which exists to the present moment. There was also difficulty in recruiting the Madras army in 1806 and 1807; but there is no difficulty at the present time. Mussulmans are not so frequently enlisted now as formerly. They obtain preferable employment in other ways; such as in provincial courts of justice, for instance.

569. At Bombay, during the war in 1817-18, there was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits within that presidency, and many were enlisted from Hindoostan. No difficulty, however, is apprehended in future. Recruits are enlisted from the age of 18 to 22 in time of peace; in war, as old as 25. Recruit boys are a most useful establishment, from which are obtained the best non-commissioned officers in the service. The practice of enlisting these boys attaches both parent and son to the service. Five thousand men could be

raised for the Bombay army in six or ten months. The Bombay troops are stated to be best adapted for infantry.

570. It is a common saying among natives of rank, that "We (the Europeans) have taught the mean to beat the noble." Capt. Macan thinks that we shall always have good troops if we can command their affections and fidelity, which (he says) is of much greater importance than any imaginable perfection of discipline. The attachment to the service he considers to be less than it was formerly, in consequence of a diminution in its advantages and importance. The sepoys were never much imbued with notions of loyalty, and if discharged from our ranks, would not hesitate to take service wherever he could better himself. The discontents of the sepoys are stated by Capt. Macan to be artfully worked on by brahmins or priests, who never, in his opinion, should have been enlisted in our ranks; for no man (he says) who possesses a character superior to that which he can acquire as a soldier, and who, although he may have disgraced himself before the enemy, is still venerated by his companions in arms, can be fit for the military service. Captain Macan, however, states that the fancy for brahmins has almost entirely ceased, and that we are getting rid of them as fast as we can.

571. Sir J. Malcolm, in speaking of the natives of the Bombay army, states, that "the Hindoostanee men, though in size, appearance, and perhaps in a certain degree of military pride, superior to the Konkanees and Deccanees, the latter are more patient under privation and fatigue, more easily subsisted and managed, and in bravery to be fully their equals. The Bombay army is at present (1830) composed of "Hindoostanees, 12,476, Konkanees, 10,015; Deccanees, 1,010.

572. "If the encouragements now given are continued to the men of the Bombay provinces, there will not in future be occasion to have recourse to other countries for recruits.

573. "I regret to observe that the pride of caste is now much cherished by the men, and considered by the officers. There are no prejudices and pretensions that will be found so injurious, if not resisted, as those minor ones of caste, if they receive more attention than is due to them. When, as frequently happens, (brahmins) solicit their European superiors to classify sepoys, and to place sentries in a manner that will prevent the inconvenience of their washing or being offensive, they should be told the soldier is ennobled by his occupation, and that they

might leave the public service, if the proximity to any of those employed in it was insufferable.

574. "I have served with and commanded native troops of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and I have hardly a choice. They have different qualities, but with good officers they are all excellent troops. I should dislike to see any serious change in their composition, further than was dictated by a gradual change of circumstances."

575. Sir T. Pritzler states, that "the sepoy of the Madras army is a light active man, not equal in appearance to the sepoy of Bengal, but certainly likely to endure much more fatigue." He adds, "sepoys never desert, because corps generally consist of an assemblage of families."

576. Col. Salmond states, that "the Bengal troops are Hindoostances, the Madras Deccances, and the Bombay troops a mixture of both."

577. Capt. Page thinks that corps should be formed "of every variety of caste and religion."

578. Capt. Grant Duff recommends that the Hindoos of the Bombay army should never exceed one-fourth.

579. The natives of some parts of the Madras territory are stated by Sir T. Pritzler to be better soldiers than others; but all are, in his opinion, "very excellent sepoys." The infantry he states to be as good as it possibly can be; the cavalry to be good, but capable of further improvement. He entertains doubts both as to the efficiency of the native artillery, and also as to the policy of making them efficient.

580. Capt. Macan thinks that our native armies are infinitely superior to any native army that ever appeared in India, and fully capable (if their fidelity and attachment is preserved) to cope with any Asiatic enemies we are likely to encounter on the plains of India.

581. If called upon to meet an European enemy in the north of India, Mr. Mackenzie thinks that they might fail, partly from want of physical strength, and partly from the want of moral energy. Sir Lionel Smith says, "they will always follow Europeans, and do their duty well when they are well led." All the evidence tends to show that the Native troops are well affected to the government.

582. Captain Macan's testimony in their favour is somewhat qualified. He says, "In case of foreign invasion, I think they might still be depended on, unless under great reverses at the

onset, when artful and flattering overtures from an enemy, and more particularly if a Mahomedan, might be attended with doubtful consequences, unless efficient means are taken to renew the attachment which formerly existed between the sepoy and his officer." He afterwards says: "The native troops would remain faithful, so long at least as we were victorious, paid them regularly, humoured their prejudices, and treated them with consideration and kindness." Mr. Holt Mackenzie believes that their attachment to the service rests chiefly upon the goodness and regularity of their pay, and the consequent comfort which it secures to them.

583. Our military force in India is considered by Mr. Russell to be the sole and exclusive tenure by which we hold the government. This, he says, has been too much overlooked. "Towards the European officers, a short-sighted system of economy has been prosecuted, injurious in the first instance to the army, and in its consequences to the government; and with respect to the sepoys, much of that care which ought to have been bestowed on securing their attachment and improving their efficiency has been wasted in a frivolous, vexatious attention to outward forms." The system, however, he admits has been improved. He considers that "the best means of warding off danger consists in a steady, uniform, conciliatory treatment both of the European officers and native soldiers."

584. The native soldier is temperate in his habits, and easily managed: but his feelings are strong, and much depends on the conduct towards him of his European officer; but his feelings are generally those of attachment.

585. Capt. Balmain states what he deems to be the cause of the non-attachment of the natives to the service, and dwells on the impolicy of frequent changes in the dress of the soldiery.

586. Sir H. Worsley considers the native army as rather deteriorated from what it was. The natives seem to him "to have lost much of their characteristic purity and simplicity of manners, by which their moral and military virtues were formerly enhanced. They are, nevertheless, the most orderly, respectful, and obedient soldiers in the world." Sir H. Worsley has offered some suggestions calculated, in his opinion, "to promote and cherish the fidelity and attachment of the native army."

587. Major Wilson remarks, that "Native troops are capable of the greatest devotion, with skill, confidence, and ability; and the various histories of our military transactions in India

abound in such proofs." When commanded with judgment, they have "emulated the courage and enterprise of the British."

588. Col. Salmond regards the native infantry "as the standing police force of the country, yet ready to be withdrawn for systematic military purposes when wanted." He suggests whether "it would not be wiser to discountenance, rather than enforce or encourage the retention of subsidiary armies by native powers."

589. Sir J. Malcolm observes, "The native troops constitute the real strength of our empire. Some may think otherwise. I must, however, state, that all my recent experience confirms the opinions I have elsewhere stated."

590. Regarding the duties respectively discharged by the European and native officers, it is stated by Sir J. Nicolls and Sir T. Reynell, that the European officer who commands in the field, or at field exercise, is responsible for the arming, clothing, and payment of the men, and that he seldom moves but with his own company, or a number equivalent thereto. The European officer of a company also investigates the complaints of the men before submitting them to the commanding officer for decision. The native officer does all the smaller duties of the camp or station.

591. Native officers are generally the oldest sepoys of the corps raised to those ranks by seniority, combined with character, without reference to caste; the highest rank they can attain is that of subadar-major. The present inducement, in respect to promotion, Sir J. Nicolls considers sufficient to attach the native officers permanently to the service; but he thinks the pay of jemadars should be increased.

592. Mr. Elphinstone recommends that native officers should continue to be promoted by seniority, and that "there should be many different grades, that promotion may never stop till the men are worn out."

593. In another of the replies to the circular it is suggested, that the subadar-major per regiment should be extra to the establishment of subadars, and that an additional subadar-major or subadar-captain per regiment, also extra to the establishment of subadars, should be allowed. These officers to have occasionally the charge of a vacant troop or company, with a portion of the command allowance.

594. Capt. Page considers the appointment of subadar-major as a "revival, under a different name, of the old appointment of commandant."

595. Major Wilson recommends that one-sixth of the vacancies among native officers should be given to the sons of native gentlemen.

596. A native aide-de-camp, might, in the opinion of Sir J. Nicolls, be attached with advantage to each general officer on the staff. Lieut.-Col. Watson concurs in this opinion. Sir T. Reynell speaks rather doubtfully on the subject. Sir T. Pritzler not only recommends such an appointment as an encouragement to the natives, but he adds, "I never could do my duty in the field without assistance of that description." Sir J. Malcolm remarks as follows: "I have never known any attached to Governors-General or Governors; but the native officers belonging to their body-guards may be considered as personal staff. The native aides-de-camps have been for many years past very common and usual in the Madras establishment. Two native aides-de-camp accompanied Sir T. Hislop during the war of 1817 and 1818, and one, if not both, of these have continued with the subsequent commanders-in-chief of Fort St. George, Sir A. Campbell and Sir G. Walker. A subadar of native cavalry of very high character was aide-de-camp, thirty years ago, to Major-Gen. Dugal Campbell in the staff, and the same native officer accompanied the Duke of Wellington in the Mahratta war of 1803. During the war of 1817 and 1818, I had a native aide-de-camp, now a subadar-major of the body-guard of Madras, attached to me, and I can state that, during a period of four years, I derived a benefit from his services in many lines which it is impossible I could, from the nature of those services, have derived from any European officer on my staff." And as to whether it would be generally expedient that a general officer on the staff should have a native aide de-camp attached to him, he remarks: "It very much depends upon the power those general officers possess, from knowledge of the country or of the language, to employ them usefully. At Madras it so occurred that the most efficient officers of this description on the staff spoke English remarkably well; but this is a very rare qualification in a native officer, and quite unknown, I believe, at Bengal, and very little at Bombay."

597. Col. J. Munro states, that the appointment "would be certainly desirable, and that it would be very gratifying to the natives themselves." He adds, however, that in the event of native officers being appointed to such situation, "they never would associate at table; they might occasionally sit down at

breakfast, but they would not dine together upon meat." Lieut. Col. Fielding sees no objection to the appointment, and thinks that "in many instances it might be beneficial;" but he hardly anticipates that it would operate as an encouragement to the natives in entering the service, or increase their attachment to it.

598. Col. Greenhill thinks that native officers employed in this way "would be of no use afterwards with a battalion: they would have ideas altogether above the performance of regimental duties."

599. Sir R. Scot states as follows: "With very great care in the selection of officers, and scrupulous attention to the mode of employing them, I think good effects would result from it. The plan has been tried at Madras, but perhaps not under the most favourable circumstances." Mr. Russell enumerates appointments of this description among the measures which he recommends for attaching the natives to our service.

600. Sir L. Smith thinks such an appointment to "be very proper, exceedingly proper, and very desirable."

601. The appointment of native aides-de-camp is also recommended in one of the replies to the Board's circular.

602. Sir J. Nicolls further recommends the grant of medals to natives for their services as particularly gratifying to them; and he adds, "I should be glad to see a portion of the distinctions and advantages conferred at Madras extended to Bengal."

603. The following is Sir J. Malcolm's description of what has been done at Madras and Bombay, in view to the encouragement of the natives: "Native officers under the presidency of Madras have for a long period received honours and pensions, and at times grants of lands for peculiar services; and two who were very distinguished have been lately promoted to the highest rank to which men in their condition of life could aspire. At Bombay the late governor, Mr. Elphinstone, subsequent to the war of 1817 or 1818, made an arrangement by which several Native officers of rank and character were promoted to be killedars or commanders of hill forts. Three years ago I proposed a modification of this measure, which was carried into execution, by which, at a very trifling cost, not amounting to 1,000*l.* sterling per annum, several more distinguished officers of the native army were appointed to commands of the principal hill forts: the whole number was six subadars as kil-

ledars, and six jemadars as naibs or lieutenants. They were divided into three classes with different staff allowances, and the two subadars belonging to the first class were admitted into the third order of the privileged order of the class of the Deccan, a description of aristocracy, by which they become exempted from personal arrest, and were entitled to marks of respect highly gratifying to their ambition. These rewards were made a part of the establishment; and on a vacancy occurring, the native officer who, after a certain period of service, bore the highest character, was placed in the situation of a commission from government, from whom he receives, at the same period that he is publicly invested, marks of distinction, according to the grade to which he is raised, such as dresses, or to the higher ranks, a horse. Those marks of favour from government are of great value in the eyes of the natives. The first investiture of this order took place in the presence of his Excellency Sir T. Bradford, who was Commander-in-chief, in the large cantonment of Poonah, and the whole of the troops at that station were drawn out upon that occasion. Independent of this establishment, I have mentioned, in answer to a former question, that the revenue corps are now commanded by active native officers of high character, I can only add, that I consider such distinctions and employments to be of much importance, as also an increase of the number of sepoy boys to each corps, with the privilege to a small proportion of sons of native officers, which renders them exempt from corporal punishment, and gives them a trifle of increased pay. At Bengal, I believe, no measures have been adopted similar to those which have been taken at Madras and Bombay to give encouragement to this meritorious class of men. From the different composition of the army of that presidency they may not be so much required. An account of what has been lately done at Bombay, with the causes and results, will be found in the enclosures of my letter to Lord Wm. Bentinck, dated 27th November 1830, which is upon the table of the Committee."

604. From the papers above referred to, the following additional extracts have been made:

605. "Our secondary corps are now commanded by active and distinguished native officers, by which economy and efficiency have been promoted, and great encouragement given to the native army.

606. A subsequent measure, which allows a trifling distinc-

tion in pay, and exemption from corporal punishments in passing through the ranks, to a limited number in each corps of the sons of native commissioned officers, has been carried into execution at this presidency."

607. He states reasons in favour of the system of attaching sepoy boys to corps. Major Nutt considers the establishment of recruit and pension boys as excellent.

608. Sir J. Nicolls states, that the native commissioned officers in Bengal do not like to enlist their sons as sepoys.

609. Col. Greenhill thinks that a regulation giving a small increase of monthly allowance, and exemption from corporal punishment, might operate as an encouragement.

610. Col. Leighton states that some such regulation has been passed at Bombay, where sepoys enlist as frequently as formerly which Sir R. Scot says is not the case at present.

611. Sir T. Pritzler, Col. Greenhill, and Col. Dickson, consider an establishment of sepoy boys as the most valuable part of the corps. The best non-commissioned officers are stated by Col. Leighton and Lieut.-Col. Aitchison to be obtained from that source at Bombay.

612. Major Wilson remarks, that "by a judicious, and liberal distribution of honours, distinctions, and titles," a powerful "stimulus might be given to our native troops, and a royal order of merit for them would be attended with the best possible effects.

613. Lieut.-Col. De Havilland is of opinion that an order of merit should be established by his Majesty for the native officers.

614. As a further encouragement to the natives, Sir J. Malcolm has recommended the formation of a widow's fund for native commissioned officers, and he has given a plan of the proposed institution.

615. The habits and prejudices of the natives are considered by Sir J. Nicolls to be an obstacle in the way of the successful introduction of such an institution.

616. Sir T. Pritzler regards it as "most essential that rewards and marks of distinction should be given to native officers of "the army in India." Col. Pennington is an advocate for "every stimulus" of this description "that can be given." He states that the usage at Bengal has been to reward "only by medals, which have been given to officers;" adding, "I know, as an example, an old native officer in my command, who had served with Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Cornwallis on

the coast of Coromandel, and again with General Harris at Seringapatam, and with Lord Lake in the war of Hindostan, and in Lord Hastings' war, and as serang of lascars; he had only 16 rupees a month, which Lord Hastings increased by 12, making a total of 28 rupees per month, although he was covered with medals." Licut.-Col. Fielding remarks, "I am perfectly aware that all natives in our service are highly flattered by distinctions of medals, particularly for active service; and no people in the world are more open to the influence of personal distinctions than the natives of India are."

617. Capt. Macan observes, "that by a judicious distribution of rewards, both honourable and lucrative, the fidelity and attachment of the natives may be secured, and without this it will rapidly decrease." Mr. Russell and Sir L. Smith are also advocates for "horse and palanquin allowances, medals, grants of lands, honorary distinctions, and privileges of every kind" being conferred on natives.

618. Sir J. Nicolls is of opinion that the natives could not be admitted to higher rank than that of subadar-major "with any advantage to the service;" but he thinks that the appointment of a subadar-major to each flank company, instead of one subadar-major to the regiment, would operate as an encouragement, undoubtedly." He adds, however, "as they are infirm men, for the most part they are not fit for flank companies." Sir T. Reynell does not think that any advantage would result from admitting natives to higher rank: and Col. Salmond thinks that "it would be hazardous."

619. Col. J. Munro, to prove that native officers have not hitherto been sufficiently encouraged, adduces the fact, that "on all occasions of mutiny or revolt, they are always the ring-leaders, almost always the instigators." He thinks they should be admitted to a higher rate of pay.

620. Sir T. Pritzler says the native officers are not what they formerly were: "they were formerly composed of what I should call native gentlemen; they are now composed entirely of the non-commissioned officers of the corps who have risen to be native officers, and consequently I think they are sufficiently well provided for; the being a native officer is a sufficient reward; and when they are no longer able to do their duty they are pensioned.

621. Sir R. Scot does not think they are sufficiently encouraged, and thinks that they should have some advantages affect-

ing the situation of their families. If any higher rank could be assigned them without giving them the command over European commissioned officers he thinks it would be advantageous, but he does not see how it could be done. They might be appointed commandants of forts and small posts in different parts of the country, which would raise and gratify them very considerably, and do a great deal of good."

622. Col. Greenhill thinks they *are* sufficiently encouraged. "They might be made killedars of forts; I am aware of nothing else they could be made." Is not altogether convinced that the rewards given at Madras to native officers of distinguished character have had a good effect. "It makes more people dissatisfied than it makes satisfied." He thinks the pay of native officers sufficient and that they could not be employed with *advantage* in revenue or police.

623. Col. Dickson thinks they should have further advantages; that there should be a higher rank than that of subadar major, *on which they might retire*, as a reward for past services.

624. Lieut.-Col. Aitchison thinks there should be additional advantages, in regard to removal to the pension list, pay of jemadar, &c. He considers their appointments to the command of forts most desirable.

625. Col. Leighton recommends rewards in the shape of medals, horses, and palanquins; also the command of hill forts.

626. Mr. Russell considers honorary distinctions as one obvious method of attaching native officers to the service; but to employ them more extensively in military command, would perhaps have a better effect than any other measure. Sir Lionel Smith thinks the native officers "should be held up more than they have been," and be better provided for a retirement.

627. Regarding the rank of native officers, it is stated by Sir J. Nicolls, that a subadar-major is the highest rank to which a native can attain, and that he is a subaltern with something like brevet rank, and a small additional allowance; but he does the same duty as the other subadars who rank as lieutenants, and jemadars as ensigns. Havildars are serjeants, naicks corporals.

628. In the absence of European commissioned officers, the senior native commissioned officer, according to Sir T. Reynell, would take the command.

629. The number of native officers to each troop or company is one subadar, one jemadar, four or five havildars, and four or five naicks, according to the strength of the company.

630. Col. Stannus observes, that the native commissioned officers "possess little influence in their corps, the men being taught to look for promotion exclusively to their European officers.

631. The senior sepoy upon the roll, of suitable character, is the person generally selected for promotion to the rank of naick. In the promotion of naicks to the rank of havildar, length of service gives the preference; in the promotion of havildars to the lowest commissioned rank, that of jemadar, the selection is wider. The jemadar rises very much by seniority to the higher commissioned rank of subadar. The subadar-major is either the senior native officer in the corps, or a man who has distinguished himself on some occasion.

632. Some of the old native officers now in the army came in from local corps that belonged to native princes, but all the rest are promoted from the sepoy rank.

633. Non-commissioned officers are recommended for promotion exactly on the principle adopted in his Majesty's service. Non-commissioned officers are appointed fairly, and promoted much in the way that European officers are; that is, by seniority. "Hence arises a great feebleness of character and physical incapacity, arising from age and infirmity, in the higher native officers of the service."

634. As to the *degree of communication between the European officers*, the native officers, and men, the evidence tends to show that they are in daily communication chiefly on points of duty; but that communication is not so 'great as in European regiments.

635. Native officers are prevented by religious prejudices from attending convivial or dinner parties, or other intercourse of that description. A good understanding between the European and native officer is strictly enjoined by the regulations.

636. The more minute superintendence over the men is necessarily left to the native officers.

637. The men are paid in the presence of the European officer, by the pay-havildar, who is responsible for the expenses of the troop or company.

638. Every thing relating to the drill and instruction of the corps, the parading of guards and detachments, attendance

upon the commanding officer for instructions and orders, besides many line and station duties, devolve *on the adjutant*.

639. The duties of quartermaster and interpreter are, as *quartermaster*, the care of the ammunition, new clothing, the furnishing the smaller articles of equipment, and the care of the tents. As interpreter, he attends all courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and on parade translates the general and regimental orders.

640. There is also an European non-commissioned staff to a native army, consisting of serjeants-major and quartermaster-serjeants. At Bengal they superintend the drill. Their situation is much the same as that of a non-commissioned officer in an European corps. Their services could not be dispensed with. Sir T. Pritzler does not think these European non-commissioned officers attached to native corps are efficient at Madras. They are made use of more as clerks to write and make out returns, and are not at all employed in the discipline of the corps.

641. Under the Bengal presidency the sepoy is entitled to an invalid pension allowance after fifteen years' service. The pension establishment of Madras is considered by Sir R. Scot of great importance.

The men at that presidency are pensioned on half-pay, when unfit for field service. They are also invalided on full-pay, in which case they do garrison duty. At Bombay they are either discharged or invalided, as the case may be, when reported unfit for duty.

642. Pensions are granted generally for wounds, disabilities, and length of service, to all ranks, both native officers and sepoys. The amount of pensions to native officers and soldiers at the three presidencies, in the year 1824, was 211,903*l*.

643. Lieut.-Col. Baker recommends that natives should not be entitled to pensions under twenty-five years' service, except for wounds.

644. Captain Balmain thinks that pensions to natives should be on a graduated scale.

645. Grants of land have been recommended instead of pensions to native officers and sepoys. The practice prevailed formerly in the upper parts of Bengal. It was discontinued in the time of Lord Minto; but it is considered desirable by Mr. Mackenzie to renew it, as it would operate essentially in securing the attachment of the sepoys.

646. Sir William Keir Grant is of opinion that jagheers should be granted to native soldiers.

647. The system of discipline maintained in the native corps is not considered objectionable in the main by Mr. Mackenzie.

648. Military flogging is all but abolished in the Bengal army.

649. The sepoy of the Bengal army have a great aversion to serve at a great distance from their homes. On removal from the Upper to the Lower Provinces, desertion always takes place to a great extent; increase of pay might serve as a palliation to this evil. Sir T. Reynell says, that desertion takes place on sepoy leaving places where they have been recruited. Colonel Fielding says, desertion is not great under ordinary circumstances. Desertion is stated to be not frequent at Madras, nor latterly at Bombay.

650. There is no permanent regulation at Bengal in regard to furloughs to sepoy. This, according to Col. Fielding, may account in some measure for desertions among the Bengal troops. At Madras, the furloughs are given under regulation; and at Bombay, five per company, in time of peace.

651. Major Wilson observes, "The absolute necessity of granting freely and liberally, furloughs should not be overlooked, and the gross strength of the army should be calculated so as to admit of them. I see no reason why a diminution should not be made to a small extent in the pay of the absentee, to serve as a check to the abuse of this indulgence."

652. Native soldiers are allowed to exchange from one regiment to another, where, it does not interfere with the convenience of the service; but exchanges are not frequent.

653. A man may get his discharge at any time. The average general service of a native soldier is from twenty to twenty-five years.

654. Natives, generally speaking, are represented as equally efficient for every branch of the service; the same families usually attach themselves to the same corps. Sepoy are allowed to send letters postage-free to their families.

655. The latest occasion on which dissatisfaction was strikingly marked in the Madras army, was a mutiny contemplated by the troops at Quilon, in Travancore, in 1812; but the memory of it is considered as entirely effaced from the minds of the Madras army.

656. The affair at Barrackpore is the last at Bengal. Occasions of this kind may arise from the most frivolous and trifling

causes; hence, in the opinion of the witnesses, the necessity of conciliatory treatment.

657. *Schools for native soldiers* are, in the opinion of Col Dickson, a very useful institution. The instruction imparted therein (at Bombay) is purely elementary, the common rules of arithmetic, reading writing, sufficient to qualify for the duties of non-commissioned officers.

658. The native infantry are sometimes employed in service not military, such as escorts to treasures, guards over gaols, &c., but not in the collection of the revenue within the company's territories.

659. Lieut.-Col. De Havilland thinks that natives should be employed in police duties.

660. Sir J. Malcolm thinks that a cheap and efficient agency might be obtained in this way. [*To be continued.*]

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ., M. P.

The trial of Warren Hastings was the trial of the British government: the man was tried for conquest, the crime of the nation; and, in like manner, the fate of Mr. Buckingham involves in it the future destiny of India—the supremacy of Britain. Hastings was an able enterprising man;—Buckingham has not had the talents or education of Hastings, but he is smart, agreeable, and active; each of these adventurers, in India, found himself in a sphere suited to the exercise of his own peculiar qualifications; the first of them organized a pure despotism; his successor brought into the field a free press, and scattered dismay along the lines of the despot; the instinct of the animal taught the despot to seek to preserve his own existence, and accordingly he employed his own brute force, and put his powerful paw upon the printing machine, which had emitted those bright sparks, whose light had terrified him. The people of Sheffield support the liberty of the press in India; but, the plunderers of India still assert that Asia is not yet old enough to enjoy the art of printing; that tropical intellects are not yet ripened enough to care for free discussion, and that India is yet doomed to writhe under the iron rod of some foreign military despot. Supported as Mr. Buckingham now is by the people, the commons and the ministry have found themselves compelled to grant him a hearing. In looking over his speech and reply we have drawn up an outline of the case, which is as follows:—

In 1813, the plague broke out at Malta, and its effects on commerce caused Mr. Buckingham to suffer very severe losses of fortune: he repaired to Egypt, where a proposal was made to him to survey the Red Sea, in order to ascertain its safety and practicability for merchant vessels, and then proceed to Bombay to learn whether the merchants of that port would reciprocate the disposition which existed amongst the merchants of Egypt to revive commerce between India and Egypt; he acceded to the proposal, and passing down the Red Sea, he arrived at Bombay in April, 1815; here he was cordially received, and introduced into the highest circles, but the proposal required deliberation; in the interim, one of the native merchants, who was agent for the Imaum of Muscat, appointed Mr. Buckingham to the command of a frigate, armed *en flûte*, which traded about India for the Arab, but one fine day, when he was busily employed about the rigging, the English East India company's solicitor called upon him to say whether or not he had been licensed by the company to reside in India. This was Mr. Buckingham's first introduction to the company, and a very bad day's work their solicitor cut out for them on that day; he had much better have left Capt. Buckingham quiet on board the Arab, converting her into something like a Christian craft, instead of dragging him into offices and courts, and bothering him about parchments indented, engrossed, and sealed. The Captain frankly told the solicitor that he had no license, and in explanation he stated that he had not come from home to India but from Egypt, where the company was unknown, and its licences unheard of; and that he did not know that a license was at all necessary to visit any portion of the British dominions. However, Sir Evan Nepean was determined to preserve India to the company as closely as possible, and he would not hearken to rhyme or reason from any interloper: once, indeed, when he had warned some missionaries off the Preserve, one of them retorted, "Well, then, Sir Evan, in the name of God, and as you will answer for it at the day of judgment, I warn you against removing me from Bombay:" and the old sinner was so cowed that he dared not execute the orders of the company, but left the missionaries alone. Capt. Buckingham's innocent ignorance of the rights and powers of the company did not cause the government of Bombay to hesitate about banishing him from Bombay; unhesitatingly they ordered him to quit India. He applied to go to Calcutta in order there to appeal to the Governor-General, and to apply to him to exercise his prero-

gative to grant a provisional license until the pleasure of the Court of Directors on the subject should be known; but even this application was rejected. A vessel was proceeding to Mocha, and as Mr. Buckingham had some concerns to settle there, he applied to be allowed to return by the way of Mocha to Egypt,—Sir Evan replied, ‘that having determined to discourage all attempts which may be made by persons to settle in India, without the license of the company, I have an objection to the allowing Mr. Buckingham to go to Bengal or to any other part of India; but as he came hither by the way of Mocha I cannot have any objection to his return to England by that route. To the individual himself I have not the slightest degree of objection; on the contrary, he appeared to be a sensible intelligent man, and I shall by no means be sorry to see him return with the company’s license, believing, as I do, that he would be of use to the mercantile interests, in opening the trade of the Red Sea.’ Hence, it is perfectly clear, that the first time Mr. Buckingham was removed from India by the company, there was not only no offence imputed to him, but there was a voluntary testimony to the excellence of his character, and the utility of his pursuits pronounced by the governor, who removed him merely because he had power to remove him under an act of parliament, which certainly never contemplated this its own operation in the land of Egypt, and in a worse house of more cruel bondage. The Turk who had availed himself of the services of Capt. Buckingham still continued to behave in a truly Christian manner towards him; he was not overawed by the frown of the tyrant of the island, but, feeling the extreme cruelty of the arbitrary act, he pledged his honour that if ever the Captain returned to India he would reinstate him in the command of the *Imaum’s* frigate, and that in appointing a successor he would make that a condition. Mr. Buckingham was banished from India merely because he was an Englishman; he was unsuspected of crime, and known to be a good subject; but, the company’s Bombay government was determined to keep India hermetically sealed against the entrance of Englishmen, because English settlers would certainly civilize the natives.

When Mr. Buckingham returned to Egypt, he procured from the sovereign of that country a capitulation giving full protection to British vessels and merchandize, and reducing the duties to one half of their former amount: he also undertook to reopen the ancient canal between the Red Sea and the Mediter-

anean. Application in behalf of Mr. B. was made at the India House, and the company licensed him to reside in India as a free mariner. Accordingly he set out from Egypt again with his treaty of commerce, and travelled overland through Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Persia to Bombay, where he arrived the second time in 1816. The commander who had succeeded him in the Arab frigate, had made three voyages to China and realized a fortune of 30,000*l.*; but the Imaum's agent most honourably redeemed the pledge which he had given to Capt. Buckingham, and reinstated him in command of the frigate. Accordingly in this ship he performed a long and circuitous voyage to Bussorah, Bushire, Malabar, Ceylon, Coromandel, and Bengal, reaching Calcutta in June, 1818. Here he received orders to proceed to Madagascar, in order to convoy some slavers to the territories of Muscat; but his principles were so hostile to slavery in every shape, that although his command was then yielding him 4000*l.* a year; yet, without one moment's hesitation he resigned it, rather than give his countenance indirectly to a traffic which he abhorred. This circumstance became known to the merchants of Calcutta, and it made a very favourable impression on them. Soon afterwards John Palmer, the prince of merchants, asked Captain Buckingham if he would undertake to edit and manage a public journal. His first reply was in the negative; for he did not conceive that his previous occupations had sufficiently prepared him for such an undertaking. It was then represented to him that there were then existing in Calcutta half-a-dozen different newspapers, each of which was edited by a servant of the company, and wholly subject to its government; but that there was no journal in which the merchants could insert any communication calculated to call in question either the wisdom or the justice of any law or proclamation affecting their own peculiar interests; therefore it was believed that a public independent journal would be very advantageous to the mercantile community, and even to the government itself. Accordingly, perceiving that independence rather than ability was required, Mr. Buckingham undertook the task. A few years before this period Mr. Mackenzie had been the leading journalist of Calcutta, but the Rev. Dr. Bryce had thrown him into the shade, and was now the most able journalist in India; the Doctor had offended the government and been reprimanded, but not punished. Thirty gentlemen, each advanced 100*l.* towards the purchase of the copy-right of two existing papers of very low circulation, out of which the

new Calcutta journal was to spring. Its first number appeared on the 1st of October, 1818. Such was the attraction it possessed, for the community of Calcutta and its dependencies, that in the very brief space of three months its returns of profit were sufficient to enable the proprietor to repay the whole of the 3,000*l.* advanced, and to retain in his own possession a surplus beyond that sum: each number cost the subscriber two shillings; the readers were the British community; there was not twenty natives who were habitual readers of the paper, for the natives could not afford to buy it, and they were not sufficiently acquainted with the English language, or interested in English politics and literature. The journal became so generally approved of and read, that it was regularly laid on the table of almost every British family in India. At length, on the 26th May, 1819, after the paper had been established eight months, the editor noticed that he had received a letter from Madras, written on deep blacke-dyed mourning paper, communicating the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Elliot was confirmed in the government of that presidency for three years longer, and stating that a letter from Princess Charlotte to her mother had been struck out of the Madras papers by the Censor of the press, because his friends were of the party that prosecuted the Princess of Wales. The government consulted the Advocate-General as to whether this article was a libel, and whether it should be prosecuted. Mr. Spankie replied that technically it was a libel, but he should hesitate to recommend its prosecution; that was because no jury would punish such a paragraph. Nearly a month after this publication, concerning the Governor of Madras and his Censor of the press, the Bengal government remonstrated against it, and sent a copy of the regulations, established for the conduct of editors of newspapers, which were then for the first time officially brought to the notice of Mr. Buckingham. This was the first article of the journal ever complained of by the government. When Mr. Buckingham undertook the editorship, he believed that the press was as free in Calcutta as in London; he heard every one speaking of Lord Hastings' magnificent act in removing the previous censorship; but he heard nothing of any substitute for it—he saw the freedom of the press, and he apprehended no danger from expressing his own sentiments freely: but afterwards he found that two months before he commenced editor, a government circular had been addressed to the editors then existing in Calcutta, enclosing rules for their guidance, but the editors did not make this known, as it was a badge of

their own degradation, and a copy of the rules had not been sent to Mr. Buckingham when he became an editor. When the British could scarcely hold a footing in India, and their credit was at the lowest possible ebb, war raging on all sides, Lord Wellesley thought it necessary to assume the entire management of the press; he appointed the chief secretary to the government to act as censor, and obliged every editor to send his proof-sheets for examination previous to publication. The Censor's interference in preventing the publication of sermons on 'the prophecies, preached by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, lest the fear of the fulfilment of the prophecies, concerning the universal spread of Christianity, should alarm the natives, is well known and now universally ridiculed and reprobated as a notable specimen of the old-wifery of the Censor, who even declared that the government would interfere and prevent the publication of the scriptures, if they saw that it alarmed the natives. The Censor struck out all that he chose to prevent being published, but did not assign any reason for suppressing any article or paragraph. This censorship never was established by law, but it was made binding on British born editors by the threat of withdrawing their license of residence in India if they refused to submit to it. The withdrawal of a license is, in fact, banishment from India, or transportation to England. The dread of this arbitrary power over the residence of Britons, operated much more powerfully than any legitimate power over the press could have done, and, therefore, every editor submitted in silence to the most arbitrary abuse of it; however, as soon as tranquillity was in some degree restored to the empire of the British in India, the restraints which Lord Wellesley had imposed upon the use of the press in India became intolerable; and, in 1811, in the House of Commons, Lord A. Hamilton moved for copies of all orders promulgated since 1797, regarding the restraints of the press in India, but the government and the directory opposed the production of any information on the subject, because granting it would convey an idea, that there was something wrong in the conduct of the persons concerned in issuing the orders, and no case had been adduced to warrant such a supposition; the division was only 18 against 53; therefore the motion was lost. This appears to have been the only time that parliament ever heard of the press in India. India had no resource but implicit obedience—all her intelligence was doled out to her, by the deputy of one man at each presidency. At length as the race of Indo-Britons sprang up

and multiplied, it came to be perceived, that as they did not require a licence from the company to entitle them to reside in India, they were above the reach of the Censor; accordingly a gentleman, born in India, set up a newspaper in Calcutta, and refused to submit his proof-sheet to the Censor; Lord Hastings perceived that there was no remedy for this, and he felt the absurdity and impolicy of subjecting the Briton to a censorship from which the Indian was free, therefore he abolished the censorship and proclaimed liberty to the press in Bengal; but, as the members of his council were elderly gentlemen, nursed by the company, and brought up at its factories in the jungles of India, they were prejudiced in favour of the old system of despotism, surveillance, and secrecy. The directors were also opposed to the use of the press in India, for their usurpation and misrule cannot bear to be exposed or discussed. Hence on the 19th of August 1818, the government revised the existing regulations regarding the controul which it exercised over the newspapers, and addressed the editors of newspapers, informing them that the Governor-General dispensed with their submitting their papers to government, previous to publication, but prohibited them from publishing or republishing any animadversions on the British authorities,—any discussions having a tendency to create alarm amongst the native population of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances,—or any private scandal and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society,—or whatever may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British law as established in Bengal. Editors to be held personally accountable for whatever they published, and to be proceeded against in such manner, as may be deemed applicable to the nature of the offence. These rules were quite of a private nature, and they had no legitimate force whatever; they were not exposed to the public and registered by the king's judges, as must be done with all laws. However, as soon as Mr. Buckingham received the letter from the government, he expressed his regret that the article complained of had been published, and he promised that he would observe the rules which had been sent him.

The British inhabitants of Madras assembled together, and voted an address of congratulation to the Governor General; the removal of all restraints from the press in Bengal was the principal topic of commendation. The Censor considered, that to praise Lord Hastings for abolishing the censorship in Ben-

gal, was indirectly to censure Mr. Elliot for retaining it at Madras; therefore, he would not allow the proceedings of the meeting to be printed or published at Madras; however, the manuscript account of the meeting was forwarded to Calcutta for publication. The address was most numerous and respectably signed by officers of the highest rank in every branch of the public service, and in order to give its presentation the greatest possible degree of *eclat*, Major Blacker and other persons were deputed to convey it to Calcutta, and to present it in person to the Governor-General. On the 24th of July, 1819, in the great hall of audience, the Governor-General appeared in state, surrounded by all the heads of the departments of the supreme government, as well as by many of the principal natives who had been invited to attend; the British inhabitants felt a very deep interest in the liberty of the press, and they attended the presentation of the Madras address in great numbers;—indeed, the whole of the British society in Calcutta, to the extent of two thousand persons, was present on this most interesting occasion. The meeting was one of the most solemn and imposing, one of the most cheering and impressive, that could possibly be witnessed in any country.

In reply to the deputation, Lord Hastings said, if our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. It is salutary for supreme authority to look to the controul of public scrutiny, for by exposure to general comment, that authority acquires incalculable additional force. That government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. Thus, the head of the supreme government made a solemn, frank, official, pompous, and public declaration that he had broken the shackles with which his predecessors had in the time of war and dismay fettered the British Press in India. The effect of this solemn assembly of the British of all estates, was to shed a lustre about all connected with the freedom of discussion; and, consequently, the Calcutta Journal prospered exceedingly; every person who could read it and understand it endeavoured to obtain it, at all cost; cost what it would; it was the life's blood of British society in India; it pervaded every station in India; it was sent all over the world; no ship went to sea without a file of it; it was the first thing that was asked for whether at sea or in port; and, in return, every body poured all the news they received into the office of the Journal; in fact, the Journal was

the first real newspaper which had ever made its appearance in India; indeed, India never before required the general circulation of intelligence which it now did; until this period, the merchant always had all the capital he could command fully employed; but, now, his coffers were replete with money, and he was obliged to watch all the markets of the world, in order to find means of employing his money. The press became necessary; but, perhaps, state policy never occupied a smaller share of attention, for no danger threatened, all was peace and prosperity, the people were at ease and at leisure, they wanted information and amusement. Mr. Buckingham was not a politician—he was an entire stranger in India—he had never seen the operation of the company's government unchecked by the supreme courts. therefore he did not suspect its atrocious nature; but, he was an intelligent, active editor, and he spared no expense or exertion in catering to the taste of his subscribers; he received abundant supplies of publications from every quarter of the globe, and extracted most judiciously from them; the subaltern stationed at an out-post received an animated existence; the civilian stationed in the interior found something to talk about, and dropped the monotony of their hookas; the military, in cantonments rejoiced in the ever fresh supply of general orders and war office intelligence, with which the journal furnished them. All classes ceased to envy their friends in London who could get hold of the *Times* reeking from the press, filled with the latest news from every part of the world, and even with the addresses of all the footmen, &c., out of place. The Journal endeavoured equally to make itself acceptable to its readers, and it succeeded in a very uncommon degree; however, it did not at all resemble a London morning paper, for Calcutta was not ripe for such a publication; it bore a greater degree of resemblance to the *Spectator*, and other such periodical tracts which flourished in London during the reign of Queen Anne, rather a long series of ages before Dr. Johnson and Mr. Perry introduced the parliament to the people.

In India, the newspapers are not subject to any stamp-tax, but they pay heavy postage. At very distant stations, each copy of a paper cost the subscriber as high as twelve shillings; this enormous price necessarily contributed materially to check the circulation of newspapers. In order to counteract the effect of the heavy postage on the journal, Mr. Buckingham resolved to offer to contract to pay the government a certain sum annually, in lieu of postage. The postage on his paper amounted

to about 3,000l. a year; therefore, he offered to pay 4,000l. a year, on condition that the journal should be franked to all parts of India, by the post office stamp, as full paid; the offer was accepted, and the arrangement commenced on the 27th of August, 1819. It continued undisturbed until January, 1820; then some articles appearing in its columns, which were not agreeable to the government of Madras, they ordered the journal to be stopped at Ganjam, the frontier station, where their jurisdiction commences; there, each paper was surcharged with postage, to every place beyond it. When a journal reached the subscribers they had to pay as much as ten shillings a cover; by every post, a great number of the papers were returned to the publisher, bearing double postage all the way. These dead letters accumulated rapidly, and Mr. Buckingham was obliged to pay the double postage charged upon them all. Such aggravated tyranny was exceedingly ruinous and vexatious, and deserved the most forcible exposure; but, Mr. Buckingham confined himself to the necessary mention of the subject to his subscribers under the Madras presidency, by saying "Our Madras friends are already aware of the measures which have been taken to impede the circulation of this journal, through their presidency, and will have already formed, no doubt, a correct opinion as to the motives in which these measures originated. As, however, we find our desire to extend its circulation through their territories rise in proportion to the weight and authority that has been opposed to it, we have determined to make any sacrifice rather than suffer our friends in that quarter, to be deprived of seeing now and then discussions on topics which they are not likely to find touched on, in other Indian prints." He offered to forward the journal, as far as Ganjam, at half-price. This most temperate, mere matter of business, shop-keeping puff, and advertisement, drew down upon Mr. Buckingham the severe re-monstrance of the Bengal government, as though it had been an article of the most atrocious kind. This harmless article was complained of in terms of unmeasured severity, and after a letter of the strongest reproof, Mr. Buckingham was called upon to prepare a full and ample apology to the government of Madras. Mr. Buckingham felt that he could not honestly and conscientiously apologize for what he was not persuaded was wrong; therefore, he justified himself, and declined making an apology as prescribed. His facts were so clear, and his reasoning was so well founded, that the supreme government gave way, confessed itself in error, and limited its demand to an early expres-

sion of regret at having published observations so carelessly worded as to bear the appearance of disrespectful animadversion in the government of Madras. Accordingly, Mr. B. stated that his principal object had been to apprise his subscribers of the arrangements which he had made to counteract an evil from which both experienced very serious mischief. Thus terminated a case, in which the injury inflicted upon the journalist was immense. Other full paid Calcutta papers were not arrested at Ganjam, therefore, it is evident, that, by means of surcharge, the Madras postmaster attempted to exclude the journal, which was obnoxious to the tyrant who oppressed the twelve million miserable slaves, who till the country, subject to Fort Saint George, but who have no property in the land they plough, and not even a determinated share of the crop they cultivate; who are compelled, by violence, and by cruel tortures, to cultivate the country, and to deliver over half the gross crop to the company, who are merely permitted to exist.

The enmity evinced by Mr. Elliot towards the art of printing deserves some degree of attention. Twenty years before Mr. Buchanan was the Censor, and being a nephew of Lord Melville, he expunged whole sentences from the published report of his Lordly uncle's trial, but Lord William Bentinck ordered that the pages should be restored. In the time of Sir G. Barlow, the Supreme Court would not suffer their proceedings to be published. In 1820, 'Carnaticus' said, we are apprehensive of imparting any share of our own nature or learning to others, for fear of their taking advantage of it, and applying it to our own destruction. To Madras, particularly, a feverish character belongs, and has embroiled that presidency for the last century, from Whitehill, Rumbold, Pigot, Macartney, to Barlow. Every whisper, every breeze over the government bridge seems to be impregnated with ideas and rumours of factions and mutinies. If half-a-dozen rounds of ammunition are missing, the sepoys are about to mutiny. A remonstrance is construed into a criminal design: down with it by force. On the 21st of July, 1806, the native officers at Vellore respectfully remonstrated against the introduction of the new caps and the turn-screw, as resembling the cross. They were punished. On the 10th of July, they massacred the Europeans. In 1812, the native officers instigated the Travancore mutiny, but all the native officers were pardoned. The branch of native officers is the most faulty in the native army, for it has given room to pride, an insolent ambition, and above all, a dangerous influence. It is ne-

cessary to have an Indian system of multiform, distinct, and varied classes. In 1819, the Madras seventh cavalry had been in the field ten years; they remonstrated with General D——; this was construed into sedition. The Indian army, consists of 200,000 men—one tenth of them are Europeans. To land a European soldier in India cost 100*l*. When a King's regiment is quitting India, the company offers a bounty of 170 rupees to each European soldier who will enlist himself into the company's army, and remain all his life in India. The European soldier receive nominally 13 rupees per month, with field allowance of meat and rice; he pays for his arrack, bread, vegetables, cooking, washing, shaving, bedding, and carriage, so, that at the end of the month he has not above three rupees clear to receive. He is not allowed carriage, bed, bedding, or straw. The royal Scots, on service, but in barracks, from 1809 until 1819, lost 800 men, chiefly when under canvas. The Madras European regiment, from May 1817 until Dec. 1818, under canvas, from 800 lost 340 of whom only 20 in action. On field-service, Europeans died in the first six months at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum; and after that at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. During the Pindaree campaigns the army had neither medicines, plaisters, nor instruments. Many soldiers, harassed to despair, have shot themselves. The sepoy, when in the field, receives 9 rupees a month, and rice at a fixed price; his wants, when compared with those of the European soldier, are but as two is to five. *

The Madras government knew full well that it could not exist if its real nature became exposed in print. Mr. Elliot himself was too imbecile and insignificant an instrument to be noticed personally. Lord Hastings said, that he believed if his house was on fire he would ask for orders before he ventured to extinguish the fire. He was in a constant state of apprehension and fear. One day an officer galloped across the bridge, and the Governor's youngest son was so much alarmed that he ran into the house, exclaiming the Pindarees! the Pindarees!

FORENSIC SKETCHES.—THE CALCUTTA BAR.

Mr. Prinsep.—We are not about to panegyrize talent of unrivalled superiority; we are not about to dwell with fictitious admiration upon abilities which have known no equal; but we are about to be engaged in the less poetical, but more rational employment of portraying a character which Englishmen at least will always appreciate—the character of an English Lawyer.

of a man, who dedicated to the serious business of life, applies the faculties of judgment, sagacity and prudence to the discrimination between good and bad, of right and wrong, as operating upon human actions; and who, in the exercise of the high and important functions of an *adviser*, permits not his judgment to be led astray by his imagination, nor allows his fancy to interrupt the calm operations of his reason;—of one fully conscious that the due fulfilment of his avocations requires labour, attempts not without labour duly to perform his duties. Such a man is Mr. Prinsep. He knows how to value his own talents, his own acquirements, and the degree of respect which is justly due to his professional character. Not led away by vain aspirations after empty applause or frivolous admiration, his judgment remains calm and cool, self-collected and self-possessed; and holding himself the balance by which he estimates his own powers, he is neither to be blinded or misled by the flattery of others, nor to be deterred or discouraged by shallow opposition. We do not recollect an instance of any man who has more regularly laid the foundations, and built up thereupon the superstructure of professional knowledge than Mr. Prinsep: he has passed through, and that not hastily, and “for the name of the thing,” every progressive step of his profession, nor quitted one for another, till he was perfectly master of all that related thereto. Like the builder of a pyramid, he ever left beneath him a foundation wider than the next immediate superstructure, and, consequently, every step he took, not in haste and inattention, but deliberately and prudently, was an acquisition based upon a firm and durable foundation. This, indeed, in the journey of a life or of a profession, is the true application of the maxim “*festind lente*.” Great and important acquisitions of knowledge, are not to be achieved by other than long and assiduous perseverance; but he, who for a series of years, unremittingly pursues the principle of action conveyed in the maxim “*nullus dies sine linea*” cannot fail gradually to store his mind with endurable knowledge, which time will not eradicate. Precocious manhood, as well as precocious youth, seldom achieve durable excellence. Mr. Pitt, himself the great archetype of precocious statesmen, and who, to make use of an expressive term, had been ‘knowledge crammed’ from his infancy has left but a very dubious fame behind him in regard to the great boast of his ambition—his financial system. A long familiarity with professional labour, at the same time that it gradually infuses knowledge, gives likewise a readiness of application of such knowledge, which no acuteness can otherwise supply. We

recollect a striking instance of this, as exemplified in the subject of our present sketch, when in England. It was upon occasion of a trial in which Cobbett was defendant, and in the conduct of which that worthy statesman, having sufficient reliance upon his own powers, and the modest assurance of his nature resolved to be his own counsel. In the course of his defence, he commenced an attempt at making certain statements and charges against an influential individual, which bore very pertinently upon his defence, but which, being of a political character, and somewhat strong in their nature, as he had no witnesses to produce in their support, the court would not permit him to go into. Poor Cobby attempted again and again to open his budget, which he considered of most important consequence to his case that the jury should hear; but in vain, he was constantly stopped at the threshold, and could not with all his shrewdness and tact (for a considerable portion of coarse and rough grained tact, he is undoubtedly possessed) discover any method of unburthening his mind. He paused, he swelled with anger, he plunged his huge hands down to the very uttermost depths of his breeches pockets, and in that attitude regarded first fiercely the judge, Lord Ellenborough, then with a look of remonstrance, the jury, and then turning round with an aspect of despair that might have excited the sympathies of a tiger, he was about to abandon his attempt. when Mr. Prinsep whispered in his ear "Put it hypothetically," and to this little sentence operating as the solvent of some magic spell, the strings of the great register's tongue were unloosed, and the impetuous streams of his eloquence burst forth like a torrent which had swept away its long impeding bounds.

The distinguishing features then of Mr. Prinsep's professional character (for we hope that our readers have appreciated our endeavour in these sketches, to give the striking and prominent lineaments which mark and distinguish the individual man of talent from the general class) are steadiness, good sense, perseverance of application, and a constant aim at the acquisition of knowledge, both for its own sake, and from a conviction that all knowledge of whatever kind, will on some occasion or other be brought into useful application, in the exercise of a profession like that of the law.* Cultivating the judgment more than

* The writer of the above was once told by the then Mr. Justice, now Baron Bayley, that he had never learned any piece of knowledge, however important or however trifling, which he had not found at some one time or other of professional utility.

the imagination, he regards more the soundness of the argument itself than the elegance of its illustration; and attends more to the clearness and perspicuity of his language, than to the embellishment of his style; and, consequently, though perfectly classical in his thoughts and habits, he will now and then admit to homely phrase into his diction, if it happen more adequately to express the subject of his discourse; and if we may venture to express such opinion, we believe that of all things he would shun the pomposity of grandiloquence and the *verba ses quispedalia*—that he would rather have made the speech of Brutus, than the *ad captandum* oration of Mark Antony.

There is one peculiarity in the character of Mr. Prinsep, which although of negative description, nevertheless calls forth observation, and perhaps surprise, in a man of his prominence at the bar and professional connection with the public—Mr. Prinsep seldom or rather never addresses himself to public meetings for whatsoever purpose assembled. This is the more remarkable in a member of a profession which is generally found particularly prominent upon occasions of public discussion, and whose peculiar acquirements are more especially calculated to fit them for such exertions of their talents. In this country in particular, it has been customary with the leading members of the bar, to take a conspicuous part in the public discussion of questions affecting the general good of the community. That Mr. P's silence proceeds from no indifference to the public welfare, is sufficiently manifest from his readiness to encourage by his countenance and support, in other ways, any measure which may be deemed of ulterior utility; nor shall we assume the right of assigning causes for the regulation of his conduct, which every gentleman, a member of a laborious and arduous profession, is fully entitled to shape according to his own judgment; and if we express any thing like surprise or regret that a voice which carries with it so much weight and persuasion in the courts, should not be heard upon occasions of general public interest, it is only because the amount of loss, is in this as in every thing else, to be estimated by the value of acquisition. If we may, however, venture a suggestion upon this subject, we should be led to surmise, that, consistently with his even and regular course of practice, he may deem an extra professional application of talents which find ample demands upon their full exertion in their own proper sphere, as falling without the pale of those duties which are comprised within the peculiar province of the lawyer.

Such is an imperfect sketch of Mr. Prinsep—a British LAWYER—of a man who keeps on his steady persevering course, adding day by day, knowledge to knowledge, experience to experience. Mr. Prinsep came to this country with no inconsiderable professional reputation, and he may say with Cicero, “*honores neque ab uno neque, ex hoc loco (solum) sed eadem nostra illa laborissima ratione vitæ, consequemur.*” This is the means by which a man achieves his self-dependence and becomes “*totus teres at que rotundus.*”—*Oriental Observer.*

REVENUE FROM OPIUM IN BENGAL.

Memorandum on the system of raising a revenue from Opium in Bengal, by means of a monopoly of the first purchase of the produce.—(*Drawn up at the office of the Board of Controul, in January, 1832, and printed for private distribution, chiefly to members of the Select Committee of the Commons, but never before published.*)

In this abstract of the original document, above-mentioned, we confine ourselves to an historical sketch of the policy of the existing opium system. The cultivation of the poppy, and the manufacture of opium, are strict monopolies in the hands of the East India Company. In 1799, Lord Wellesley enacted a law which limited the cultivation of the poppy under the Bengal government to the provinces of Behar and Benares. The object of that arbitrary regulation was, to abolish the cultivation of the poppy, except in cases where the cultivators had specifically engaged to supply the government with the whole of the produce, at a price to be agreed upon between the government agents and the cultivators. As it would not have been possible for government agents to have superintended and regulated the culture of the poppy throughout so wide a region as the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, it was determined to confine the cultivation of the plant to the two small provinces of Behar and Benares, by law, and to place the superintendence of the culture of the poppy, and the manufacture of the opium, in the charge of two officers, denominated opium agents. By law, the cultivators are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with the opium agents, for the cultivation of the poppy; but when engagements are entered into for the cultivation of specific quantities of land, the parties are bound, under heavy penalties, to cultivate the full number of beegahs specified in each engagement. When the poppy arrives at full

growth, officers are deputed by the agents, who are to examine the state of the crops, and, with the assistance of the cultivators, to prepare an estimate of what each field is likely to produce. After the estimate has been made, and agreed to by the cultivator, the latter is required to enter into a further engagement, to deliver the estimated produce; and, should the field produce more, the deliver that also *pro rata*. These engagements partake of the ryotwar principle of revenue management, as well as of the checks which would be requisite under a system of excise laws. The ryots who engage to cultivate the poppy are placed beyond the controul of the superior zemindars in respect to the rents which they pay for the land under that cultivation; for by section 12, of regulation 8, of 1799, should any zemindar exact from the ryots, on account of their poppy lands, more than the established rates, then either the opium agents or the ryot may prosecute the person guilty of such exactions, before the Judge of the district, who shall, forthwith, inquire into the same, and grant redress. As the producers of an article, which is ultimately to be taxed with a heavy duty, the ryots are placed under a system of checks, which are calculated to secure the delivery of the whole of the poppy juice into the hands of the agents appointed to manufacture the crude material into opium cakes, in which form that article is eventually taxed, by means of the competition of the merchants who purchase the opium at the Calcutta sales, for the supply of the Eastern markets.

Subject to these two checks, the ryots and their servants daily collect the opium which is exuded from the plants under their care, and the opium thus daily collected is deposited in jars, and delivered by the cultivators to the opium gomastahs, who forward the whole produce to the deputy opium agents, for the purpose of being examined and consigned to the opium agents, to be manufactured into cakes, in the government factories at Patna and Benares.

From the year 1799, the policy of the Bengal government was steadily directed to the improvement of the quality of the opium of Behar and Benares, especially with reference to the taste of the Chinese; therefore, they aimed at raising a large amount of revenue from a limited supply of the article. However, in 1814, hostilities terminated in Europe, and in 1818, the predatory hordes of Hindostan were dispersed and tranquillity was restored. This state of peace caused an immense supply of opium to be introduced into the Eastern markets, from Malwa and Turkey, by means of Portuguese and American vessels, and

rendered it impossible for the government of Bengal to derive the same amount of profit from a limited quantity of opium from Behar and Benares. Soon after the pacification of Central India, the company's supra-cargoes at Canton called the attention of the Bengal government to the increased and increasing importations of Malwa opium into China, which, it was apprehended, would materially reduce the profits, which had hitherto been derived from the sale of Belar and Benares opium in China. It had been supposed that the Chinese gave a preference to the Bengal opium on account of its possessing qualities which render it of little value as a narcotic; but it was afterwards discovered, by the Chinese, that the Malwa opium could readily be reduced to the standard of the Behar and Benares opium, by which a gain of more than 30 per cent. was secured to the Chinese who vended the Malwa opium. In the year, 1820, the supreme government in India resolved to extend the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and Benares, and also to protect the purchasers of their opium at the Calcutta sales from the successful competition of the illicit traders in Malwa opium, and in order to do so they established sales of Malwa opium at Bombay. This resolution involved the British authorities greatly with the native powers in Central India. The determination to extend the culture of the poppy in Behar and Benares does not appear to have been attended with much success during the first two years, owing to the difficulty which the opium agents experienced in bringing new lands under that species of crop. The government ascribed the failure of the agents to their want of local knowledge and influence with the parties interested in the cultivation of the land; and, in May, 1822, the government appointed their collectors of the land revenue in various districts in the provinces of Behar and Benares to the newly created office of deputy opium agents. The records of the Board of Opium do not state the degree of success which attended this arrangement; but, in October, 1823, the government constituted six other collectors to be deputy opium agents, therefore it may be presumed, that the first experiment had been productive of satisfactory results. The effect of these appointments, was to divert the two opium agents of all responsibility in respect to the cultivation of the poppy, and the receipt of the juice from the cultivators.

In 1824 the government passed their seventh regulation, in order to empower their opium officers to institute proceedings, not only against the cultivators, who, they had reason to be-

lieve, did not deliver over the whole of their daily produce, but also against the parties who may have purchased the juice or opium from the ryots; and in the event of their being convicted. both parties are subjected to heavy penalties.

In the season of 1826, a discussion arose between Sir C. D'Oyly, the agent at Patna, and Mr. Kennedy, the collector and deputy opium agent of Sarun, respecting the state of consistence in which the opium juice ought to be delivered by the ryots. The juice of the poppy is gradually dried, by the servants of the factory, to a certain standard of consistence, which is represented by 100. It is the interest of the agents to procure the juice from the cultivators as near to that standard as possible; but it is equally the interest of the cultivators to deliver in their juice previously to its having undergone the process of drying. Sir Charles complained, that the opium of Sarun, was unusually thin, and was much below the standard at which he received the juice from the ryots, who cultivate the poppy in the vicinity of the factory, and which was, at least, 80 degrees of consistence. On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy stated, that the price allowed by government, namely, three rupees per seer of opium juice, was not sufficient to repay the ryots for the loss which they would incur by their keeping their daily guttering of juice until it attained to so high a consistence. The practice which Mr. Kennedy had established in his district, was, to require the ryots to deliver their produce into the hands of the opium officers with as little delay as possible, and thereby to ensure the receipt of the article in a purer state than could be expected to be the case, if the cultivators were allowed time to thicken it artificially. The standard, recognised by Mr. Kennedy, was 70 degrees of consistence; and, in all cases, where the juice was more fluid than that standard a corresponding deduction was made from the price of three rupees per seer. Indeed, he pointed out that no cultivator could deliver over pure opium juice at so high a standard as 80 degrees of the factory consistency, for the sum allowed by the government; he recommended that a plan should be adopted for determining the quality of the opium, immediately on its delivery at the agency factories by the officers of the deputy agents. The government recorded a resolution on this subject, and in it they observed "that great laxity had prevailed in the receipt and delivery of opium" in the factory at Patna; and they provided various checks, which appeared to them to be necessary, to prevent abuse, both before and after the drug had been received

into the agents' factory. But, as the receipt and examination of the drug would necessarily rest with the agent and his factory officers, who are regarded by the officers who procure the juice in the interior, as possessing an interest incompatible with their own, it seemed to the government to be indispensable to constitute some third party, quite independent of either, to act as a referee, to settle any differences that might arise in examining the opium at the general factory. Mr. W. M. Fleming, the second judge of the provincial court at Patna, having availed himself of the opportunities, which his long residence in the districts of Behar had afforded him, of observing the growth and peculiarities of the poppy plant in all its stages, and being in other respects well qualified to act as referee, the government appointed him Inspector-General of Opium, with a separate allowance of 500 rupees per month. Soon after Mr. Fleming was appointed Inspector-General, he submitted to government rules for improving the management of the Behar agency, which were as follows:—The ryots, cultivating poppy, should be prohibited from retaining opium juice after the 1st day of August, in each year, under the penalty of seizure; the standard of consistency at which the juice is to be delivered by the ryots, should be entered in the written engagements concluded with them: the district opium officers shall be answerable for the standard purity of the opium received by them; the standard of consistency should be fixed at 70. When the juice is of that degree of thickness, then the district officers shall not demand any deduction of price from the ryots; and, in order to ascertain the standard quality of the juice, it would be sufficient, for every practical purpose, "to take up a small portion in the palm of the hand, which, when of the proper consistence, would not immediately drop, or fall off, when the hand was turned down." All money retained by the gomastahs, under the denomination of batta, or any other deduction, should be, not only entered in the books kept by the gomastahs, but in the receipts given to the ryots for their opium deliveries—in order to ascertain the rate of batta to be taken from a ryot, in consequence of the opium being below the standard, the gomastah shall expose to the air a portion of the juice in a shallow vessel, until it becomes of the proper consistence of seventy; then the loss of weight, occasioned by this process, will determine the batta to be taken from the ryot on the whole of his delivery. The opium of each deputy agent shall be separately stored in the general factory, preparatory to its being examined and

received by the agent. The opium, so stored, shall be examined by the factory officers, either in the presence of the agent or his assistant, and likewise in the presence of an officer appointed by the deputy agent from whose district the opium may have been received. Each dispatch of opium, sent to the Patna factory, shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the local gomastah, who may forward the dispatch, specifying the weight and quality of the opium contained in the jars composing the dispatch. After the opium shall have been examined, the drug shall pass into the custody of the factory agent and his responsible officers. The opium received at the factory shall be examined within eight days after its delivery, and the results of the examination shall be recorded at the time, both in English and Persian; copies of this record shall be sent to the deputy-agent and the inspector-general. When a doubt may arise as to the quality of opium, the jars containing the opium shall be resealed by the respective parties interested in the examination, and kept under a joint lock, until a reference can be made to the deputy-agent or to the inspector-general. All opium from which *batta* may have been levied from the cultivators shall be kept distinct, from the opium delivered by the same cultivators of the proper standard of consistence—no commission shall be allowed to any native district officer on any opium delivered by him on which a deduction of more than 2 per cent. shall be levied at the Patna factory on account of *batta*; nor on any opium which may be considered unfit for the company's opium investment—opium suspected of being adulterated with foreign ingredients, shall not be manufactured into cakes, but shall be otherwise disposed of—in all cases where the ryots may deliver their opium above the standard of consistence, they shall receive an allowance in proportion to its superior value.

The government were so highly satisfied with the rules submitted by Mr. Fleming, on account of their clearness and simplicity, that they directed a copy of them to be transmitted to Mr. Charles Bayley, the opium agent in Benares, for the regulation of his factory. Mr. Bayley informed the government, that all the rules suggested by Mr. Fleming, had been in constant operation in the Benares agency, almost from the time he was appointed to the charge of it. This communication proved satisfactory to government, as it afforded assurance that the rules which had been successfully acted upon in Benares, would, if duly observed, have a beneficial influence on the affairs of the Patna agency.

At the same time, in November, 1827, Mr. Bayley called the attention of the inspector-general of opium to a correspondence which he had opened with Mr. Swinton, the opium agent in Malwa, with the view of ascertaining the relative superiority of the Malwa opium over that of Behar and Benares, and of devising the means of restoring the opium from Bengal as the favourite drug in the Chinese market. The calculations on which Mr. Swinton estimated the ability of the opium cultivators in Malwa to compete with the company's monopoly in Bengal, must have been materially affected by the abandonment of the opium treaties with the native powers in Central India. He observed, that the rate of five rupees per seer, which was allowed to the opium ryots in Malwa, would barely repay the rent which they were required to pay for the best poppy land : he did not calculate on the advantage which a ryot would derive from cultivating the poppy on inferior soils, as the opium produced on bad soils was always of an inferior quality, and did not yield a corresponding profit. Mr. Bayley was of opinion, that the price allowed by government to the ryots in Benares, of three rupees per seer of juice, did not yield the cultivators an adequate return for their labour, and the risk they incurred from unfavourable weather at the periods of sowing the land, and of extracting the juice from the plants. He observed, that other crops were not only more productive, but more certain. This proposal to increase the rate allowed to the cultivators of the poppy, was adopted by Mr. Fleming, who recommended it to the favourable consideration of the government, remarking that when the produce of grain cultivation becomes scanty from unfavourable seasons, the grain sells at a proportionably higher price, so that the cultivators suffer only partially by calamity of season ; but that was not the case with opium, the price paid to the ryot being the same, whatever might be the extent of the produce ; however, he entertained an apprehension that neither the government nor the cultivators would long benefit from the measure, as he considered it probable that the zemindars would intercept the advantage intended for the ryots, by raising their rents. The government came to the determination to increase the allowance to the poppy cultivators from three rupees to three and a half sicca rupees per seer of opium juice ; and observed, that the old cultivators and their heirs would only be liable to the rates assessed upon them at the jumabundy, made by the zemindars at the time, or shortly after the conclusion of the permanent settlement ; and they directed that the

opium agents and their deputies should exert themselves to secure this advantage to the hereditary cultivators. Mr. Bayley observed, that $3\frac{1}{2}$ sicca rupees, converted into Benares currency, was rupees 3: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas; therefore he recommended that the half-anna should be reserved to form a fund, from which government could reward deserving cultivators.

The government acknowledged the service which Mr. Bayley had rendered in endeavouring to discover the methods pursued by the producers of opium in Malwa, by which they had succeeded in raising the value of the Malwa opium in the Eastern markets; but the government were of opinion, that, before any change was made in Bengal, it would be necessary to ascertain whether, with reference to the quantity of opium contained in each chest, weight for weight, as delivered in China, the difference in the latest quotations of price continued to be in favour of the produce of Malwa. This precaution had reference to the different methods of forming the produce of Bengal and that of Malwa into cakes. In Behar and Benares, the opium is enclosed in shells, composed of the petals of the poppy, and of a gum which is prepared from inferior opium juice. In Malwa, the pure opium alone is made into cakes, which are covered with a thin coating of oil, and afterwards rolled in pulverised poppy petals. Hence, the value of these two descriptions of cakes of equal weight, while, in the estimation of the Chinese, the pure opium contained in each might be of equal value.

In Malwa, in 1824-5, the cultivators of the poppy actually received from eight to ten rupees per seer for their poppy juice; but, in 1825-6, in consequence of the introduction of the restrictions on produce and price, under the opium treaties, the allowance to the cultivators was reduced to about 4 rupees 10 annas. This price was quite inadequate to meet the charges of rent, labour and manure; and had the British authorities possessed the means of strictly enforcing the treaties, then the native princes must either have reduced the rent of their lands, or else their ryots must have abandoned the cultivation of the poppy. For a time, it was supposed that the opium treaties had answered the object for which they had been entered into, and that the British had a monopoly of the drug; but, in 1827-8, the contraband trade in Malwa opium increased so rapidly that it became self-evident that the native governments and their cultivators had found the means of indemnifying themselves for the losses which they necessarily sustained from their obligations to supply the Bri

tish government with opium at a much lower price than it would fetch in the market. In despite of the treaties, opium continued to be their most profitable crop.

In addition to the efforts, making to extend the cultivation of the poppy in Behar and Benares, and the increased cultivation of the plant which may be expected in Malwa, as a necessary consequence of the abandonment of the opium treaties with the states in Central India, the Court of Madrid has instructed the government of Manilla to cultivate the poppy and to manufacture opium in the Phillippine islands, where it had hitherto been strictly prohibited. However, this change of policy, on the part of the government of Spain, will produce very little immediate effect upon the trade in opium.

On the 28th of June, 1830, the Calcutta finance committee reported that, since 1827, a very large augmentation in the funds employed in the purchase of the drug, as well as in the quantity of opium imported into China had taken place. They estimate, that the value in Spanish dollars, of the opium consumed by the Chinese and the Indo-Chinese nations, may be stated, on the average for China, in 1828-9 and 1829-30, as follows :—

Consumed in China, 12,295,000 }	
Sold out of China, 4,380,000 }	16,075,000

Which amount may be safely taken to cover an outlay, in India of 26,521,600 Rs., which is about a crore of rupees in excess of the largest amount realized at the sales at Calcutta and Bombay. This result was consistent with the opinion that the Chinese had been furnished with large supplies of opium, independently of the company's public sales, and it conclusively established that the Indian government had a market to look to, of an extent vastly greater than, without experience, it would have been safe to reckon upon. They recommended to government to make every endeavour to supply the Chinese market as much as possible from Bengal; both because the opium was grown within the British territories, and because it was there produced cheapest; and it was a very important question, at what point the produce of Malwa might be expected to become stationary, and at what to retrograde. There seemed reason to infer, that, with four rupees the lb. weight, there would be little or no diminution of produce. At that rate the produce of Malwa would stand the merchant in 875 rupees the chest, if he should be allowed to import the opium to Bombay, on paying a duty to the British government of 200 rupees the chest; therefore,

they hoped that the company would continue to derive a profit on the Behar and Benares opium sold at Calcutta, of about 650 Rs. per chest; in other words, that an average tax to that extent might be drawn from the produce of the Bengal agencies, even supposing that the produce of these agencies could be increased to twelve thousand chests annually. However, it was probable, that the British government might find it expedient to seek for such a sale price of Bengal opium as might bring down the price in Malwa to three rupees the lb. weight, at which rate there seemed reason to think that the production of opium in Malwa would be considerably limited; but, for that purpose, it would be necessary that the British government should be satisfied with an average profit of about 500 rupees a chest, on the opium sold at Calcutta, even assuming as likely, that, on an average, the opium of Malwa would be inferior in quality to that of the agencies of Bengal. The committee proceeded to consider the possibility of extending the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal, with the view of raising the opium produce to 20,000 chests. They do not explain the grounds on which they rested their opinion that the extension of the poppy cultivation in Bengal would necessarily force the cultivators, in Malwa, to reduce the quantity of land under that species of culture; but it would seem to have been founded on the opinion that the native princes would not consent to reduce the rents of the poppy lands so as to enable the cultivators and merchants to compete with the cultivators of Bengal, who are entitled to hold their poppy lands at the rates which were established in 1793. The committee did not think it necessary to consider, whether a different system of management might with advantage be adopted in Bengal, that being a wide and difficult question; but, assuming that the agency system was to be continued, it might not be irrelevant to observe, that the complaint of a fall in the value of agricultural produce being general in the ceded and conquered provinces, it seemed to be a good time to introduce the culture of the poppy into Rohilcund, where excellent opium might be made. In districts, not permanently assessed, the government possessed superior means of protecting the rights of the cultivators, and was more at liberty to satisfy their demands under the assurance that whatever the cultivators might gain, by selling their produce advantageously, would tell in the land revenue.

The difficulties so ably and clearly described by Lord Cornwallis, which opposed the introduction of a plan for levying a

revenue from opium, partly by a land-tax and partly by custom-duties, have been greatly multiplied since the year 1786. The introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue, without having previously defined the amount of the quota demandable from each village sharer or landholder, and the omission even to secure a correct record of those local rates and wages which regulated taxation,—which were then well understood by the ryots,—render it almost impossible, without a detailed survey and assessment, to say how much ought to be taken as additional land-tax from the poppy-lands, and at the same time to secure the cultivators the advantages to be derived from the unrestricted cultivation of the poppy. Had the Ryottee lands been assessed with their relative proportion of the money assessment which, in 1793, was declared to be the perpetual limit of the demand of government, on the zemindars, then the interposition of the zemindar between the ryots and the capitalists would have been limited to the receipt of the regular instalments laid down in the regulations for the collection of the land revenue; but, as the demand of the zemindars now varies with the nature of the crops, it must be expected that a constant source of dispute and litigation will be the consequence of every improvement which the cultivators, aided by the capitalists, may be enabled to make. In other cases, the capitalists and the zemindars may combine to force a peculiar cultivation upon the ryots, at rates which may disappoint the just expectations of the cultivators, and contrary to the usage which reserved to them, in all cases, the selection of the crop. The consideration of this privilege, almost the only one which our negligence and ignorance have not destroyed, is very important to the eventual comfort of the numerous and industrious ryots, who continue to hold the same fields which their ancestors cultivated, as the indisputable proprietors. The local cultivators are well qualified to determine, with precision, the capabilities of the soil to produce a particular crop.

The opium monopoly certainly conduces to the independence and comfort of the ryots, who contract with the officers of government for the poppy cultivation. These contracts do not, indeed, place the ryots beyond the casualties of season, for, should the crop be blighted, the zemindar would still demand his rent and the ryots would receive nothing from the opium agents, unless he were allowed to them opium of approved quality. It may then be asked,—what advantage can the ryot have in cultivating an article subject to so ruinous a contingency? The

answer may not be so convincing as could be desired; but, it is believed, that, though the government part grudgingly with any share of their eventual profits, they are by far the most honourable paymasters which the cultivators can find for any article of produce. Nor is it a trifling circumstance for the ryots to be in constant communication with parties who may be able and willing to protect their general interests from the griping policy of the zemindars and their local agents. Besides all this, the poppy cultivator is in a condition to reserve a trifle of his produce for local consumption. That this prevails to a considerable extent has been satisfactorily shown by the inquiries which, some years ago, were instituted into the state of the abkarree revenue, for the legitimate sale of opium was always in proportion as the place was near to, or distant from the scene of cultivation.

Supposing that it should be determined by government to abandon the monopoly of opium, and to establish a free trade in that article, subject to the payment of an excise and custom revenue, it would still be necessary to limit the rent of the land producing the poppy; because, should this precaution not be adopted, it is certain that the zemindars would raise their demands upon the cultivators to a standard which would nearly absorb all the profit which government derive from the regulated sales of opium at Calcutta.

The small fluctuation in the price allowed to the cultivators for their poppy juice, between the years 1787 and 1827, namely, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per seer, admits the inference that the provisions of the sixth regulation of 1799 have been tolerably effective in preventing the zemindars from imposing unreasonable demands on the ryots. It is true that the increase actually amounts to 40 per cent. of the original cost; but, when viewed in connection with the liability to which the ryots have been exposed, since 1793, to have their rates increased, the great and rapid increase in the demands of the Eastern markets for opium, and the preparation of inferior soils to supply these demands, then the increase is really moderate. This is apparent by contrasting the prices allowed to the cultivators in the agencies of Bengal with those which prevailed in Malwa in 1824-25.

However, there can be no question, that under any plan of revenue management, whether it be a monopoly of the produce in the hands of the government, or the taxation of that produce in its stages of preparation and of transit by a mixed system of

excise and custom duties, it is of the first importance to assure the producers of the article the full benefit of their labour and capital.

It is trusted that sufficient evidence has been adduced to show, that the usages and institutions of India are not such as would enable the authorities to whom the administration of that country is entrusted,—even should the change be desirable, on admitted principles of political policy,—to place the poppy cultivators at the mercy of a new race of enterprising commercial speculators.

Indeed, it is true, that the culture of the poppy does not expose the ryots to the same sort of oppressions as result from the culture of the indigo; because the manufacturers of the opium juice must conciliate the cultivators during the whole process, up to the delivery of the drug into the manufacturer's factories. Nor is it liable, like indigo, to injure the just claims of the zemindars for an adequate return from the lands under cultivation

It is of the greatest importance carefully to consider all the dangers which can by possibility arise from the abandonment of the existing system of realising a revenue from opium by a monopoly of the first purchase from the ryots, and the sale of the drug by open competition at Calcutta. Perhaps no article of commerce could be subjected to such a process of supply and taxation, with less injury to the real interests of the people who grow the opium plants, and to the fair dealers who compete at the Calcutta sales for the quantities which they intend to consign to foreign markets. Nor should it be overlooked, for a moment, that government do not really deal commercially in opium; they merely provide the supply that may be required to meet the wants of the merchants, and, by the sale of the article by public auction, leave those merchants to define the tax which the state of the foreign demand may enable them to pay.

The government of Bengal ought to be careful to prevent any interference which may place this important article of remittance to China in hazard: because opium of good quality cannot be produced in Guzerat, and it is to the Bengal provinces alone that the Indian authorities have to look for a supply of opium to compete in the Eastern markets with the produce of Central India, Turkey, and, eventually, with the government of Manilla.

COMPENSATION TO THE COMPANY'S COMMANDERS IN 1796.

In consequence of doing away with the system of the perpetuity of bottoms.—On the 20th October, 1796, at a general court of the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, it was resolved, that the oath against trading, taking by commanders be abolished, and that they swear only to be true to the company; that every commander give bond in 10,000*l.* for his good behaviour, and engage to give information about the purchase of any command; that every owner, privy to the sale of any command, shall forfeit double the sum paid for it, and owners shall contract to give information in such transactions; that no articles of export to India or China be prohibited to the commanders and officers, in future, excepting woollens and warlike stores no articles of import, excepting musk, camphor, and china raw silk in China ships; that exclusive of the private trade indulgence, each tea ship may floor with china ware; that the whole allowance of private and privilege tonnage of any ship shall not exceed 90 tons. That every commander of a regular ship, having an interest in the bottom, shall receive 1,500*l.* as a compensation for the resumption of the bottom of his ship, and also two-thirds of the consideration be paid for the command, no such payments to exceed 5,000*l.*; that all commanders of the existing regular ships be secured in their privileges, as is provided for ships hereafter to be taken up, and that every commander of regular ships be subject to the payment of 500*l.* on the conclusion of each voyage, provided he has received 5,000*l.* for his good will, or else *pro rata*, on the sum received; Under this scale of compensation.—

42 capt. recd each 5,000*l.*, which is 210,000*l.*

17	do.	do.	4,500 <i>l.</i>	} 177,545 <i>l.</i>
11	do.	do.	4,000 <i>l.</i>	
6	do.	do.	3,000 <i>l.</i>	
6	do.	do.	2,000 <i>l.</i>	
6	do.	do.	1,000 <i>l.</i>	

87 captains received..... 387,545*l.* as compensation

On the 29th of July, 1833, the amount of this compensation, which had been repaid by the commanders, was but 229,876*l.*; a sum which would not do any thing like pay even English interest on the advance of India's money, made the company to themselves as ship-owners; even by the resolution of parliament, which omits all mention of interest, as though it was not a fair

mercantile charge, the deficiency under this head is not less than 148,669*l*. We are not aware of the exact object which Mr. Steuart had in view when he moved the house to call for information on this subject, but we are obliged to him for the exposure of the wind up of the compensation account of 1796.

Mr. Steuart has also caused the House of Commons to publish a list of all pensions granted by the company to their commercial marine since the year 1793, specifying the grounds upon which each pension was granted, its amount, and the source whence it was derived. This return occupies 94 folio pages, and, necessarily throws a great deal of light upon the subject, but it is very confused, and carelessly made up and printed; and, like most of the company's returns it is not added up; it shows no annual total; indeed, it does not afford data for any accountant to form a guess at the amount of pensions annually paid, for there is no mention of the period when any of the pensions ceased. We hoped to have been able to have analyzed this list, but that is impossible; we can only say that it is a pension list which deserves a chapter to itself in the black book of England. The period of service is very rarely mentioned. From looking at the list we imagine that Poplar Fund should be investigated by a royal commission. Several of the commanders' pensions were granted in consequence of doing away with the system of perpetual bottomry in 1796. The company's commercial marine officers are in a position similar to that of the landlords and farmers of England;—forced prices for British corn, and forced privileges for the company's officer, have exposed both classes of persons to the necessity of maintaining a constant struggle; they are in the position of water dammed up above its natural level, which can be retained at that height only by constant care of the dams and dykes; every breath that agitates the surface, threatens destruction to the embankment, which has to be raised higher and higher to every breeze, to prevent a splash; and every shower fills the port up to the brim of the newly filled bank. At least, two of the directors of the present day received each 5,000*l*., the highest amount of compensation—viz. the Hon. Hugh Lindsay for the Rockingham, and Campbell Marjoribanks for the Arniston, and yet, in the late contest between the proprietors of India stock, and the directors on the subject of pensions to the maritime service, the former opposed the well merited claims of the service, and the latter absented themselves, avowing thereby their justice, but declining to support them.

THE COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES IN LONDON.

Statement of the Bonded Warehouses in Middlesex, in the occupation of the East India Company, which have been approved of as places of especial security, and their capacity of stowage respectively, in tons of 125 cubic feet, on the 9th of July, 1833 ; in return of an order moved for by Mr. Tooke, a near connexion of Mr. Astell, the senior director of the company.

In Cutlar-street—for Bengal, Coast and Private Trade—
30,247 tons—Freehold.

In New-street—for Old Bengal—4,939 tons—Freehold.

In Devonshire-square—for Military Store, &c.—5,761 tons—
Freehold.

In Crutched-friars—for Tea—12,761 tons—Nearly all freehold.

In Fenchurch-street, Jewry-street, and French-ordinary-court
—for Tea—29,053 tons—Nearly all freehold.

In Haydon-square—for Tea—16,735—Nearly all freehold.

In Seething-lane—Private Trade—3,002 tons—Major part free-
hold.

In Billiter-lane— —5,463 tons—Freehold.

In Leadenhall-street—Spice—2,590 tons—Freehold.

In Haydon-square, (Rumball's) . . . 1,639 tons—Partly
freehold.

In Ratcliff, Cock-hill—Saltpetre—5,176 tons—Leasehold.

In Blackwall—Pepper—15,027 tons—Freehold.

In Cooper's-row—Unoccupied and for sale— . —Leasehold.

Part of the Warehouses in Crutched-friars is held upon a lease
from 1813, renewable every 21 years at a certain fine.

The East India company, as the government office in Leadenhall is now most erroneously called, may well afford to manage goods at a lower rate than the Dock companies can do, for it has *carte blanche* to draw on the treasury for the amount of all deficiencies between its receipts and its expenditure. If the deficiency was to be paid out of the dividend of the proprietors, then we would see all vote against entering into competition with any Dock company. Now, the directors can go on appointing their coachmen, footmen, grooms, and valets, to situations and pensions on the warehouse establishment, as in the good old times. Corruption is the very soul of every incorporated body that has any fund within its grasp.

THE COORG COUNTRY.

The kingdom of Coorg, situated to the westward of Mysore, is of small extent, being comprised within the twelfth degrees of North latitude, and the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth degrees of East longitude. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 only in the broadest part. Surrounded by lofty mountains, for the most part inaccessible, it contains many others, scattered over the interior surface, forming a succession of wild rugged hills, and highly cultivated valleys; and, as if this were not sufficient to confirm its title to the appellation of a "Strong Country," they have divided the whole interior into squares. Those where no streams or marshes are contained, being generally about a mile in width, with an enormous ditch and high mound, or bank formed by the original contents of the ditch; and covered inside and out with deep jungle, in which are included many enormous forest trees. Some of these enclosures have four apertures for ingress and egress, one in each face; particularly those through which the principal roads pass, and which consequently present so many strong barriers against an approaching enemy. Every hill and mountain is also covered with jungle; the finest teak, jack, mango, and other large trees, growing spontaneously in a country watered by numerous streams, and continual fogs and misty clouds, which, from its great height, even above Mysore, are attracted by the hills, and cover them during the night. In such a country, no town or village meets the eye until you are close upon it. There are not above six or eight villages throughout.

In the days of Hyder's successful usurpation of the Musnud of Mysore, the reigning Rajah of Coorg, was defeated and taken prisoner by this Mussulman prince, and carried to Mysore; where he was kindly treated from policy, and persuaded the usurper, that if he would send him back to his own country, he would prevail on all his subjects to submit to the Mussulman yoke; they having previously betaken themselves to their hills and fastnesses, from whence he could neither drive nor recal them. This man's name was Verajunder: it is said that he took an oath of fidelity to Hyder, before he was released, and that, in after times, he boasted of this breach of faith. Be that it as it may, he proved himself an able statesman, if such a term be applicable to a mountain chief, since he improved the natural fortifications of his kingdom, built towns, formed an armed militia, and successfully defied his former conqueror. After the

death of Tippoo this extraordinary man went suddenly mad, and in one day destroyed one thousand two hundred of his relations and principal nobles; leaving, under an erroneous idea of his imbecility, only one younger brother alive, of all the males of his family. Verajunder did not long survive this act, and most likely, such a man was assisted out of this world by some of the trembling slaves by whom he was attended. One act, of all others, stamped his conduct with the most indelible character of insanity. There was an old woman who had confidentially attended him for years, cooked his victuals, and frequented the interior of his palace, and a child only a few years old, who was born there, a relation of this woman. After completing the work of destruction, in which he had played a conspicuous part, assisted by several elephants and soldiers in the court-yard, he retired into his study; the old woman came in, to offer her services, followed by the child, when he immediately stabbed the woman, and, seizing the child, laid it upon his table, and deliberately dissected it with a penknife. He was succeeded by the boy, whom his blindness had spared, and left him immense wealth, as well as most absolute power over all his subjects, and every kind of property in his little kingdom.

Marekherah, the capital, is delightfully situated on an eminence, near the summit of a range of lofty and difficult mountains, but is nevertheless commanded by them, and had actually been breached from them. The pass up these mountains being fortified and defended, however, would make it a very strong place, for it completely commands every approach on the other side. The distance is estimated at twenty-four miles. The Rajah's own palace is inside the fort; but his horse and elephant stables are outside, on the slope of the glacis. The town is remarkably clean and well built, about half a mile off, by an excellent high road; and at the further extremity there is a rising ground, with a strong mud barrier, after entering which, you come upon a small plain with a magnificent tomb, erected by the present Rajah to the memory of his late brother and his wife. The people invite Europeans in, and shew them every part of the building; and it surpasses both Hyder's and Tippoo's, as well as that erected by Aurungzebe. It is much in the style of Mahomedan edifices, being a wide square with a handsome dome in the centre, and four turrets at the angles. On the top of the dome is a gold ball, with a weathercock above it, and all the window bars are made of solid brass.

TOWN AND INLAND DUTIES IN BENGAL.

For thirty years past, the natives of the Bengal Presidency have groaned under the intolerable burden of the system of Inland Duties, than which no scheme could have been better devised for interrupting the trade, for harassing the inhabitants of a country. The groans and execrations of the people at length reached the ear of the Governor General, who on his return from the Western provinces directed Mr. Trevelyan to prepare a report on the subject and submit it to government. Seldom have we perused a report more clear in its data and reasoning, more enlightened in its proposed result, than the present report. The subject is one of universal interest; every merchant, be his enterprises large or small, and even every individual who has occasion to travel from place to place, is interested in the abolition of this destructive system.

A system of inland or transit duties existed under the Mahomedan government, from which the company obtained an exemption for their own public trade in the reign of Ferukseer. The company's servants, great and little, carried on in former days a private trade for their own benefit, and endeavoured to secure the same privilege for their traffic which was enjoyed by the commerce of their masters. This was resisted by Cossim Aly Khan, and was the occasion of the war in which he lost his throne.

In 1773, when the British Government were in full possession of the country, they established a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all articles, salt, tobacco, and beetlenut excepted. In 1788, Lord Cornwallis, the most enlightened of our former rulers, abolished the duties entirely, and, for thirteen years there were neither custom-house nor Chokey pansee, nor insolent manjees, nor rapacious darogas; those were the golden days of India. In 1801, however, Lord Wellesley, finding the treasury exhausted by his numerous wars, re-established the system of transit duties. In 1808, five gentlemen of the highest standing in the civil service, were appointed to revise the system, that it might be made more productive to the state, and less burdensome on the people. It was on their report that the custom regulations, which, with modifications, have currency to this day, were established in 1810. But such is the vanity of human wishes, that the benevolent intentions of these legislators were signally frustrated, for the government revenue so far from being increased has diminished; the people, instead of being

relieved, are subject to oppression and tyranny, which it would be difficult to parallel in any other country under the sun.

One of the most injurious effects of this system of duties is, that all the benefit which the natives might have derived from being under one government, is destroyed. If every province were under an independent sovereign, there could not be greater obstacles to a mutual exchange of commodities than exist at present. If, as Mr. Trevelyan observes, we were to encourage swamps, or interpose mountains between the different districts of the country, the industry of the people could not be more effectually checked than by the present system.

One of the flagrant absurdities of the system is, that every time an article undergoes a change of form, it is subject to a fresh duty. Raw hides pay 5 per cent.; when manufactured into leather, they pay 5 per cent. more; when the leather is made into shoes, 5 per cent. more. Raw cotton 5 per cent.; when made into yarn it pays $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; when the yarn is made into cloth $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more, when the cloth is dyed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more is exhausted; thus a coloured cloth pays government $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.!! When his Lordship was in progress up the country, some of the merchants complained to him that they could not take their cloths across the water to be dyed, because there was a chokey boat at the ghat.

Another inconsistency, or rather glaring injustice of the system is, that articles manufactured in this country are taxed with a higher duty than the same articles imported from England. All English goods (liquors excepted) come into the market at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty. English cotton yarns pay a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. native yarn pays, on going from one district to another $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. English iron and copper pay *nothing*. The copper and iron of the country pay not less than 10 per cent. This discrimination appeared so monstrous to government, that in order to put English and country cloths on an equality, the duty on the latter was, in 1823, reduced to the same ratio as the duty on English cloths, that is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but this did not equalize them; for the cloth in this country, was still, as shewn above, subject in all stages to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty before it came into the market. This is hard in the extreme on all the native manufactures, who are thus forestalled in their own market by the competition of foreign manufacturers unjustly privileged. Nor ought it to be lost sight of that the natives are lost to an immense extent by the annihilation of their

foreign exports. Thus in 1816-17 the amount of cotton goods made in India which were exported, amounted to 1,65,94,380 rupees. Sixteen years after, this trade had dwindled down to eight lakhs and a quarter. Again, in that year, 1816-17, the quantity of foreign cloth imported into India was valued only at three lakhs; in 1832-33 the import of cotton goods and twist amounted to sixty-six lakhs and a half; so that the loss to the manufacturers in India, was equal to no less than two crores, thirty four lakhs, twenty-four thousand rupees. Is it fair, is it equitable, is it Christian, under these circumstances, to burden the little that is left of country manufactures with seven times heavier duty than that levied on the favoured manufactures of England?

So unjust did this burden upon the manufactures of the country appear to the Court of Directors, that they have *twice ordered the abolition of all internal duties of every kind on raw cotton or piece goods*; but the unfortunate Burmese war, the cause of all our calamities, intervened, and swallowed up all the cash in hand, and involved the country in a heavy debt, under the fatal effects of which we are yet labouring. The orders of the Court were therefore not carried into execution.

This system of internal duties is far more vexatious than that which prevailed under the native governments, no pass was then required; every article was brought without fear to a chokey; it paid a slight toll and passed on. But by the regulation of 1810 it was ordered that the duties should be paid and a rowanah taken out previously to the goods passing the limit of any chokey. Although the chokey by which the merchant might wish to pass his goods was only one mile from his residence, yet he must send to the custom-house, perhaps a hundred miles off, and obtain a rowanah, or subject his goods to confiscation.

Mr. Trevelyan then proceeds to show how this rowanah system, impedes the progress of commerce, and paralyzes the merchants, and how since the collectors of customs have been charged with the collection of the land revenue, their hands are too full to attend adequately to their duties,—that hence increased delays and vexations are imposed upon the internal trade of the country, which ought to be as free as possible.

The subject of the Chokeys is next brought forward. The object of the regulation of 1810 was to provide, that merchandise having once paid duty, might be freely transported from place to place without any harassing interruptions; but it has unfortunately happened, that those harassing interruptions

have been multiplied tenfold. Between Patna and Calcutta, there are no fewer than fifteen stations where goods are liable to be stopped, and this independent of the Opium and Salt Chokeys. Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner of Patna, states the inconvenience arising from these stoppages to be so great, that a great quantity of merchandize is conveyed at a vast expence on carts by the new road from Benares to Calcutta, because it is free from chokeys. But the chokeys where boats are stopped, constitute but a small part of the evil. Within a range of fifty miles from Calcutta, on the right bank of the Hooghly, there are no fewer than sixty stations on all the high-ways and by-ways, where custom-house officers are posted, with unlimited power to annoy and arrest. All the avenues to the great mart of India are beset with low custom house peons, so that every care appears to have been taken to throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of trade. Though, however, the number of chokeys in the Bengal provinces be very great, yet the upper provinces are still more extensively infested with them. In fact the western provinces are studded in every direction with them, in order, if possible, to leave no path free for the transit of merchandize. Even the Board in the lower provinces has seldom acted fully up to the power vested in them, of establishing new chokeys, without applying for the sanction of the Governor-General; but in the Western provinces the collectors seem to have planted them wherever they chose. Some time ago the Meerut Custom master sent a chokey to Hatrass. The consequence was, that the Daroga insisted on searching every hackery and bullock load, though carrying only grain, and the owners consequently paid him well for desisting from search. He charged so much for endorsing every rowanah, and at the same time passed great quantities of smuggled salt, but he was removed after a short stay.

Mr. Trevelyan next proceeds to examine the nature of the powers vested in chokey officers. The Daroga cannot, it is true, levy any duties, but he is required by law, to see that the goods correspond with the rowanah, in kind, in quantity, in the number of packages and the value of the goods. Now, if the Darogas were to act up to the letter of the custom-house rules, they must unload every boat to count the packages, and they must open every package to count and value the goods; which would be tantamount to a stoppage of the entire trade of India. On this branch of the subject Mr. Siddons, who presides in the Calcutta custom-house, writes:—"In point of fact I consider

this right of search to be little if any thing more than nominal. In virtue of this right, the ameens and peons may detain laden boats, carts and bullocks, till the sum of expedition money offered is sufficiently large, but in regard to boats particularly, I suspect that examination and search are never actually, or at all events not effectually, made. When the native officers are personally satisfied with a sufficient gratuity, they *jaree*, or endorse the rowanah on the back for the number of packages or quantity which they see specified officially on the face of that document, and then allow the boat to pass on." The right of search, therefore, which is given to the darogas, is of no benefit whatever to government, but is vexations beyond measure to the trader, and advantageous only to the native officers. What, then, did the committee of five recommend in the year 1808?—a rule, which if acted up to, would instantly annihilate all the trade of the country. Would any merchant send goods on the river, if at each of the thirty chokeys lying between Calcutta and Delhi, the boat was unladen, and every package opened? The fault is not therefore in the darogas so much as in the system. The darogas are vested with the power of arresting the whole commerce of India; they receive a donceur and permit the trade to exist. Do they not perform a far greater service to the country by permitting trade, on the payment of a bribe, than they would do if they were to act up to the letter of their instructions, and close the commercial communications of the country altogether? .

The only reform, therefore, of which the chokeys are capable is their entire abolition. This truth is vigorously expressed in a letter from Mr. Parker, Secretary to the Board of Customs, to the Governor General's private Secretary, in which he says:—"The transit duties, and not either the salt or opium monopolies, are the curse of the country; yet I am persuaded that no scheme short of the total abolition of this vexatious, burdensome, trade-destroying tax will ever remove the evils it entails. If the impost were ten times lighter than it is at present, it gives a pretext for search, and in that lies all the mischief, yet without search, or apprehension of search and seizure, what would a custom tax in India realize?"

The merchant has little reason to complain against the darogas—he bargains with them to break laws, the execution of which would ruin him; but individuals travelling for other purposes besides trade, are those who suffer most severely. The insults and extortions to which private passengers are subject

at the hands of the chokey officers have not failed to rouse the indignation even of the apathetic Hindoos. When the traveller is so unfortunate as to have in his possession the smallest quantity of any dutiable article, the demand on him is increased. Mr. Prinsep, in a note of the 8th April, 1830, writes:—"A native of Hindostan, from the west, has occasion to come to Calcutta to look after a suit in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, or for any other business. On his return he will take with him half a year's supply of clothing for his family. He has no intention to trade or traffic in the articles, and thinks not therefore of a rowanah. Nevertheless the boat is stopped at the first chokey, attachment and confiscation are threatened, and he pays in bribes more than the duty chargeable, to be let to pass free. If his family is travelling with him, the extortion will be doubled, and he submitted to willingly rather than that his boats should be searched, and his women exposed and insulted. So long as chokeys exist on the highways of trade and travel, and the chokey officers have the power of detention and search, the prevention of such abuses is out of the question."—*Sum. Durp.*

FLOGGING IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In reference to the high encomiums lavished by some of the speakers in the House of Commons, on the Officers of our Military and Naval Service, on the subject of flogging, it was asserted by us in the last number, that this barbarous mode of punishment had become generally repugnant to the *younger* branches of the services, who, on courts-martial, only awarded it, in cases where the law left them no alternative; but among those in command and irresponsible power, the disposition still remained to recommend and encourage its adoption. In proof of this assertion our readers must have noticed the several instances in this country of late brought before the public notice; and now we have to adduce others in that portion of the army in India, of which Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., is the Chief.

We are aware that a great difference of opinion prevails with regard to this species of punishment, and of the reasons by which it is attempted to be justified as indispensable in this country. One of the principal of these, we apprehend, is that the majority of those enlisting as soldiers are men, who from the dissipated and abandoned course of their previous career,

are so lost to a sense of the nicer feeling of right and wrong, as to render ineffectual every attempt to reclaim them, by other and milder means. It is not, however, our purpose at present to enter into the expediency or otherwise of the system so much in vogue in this country; but we consider that many and very weighty reasons exist for its utter abolition in India. Lord Wm. Bentinck has issued, we believe, an order to this effect at the Bengal Presidency, and we hope that he will cause it to be extended to the Madras presidency, where, if we may judge from the sentence of the following Court-martial, and the remarks of the Commander-in-chief, a strong feeling predominates with the military authorities, to favour the use of the lash, than which nothing can be better calculated to disable and incapacitate the sufferer, and to generate and foster a spirit of disaffection and insubordination throughout every portion of the native army

“Meer Mugdoom Ally, trooper No. 33, in the F. troop of the fifth regiment of light cavalry, placed in confinement by my order.

“CHARGE:—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bowenpilly, on the 4th July, 1831, written a paper for the purpose of being transmitted to government, purporting to be an *Urzee* (memorial) of the 6th troop of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, of a highly insubordinate nature, representing ‘*the horse exercise in the regiment to be beyond measure, and the punishment in the regt. to be severe*’; notwithstanding that a regimental order had previously, on the same day, been issued by me, and publicly read on the regimental parade, pointing out the impropriety of soldiers complaining in a body, and directing complaints by individuals to be made to officers commanding troops in a respectful manner; he, the said Meer Mugdoom Ally, thereby endeavouring to excite a spirit of insubordination in the regiment. The above being in breach of the articles of war. (Signed) J. WATKINS, Major, Commanding 5th regiment light cavalry. Bowenpilly, 6th July, 1831.”

“FINDING ON THE CHARGE:—That the prisoner is guilty of the charge, with the exception of the words, ‘*beyond measure*,’ which the court finds to be ‘*unusual*,’ and with the further exception of the words ‘*thereby endeavouring to excite a spirit of insubordination in the regiment*,’ of which latter part of the charge the court acquits the prisoner.”

“ **SENTENCE:—**The court having found the prisoner guilty to the intent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Meer Mugdoom Ally, trooper No. 33, in the F. troop of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner, at such time and place as his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, may be pleased to appoint.”

“ **RECOMMENDATION:—**The court begs leave to bring to the notice of his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, that the prisoner is a very young man, and that he appears to have been misled by others; and the court, therefore, most respectfully submits his case to his Excellency’s consideration, as a fit object for mercy. (Signed) ILTED GWYNNE, Major, 43rd regiment, N. I., President.”

“ **CONFIRMED:—**The sentence awarded to be carried into execution under the orders of the officer commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force :—

“ In this case the court has, most unadvisedly, and contrary to the representation made by the Judge Advocate, received evidence irregularly, tending to criminate persons *not* before the court, upon the mistaken principle that the illegal acts of an individual may be justified by proof of instigation or evil advice on the part of others; whereas every one is obviously *himself* responsible for the offences he commits, however much a distinct liability to punishment may attach to aiders and abettors.

“ I do not consider the prisoner deserving of the recommendation of the court, the more especially as he has wilfully endeavoured to exculpate himself by criminating an innocent person. (Signed) R. W. O’CALLAGHAN, Lieut-Gen. and Commander-in-chief.”

Thus was the bloody lash inflicted on the back of this soldier youth, contrary to the wishes of his sworn judges—the men, officers, and gentlemen, be it remembered, who had *seen* and *heard* every witness both for and against him, and who were the only competent judges of the matter he was accused of, and his mode of defending himself; and thus, as usual in cases of non-conviction or of recommendation, were the little “*obvious*” petty quibbling, dogmatical assertions of Capt. Peach Keighly, the Judge-Advocate-General, put forth in print by his Excellency, for the purpose of overbearing the judgment, and reflecting in insulting terms on the proceedings of men acting under the obligation of oaths, as a court of honor! The “*very*” youth

of the prisoner moves his judges, and they feelingly appeal to his Excellency; but what are such just, such honourable, such humane considerations, to tyrant lovers of the lash, and to an evil-minded adviser? The Court further state to his Excellency, in support of their earnest solicitation for mercy that the offending youth "*had been misled by others.*" But, as if gifted with supernatural powers, the pair of ruling officials, having nothing but the written portion of the trial before them, insultingly tell the Court, that what they have advanced is false—for the reply remarks that their merciful recommendation was altogether unmerited; and, in determination to inflict punishment and disgrace on all whom they bring to trial, these confirming powers overlook the important fact, that in the finding of the Court, the youth was "*obviously*" acquitted of the most criminal part of the accusation—the "*endeavouring to excite a spirit of insubordination in the regiment!*"

We are besides informed by our letters on this case, that the assertion in his Excellency's remarks, impugning the Court's proceedings, and prejudicing the prisoner, *were not*, any more than in the many other similar cases, *borne out or justified by the actual occurrences on the trial*, many particulars of which were forwarded to us to establish this point, and to shew, that if any thing there was a leaning on the part of the Court towards the accuser and the prosecuting Judge-Advocate; the first of whom was singularly enough permitted to appear in court *after the defence was closed*, and give evidence bearing against the prisoner, in favour of a man whom he himself acknowledged to be his secretspy!!! Errors on the side of *prosecutions* are, however, it would seem, never perceived by Sir Robert and his evil counsellor the Captain Judge; or, being perceived, are deemed unworthy of notice. It is only the irregularities which tend to *prevent* convictions and punishments that are considered worthy their reproof; those errors in procedure which *promote* these much coveted ends, being never in any way "*obvious*" to them. But this outrageous system cannot last. The point to which they have now attained, in so arbitrarily interfering with the integrity of Courts-martial, leaves it to be now decided by those having the power to do it, whether they will recall Sir Robert O'Callaghan from the command, and remove Capt. Keighly from the Judge-Advocate-Generalship, or whether they will have the gallant much enduring coast army driven, by their unprincipled and universally decried proceedings, into a state of open insubordination and rebellion,

for to this we are on all sides assured, it must ere very long arrive, if steps be not promptly taken to displace such unworthy characters from situations, the powers and privileges of which they so scandalously, so infamously, abuse.

Although we have not space to insert all the particulars relating to this trial, we cannot conclude these remarks without adding, in its complete form, the Urzee written, at the request and dictation of his superiors, by this young man, and made to form the basis of a charge for his trial, and to justify, through false reasoning, one hundred repeated cuts with nine lashes into his quivering flesh. It was written in the Hindostanee language, and the following is the literal translation of it:—

“ We lay the following account of an officer who exacts unusual duty before such officers as are just. From the time when we first entered the Honourable Company’s service, we have in every battle and disturbance, with all our hearts and souls, exposed our lives with you, our officers; and we will do so even now. But on account of you, our officers, not doing even justice, the sepoys’ minds are ill at ease at this time, because an officer has come to command, who is unknown and inexperienced. He has established severe punishments, unusual horse exercise, tending to no good purpose; and duty exceeding that of the infantry—notwithstanding that, with the exception of horse exercise, the rest of a trooper’s duty, in cantonment, is usually but very little.

“ With regard to another subject, too, it has come to the ears of us, sepoys, that the commanding officer intends to abolish our old dress and establish another; and it is incumbent on you, officers, to protect us from such an alteration, since it is very unpleasant.

“ Besides this, when in these times the regiment is at horse exercise, or at large, if a sepoy should require from any pressing cause to fall out, or should fall from his horse, they neither allow him to fall out, nor place him in a dhooly that he may be taken care of: but they let him lie in the place where he falls, and if, which God forbid, any harm should come to him, nobody makes any inquiry on the subject.

“ On these accounts, we think that you are no protectors to the soldiers, but, on the contrary, appear to be our enemies.

“ It is, therefore, necessary that you should lay this account before the government; or, if you will order us, we can forward it. This is highly necessary. What more.

“ Please to understand this, Sirs, as the opinion of the whole of the troop.”

The sentiments above expressed we know, on sufficient authority, to be not only those of the whole of the 6th troop, but of the whole of the regiment. We wonder whether, or not, it was ever sent home to the India House, or any other of the very many extraordinary occurrences in this regiment of native cavalry in the past three years, all produced by the obstinate determination of the head-quarters of the army, to maintain in the command of it, an officer, not only incompetent, but most unpopular; and one who, having been thus upheld for the space of years, was at length obliged to be removed in order to save the gallant body, so unadvisedly placed under him, from being driven into a state of internal strife and open insubordination, which would have spread far more wide, and involved the government in greater difficulties than did the premature outbreak among the native infantry, at Bangalore, in 1832.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA.

A very interesting and valuable work, "Sketch of Chinese History by Rev. C. Gutzlaff"—has just been published by those enterprising publishers, Smith, Elder and Co. of Cornhill, abounding in facts and information of a character peculiarly calculated to prove of the utmost utility to all persons contemplating a commercial connexion or residence in that quarter. The following extracts are made from it on the "Foreign Intercourse with China."

A nation so completely isolated by natural boundaries from all intercourse with foreigners, is naturally prone to view other nations in a false light. Puffed up by their national vanity, and considering their Tatar neighbours as mere savages, they conclude that all other nations of the earth must be barbarians. Their high ideas respecting China, as being situated at the centre of the earth, surrounded by the four seas, gradually created the belief, that the middle kingdom was the only country deserving their notice. All other parts of the earth were mere islands, scattered around the celestial empire, inhabited by barbarous tribes, and ruled by petty chiefs. The emperor's presumption of thinking himself entitled to the name of heaven's Son—Teen-tsze, because he was the political vicegerent of the azure heavens, engendered in the breast of every true Chinese the opinion, that they themselves were the lords of the globe. After having subjected to their rule some Tatar tribe, they

very soon presumed upon their strength, nominally considered all nations as their vassals. According to their principles, the whole earth bowed submissively to the great emperor, the prince of princes : if any nation did not virtually acknowledge their sway, it was through the mere forbearance of their liege lords, that they did not force them to subjection. But woe unto the nation which called in question the authority of the celestial supremacy, or disobeyed the son of heaven. They ought to be extirpated for resisting the will of heaven. China being the only place where civilization exists, all other kingdoms are under the influence of barbarism ; if they wish to improve, they ought first to experience the transforming influence of the illustrious patterns of Chinese sages, how could they lay any claim to science and virtue.

China maintained, even before our era, a constant intercourse with the Tatar states, in the north, west, and east. They had always some commercial dealings with these unruly neighbours, and even went to settle amongst them. Tatar troops entered the imperial service—Tatar princes married imperial princesses, and many tribes have gradually amalgamated with the inhabitants of the western and northern provinces. The affinity between the two nations is so very close, that after a few generations the characteristics of both are nearly lost, and Tatars may become Chinese, or *vice versa*, without materially changing their nationality. But the Chinese, as the more civilized part, are decidedly the gainers; they are a prolific and industrious nation, who very soon force the rude tribes by dint of mental superiority back to their deserts. They enter with them into matrimonial alliances, so that they are very soon lost amongst the millions of China.

Korea was doubtless originally peopled by the Chinese. This peninsula, separated from Leaoutung and Mantchoo Tatar by a river and mountains, has seldom been independent of China. Though the country never constituted a province of the empire, the Korean kings were regarded as the mere vassal of the son of heaven.

Tung-king (or Tonquin), as well as Gan-nan (Chochin-China), have maintained a certain degree of independence. Though often subdued, they have always regained their liberty, and maintained their independence. Many ambassadors have passed between them and the Chinese authorities ; they have carried on trade by land and by sea ; freely mixed with the Chinese, whom they greatly resemble ; but never

fully acknowledged the emperor of China as their sovereign. The king of Annam, (in Chinese, Gan-nan), who has united Tung king) to his dominion, has greatly increased his power by adopting French improvements.

The king of Siam acknowledges the supremacy of China. During the reign of the Ming dynasty, the Siamese monarchs frequently appealed to the emperor, to settle the disputes which had arisen between them and certain Malay princes. There was even a king of Siam, who in the thirteenth century left his own dominion to tender his territories to the Chinese emperor. He was graciously received, and dismissed with assurance of the imperial compassion. Accordingly, an embassy goes annually to Canton, but only every third year to Peking.

The Laos and Cambodians have more or less acknowledged the superiority of Chinese genius. Some of the northern Laos tribes are immediately subject to the frontier mandarins of Kwang-se, where they bear a rank which constitutes them Chinese officers. They are an unwarlike race, satisfied with a few privileges of bartering their commodities on the frontiers.

Japan boldly defies the degrading terms of vassalage; and the Japanese have often made the Chinese maritime provinces tremble. The emperor thinks himself an equal with the Chinese monarch, sends no embassy, but permits the Chinese to trade to his dominions; they are there under very great restrictions, and treated worse than the Dutch.

The Lew-kew, or Ioo-choo islands may be said to depend on as much upon China as does Korea. The king send annually some Junks to Fuh-choo, the capital of Fuh-keen where they trade. Their nobles are sent up to Peking, in order to be educated, and after their return are promoted to offices. They pay entire homage to the holy will of his imperial majesty, though governed by their own native princes.

Hindoostan has had little intercourse with China. Though Buddhism was imported from that country, there never existed any commercial relation between it and China, neither did his imperial majesty force the inhabitants of the northern parts to acknowledge his paternal sway. A Chinese priest travelled amongst the five Yintoo (Gentoo) nations; another returned with a letter from Muh-se-lang, addressed to the emperor of China.

The kings of Pegu and Birmah, though neighbours of China, have never cultivated the friendship of the celestial empire. A few ambassadors have passed between the golden-footed ruler at

Ava and the Son of Heaven at Peking ; but they have never been on friendly terms, and have been occasionally engaged in war. There is a little trade carried on between Yun-nan and Birmah ; a few Chinese have also settled in the capital, Ava, and at Rangoon, but neither of the two powers feel inclined to enter into closer relations.

The Indian Archipelago has always presented a large field for enterprise to the China traders. Since the dynasty of Han, there have existed diplomatic relations between the islands of the Archipelago and China. Several petty chiefs at Malacca, Tringano, Acheen, and Solo, have made the emperor an arbiter of their disputes, and sent envoys to bow at the feet of his throne. When the Chinese population had grown very large, many junks, laden with emigrants, went in quest of their fortunes towards the southern regions of Asia. They ventured as far as Arabia, visited Ceylon, from whence they imported priests and sacred books ; traded largely to Malacca ; went often to Acheen ; touched at Java, and ranged throughout the eastern parts of the Archipelago. Wherever they touched, some Chinese formed settlements and remained for some time. Thus they penetrated into Borneo ; and regions which no enterprising European has ever visited became the spheres of their industry. The natives of these respective countries hailed their arrival as auspicious and beneficial. They always brought something to satisfy the cupidity of the chiefs ; they had a cargo to exchange for the produce of the land ; and although they showed themselves invariably great knaves, the rude islanders obtained by their means what they could not otherwise have procured. With the utmost regret they saw the arrival of the Portuguese, a nation more civilized than themselves, who could enter with them into competition, and were powerful enough to drive them out of the market. The Chinese government took no notice of the extent of national commerce ; the mandarins thought it below their dignity, as it brought the inhabitants of the celestial empire into closer contact with barbarians. Foreign trade has often been suppressed on this account by the paternal government, but Chinese merchants have always found means to evade the violence of their rulers. We might have thought that islands, like Luzon and the Philippine group, would have drawn the attention of the Chinese conquerors, but they never ventured to extend their sway to so great a distance.

We might have expected that the Chinese, having found their way to Archen, would very soon have penetrated into the

western coast of Africa ; but their vessels are too ill adapted for for long voyages ; for they had a double hulk, which saves the trouble of coppering, the seams being caulked with oakum, and the bottom paved with dammer and quick-lime, their rudders are too large to withstand a heavy sea. When we view the mainsail of a junk, all in one, made of rattan and matting, with a running rigging, we are apt to wonder how the wind can propel the huge fabric by means of such an unmanageable sail. There stands the main-mast, an immense spar, whilst the fore and mizen-masts are mere sticks. Built without keel or cut-water, perfectly flat, and nearly of the same breadth a-head and a-stern, with only one deck, and an immense hold, this curious structure floats heavily upon the water, and labours hard in a cross sea. If the art of the navigators had provided against accidents, we might forgive the Chinese the blunder of building a vessel in the form of a shoe ; but they possess neither charts nor long-line, spy-glass, nor quadrant ; their only instruments are the compass, which is divided into twenty-four parts, and a head-line. Like the old Phœnicians they steer along the coast ; as soon as they have descried certain head-lands, they are at home, and take a new departure, till they have reached the harbour of their destination. The structure of their vessels, almost as ancient as the ark, has remained the same ; we admire the primitive simplicity of this nation, and pity their backwardness in improvements. If any vessels resemble the Noachic ark, we think the Chinese Keang-nan junk must be the nearest imitation of the antediluvian model. But notwithstanding these great disadvantages, they trade to every corner of the Chinese coast. No country in Asia has so many fine harbours, inlets, and rivers as China, and no where have the natives so well made use of these natural advantages

Europeans are astonished to find upon almost every small island, which is inhabited by Malays, some Chinese, the soul of the population. They have even gone so far as to found a republic, ruled by the elders of their respective clans, in the interior of Borneo, and in the neighbourhood of Pontianak, a Dutch settlement. The independent Malay princes invariably employ them as their pursers, merchants, and counsellors. They intermarry with the native women, because it is prohibited to take their wives with them, and a mongrel race of Chinese has sprung up,

which only in knavery excel their progenitors.* But they scarcely ever amalgamate with the nations amongst whom they live, if we except the settlers in Siam, whose great advantage it is to conform to Siamese customs. At the arrival of emigrants, the Chinese clansmen and merchants assemble, every one of them has his friend or relation to salute; those who are friendless hire themselves to pay their passage-money by the work of their hands. If they are industrious they very soon gain as much as to get a suit of new clothes, for they arrive almost naked; they accumulate a few dollars, begin to trade with fruits, earth-nuts, &c.; in a short time they hire a small shop, and thus they get on gradually, till they can make considerable remittances to their friends at home, whom they seldom forget. They will rather starve themselves, than suffer their parents in China to be without the means of subsistence; they will toil day and night to have a few dollars ready towards the time of the junks' sailing. But others get rich.

There are several dangerous associations amongst them, of which the principal object consists in doing as much wickedness as is practicable by joint co-operation. They have of late so much prevailed, that very few new comers have escaped their snares, but have been forced to enter their fraternity. Those who refuse to abet their horrid crimes, are persecuted and oppressed, and must seek their safety in flight.

The reader, who wishes to make himself acquainted with the early intercourse of the Chinese with foreigners, ought to read the *Tung-se-yang-kaou*, Examiner of the eastern and western seas,—a very curious work, published some centuries ago in eight volumes.

The intercourse between the Chinese and the Roman empire, must have been carried on at a very early period. Whether we might to recognise the latter under the Chinese name of Fuhlin, or Ta-tsin, of which the Chinese give us a splendid description, without pointing out the situation of this empire, matters very little; Rome stood in want of silk; silk was only brought from China, and therefore some commercial relation must have existed.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT,—2nd & 3rd April, 1834.
WILLIAM HOPPER V. CLEMENTS BROWN.

This was an action for the recovery of the rent of Fairy Hall, at Dum-Dum, due from the 1st September 1832 to the 3rd of April 1833 at the rate of Rs. 300 per mensem. Mr. Leith opened the pleadings. The first count stated the plaintiff demised the premises on the 1st of September 1832 to the plaintiff, at the monthly rent of Rs. 300; that the defendant had entered and continued in possession until the 3rd of April 1833. The second count was for the use and occupation of the premises during that period. Mr. Advocate General stated the case for the plaintiff. His Lordship, perhaps, might recollect an action of ejectment tried in the last term of last year, in which the lessor of the plaintiff sought to recover possession of some premises at Dum-Dum, in which action he succeeded, and now the plaintiff seeks to recover a sum due from the same defendant, being part of the rent of the premises. From 1st of September 1832 to the 3rd of April 1833, is the period for which the rent is claimed, and plaintiff alleges that he ought to receive at the rate of Rs. 300 per month, but the defendant, by his tender, seemed to consider Rs. 200 sufficient. The plaintiff, therefore, finds it necessary to come into court, and ask for the court's decision on the matter. First of all would be put in evidence that which will be considered a complete demise of the premises to the defendant, in which three hundred was stated to be the amount to be paid per month, and then he would submit that the defendant's continuance in the house is sufficient evidence of his acquiescence, and that he thought proper to accept the demise, more particularly when he knew plaintiff was anxious to recover possession of the house for the use of his family. And though something may be urged as to what the defendant might have said, the court would judge by his acts, for it was by acts alone that they are to infer the intentions of his mind. On the 20th July 1832, the following letter was sent by Mackintosh and Co. who were acting at that time on behalf of Colonel Hopper, to the defendant: Brigadier C. Brown, c.B., Dum-Dum. "Dear Sir,—We beg to annex for your information an extract of a letter, dated the 26th inst. addressed

to us by Colonel William Hopper, regarding the rent of his house at Dum-Dum. We are, &c. Mackintosh & Co. Calcutta, July 28, 1832." "As I am by no means satisfied with the manner in which my houses at Dum-Dum are let, I wish you to intimate to the officers, who now occupy them, that the rents of each of the houses will be raised to the sum that they were originally rented for, from and after the first day of September next. As all the parties may not be acquainted with the amount which the Reverend Mr. Mc Pherson was authorized to rent each of them for, I now mention it for your information, viz. 'Fairy Hall,' for Sicca Rupees 300 per month, and that, in future, the houses are to be let for a specified time for 1, 3, 6, or 12 months, to be renewed at the expiration of the period for which they may be taken, provided, that the tenants have not themselves, or allowed others to injure the premises." Nothing could be more clear than that Brigadier Brown was informed by the agents of Colonel Hopper, that from September 1st, 1832, he was willing to let the house for Rs. 300 per month, and no less, and the Brigadier's continuance in it must be taken as an acquiescence in the terms, more particularly as he knew he might leave it. In addition to this, the value of the premises would be shewn, and that they were, previously to Brigadier Brown's residing on them, occupied by Brigadier Macleod, whose executor would prove that Rs. 300 per month was the amount paid for them. Under these circumstances, it was not doubted but that the court would give a verdict in his client's favour. The jurisdiction was admitted. After the examination of several witnesses, and a number of letters being put in as evidence, Mr. Turton submitted that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. As to the first count of the declaration, it was brought upon a demise, and the only evidence adduced to prove it, was the notice of the 28th July 1832, sent through Mackintosh and Co. informing Brigadier Brown, that if he remained in the house, he must pay Rs. 300 per month, and that instead of acquiescing, the Brigadier declared by letter that he would pay no more than Rs. 200 per month. And as to the second count, for use and occupation, a tender of Rs. 200 per month had been proved, and the plaintiff had failed to prove that

the premises were of such value as to entitle him to a verdict for a larger sum as rent. Mr. Advocate General was heard in reply. He contended that the defendant by pleading the tender of 200 Rs. as rent, admitted the tenancy between him and plaintiff, and that, therefore, the plaintiff could not be nonsuited. The Court concurred, and decided that the plaintiff ought not to be nonsuited. Mr. Turton then opened the case for the defendant, and urged that it had been proved by the plaintiff's witnesses that Rs. 200 per month was considered a fair rent for Fairy Hall, and that Lieutenant Jarvis who was himself a landlord, had let it for that sum. It would appear, said the learned counsel, that when Colonel Hopper returned from the Cape to this country, he was not able to imagine that the rents had fallen, or that the unfortunate half batta measure could have any influence on an officer's resources, therefore instead of lowering the rents of his premises, he determined to increase them, as he had no other means of turning Brigadier Brown out of the premises. What increased the hardship of this matter was, that Brigadier Brown, shortly after he had entered Fairy Hall was desirous of quitting it, but Lieutenant Jarvis, who was the agent of Colonel Hopper, and had let it to the Brigadier, insisted that he should keep possession of it during the term named in the agreement, and upon Captain Vanrenen's representation the defendant was induced to continue in the house. On Colonel Hopper's return the letter was sent through Mackintosh and Co., demanding an increased rent, to which an answer was returned positively refusing to accede to the demand. The learned counsel read several portions of the correspondence between the parties, of which the following letter and extract appear the most material:—"My dear Billy,—As you are well aware of the insurmountable objections I have to occupy Dum-Dum House, and from the few words of conversation which passed between us yesterday, it appears that a complete ejectment from those premises is now your object. I therefore tell you for the last time that nothing but positive force through the medium of the Supreme Court will induce me to vacate this house, and I shall also with all the proof in my possession resist any increase of its present rent. Yours, sincerely, C. Brown. Dum-Dum, Sept. 5, 1832." "Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1832. My dear Clem,—I have received the opinion

of the Advocate General on the subject of Lieut. Jarvis's letting my houses at this station at reduced rents and at indefinite periods; I send it for your perusal, you should have had it yesterday but that Mr. Pearson's hand writing was so cramped that I could not make it out, and was under the necessity of having it copied in order to understand it. You have had Mr. Turton's opinions, which, I suppose, is in opposition to Mr. P's, which may be owing to the different wording of the statement laid before him. Now my dear Clem your persisting in refusing to allow me to occupy Fairy Hall upon the ground that Lieut. Jarvis was my agent, and that you are impressed with the idea that his acts should be binding upon me, all of which I am free to acknowledge is correct, for the period of my absence and no longer—for my verbal request to him was exactly this, that as Mr. Macpherson, who has kindly acted for me was removed from Dum-Dum, I could not give him the trouble of coming from Calcutta, and that Lieut. J. being in a great measure fixed at Dum-Dum. I said that I would be greatly obliged to him if he would kindly act for me, in looking after my houses, to receive the rents and to pay them unto my agents Messrs. Mackintosh and Co." The learned counsel then went over the facts of the trial in November, 1832, in which plaintiff was nonsuited in consequence of the notice to quit being dated on the 15th instead of 1st of the month, and contended that there had been no notice to quit until the 1st of April 1833, therefore the first count of declaration could not be supported, as the Court objecting to the sufficiency of the first notice shewed that there was an existing tenancy. Brigadier Brown, he argued, had only been a trespasser after the service of the notice of the 1st of April, for he had tendered and paid into court an amount equal to Rs. 250 per month from the service of the notice until the court decided in the action of ejectment when the Brigadier immediately quitted the premises, and it being in evidence that Fairy Hall was not worth more than that sum, a verdict ought also to be given on the second count of the declaration. Several witnesses for the defence having been examined, Mr. Advocate General, in reply, regretted that a disagreement should have taken place, which had occasioned a friendship of fifty years' duration to be suspended. He would not aggravate that disagreement by laying the

blame on either party, neither would the court, for it had nothing to do with any questions but those arising from the law. It appeared to him that there were two questions for consideration; first, as to the continuance of the tenancy, and secondly, as to the value of the premises. With reference to the first, it appeared that the question of the binding nature of the agreement made by Lieut. Jarvis had been submitted to certain gentlemen who decided that it ought to be adhered to, but this court decided that the agreement was nothing more than a tenancy at will, and he argued, the letters sent by Mackintosh and Co. clearly shewed it had been put an end to and a new tenancy created. The Advocate General then proceeded to comment on the evidence as to the value of the premises, contrasting the evidence of the military gentlemen with that of the Reverend Mr. Robertson, who being himself a landlord, and having had some experience in building, he argued, had better opportunities of judging of the value of houses, and who thought, considering the amount paid for and expended on Fairy Hall, that Rs. 300 per month, was but a remunerating rent. Mr. Robertson, it was true, continued the Advocate General, said, that if he lived at Dum-Dum, of the two houses he would prefer living in Dum-Dum House rather than Fairy Hall. Now the former premises belonged to Mr. Robertson, and somehow or other, every one liked what he longed to himself. There is nothing, says Franklin, has a greater effect than those two little words "my own." Tunbridge Wells was built in the vicinity of two hills, one of which was called Mount Zion, and it was related of the clerk, that having built a house on that hill, he was continually giving out during the service "Mount Zion is a pretty place." And so Dum-Dum House might run in the head of Mr. Robertson, though he was far from saying that gentleman was like the clerk, and gave out the psalm whenever he was in want of a tenant. As this is set up as a kind of rival house, it might be worth while to see how far they are proved to be of equal value. Colonel Frith said he liked Dum-Dum House better than the other because it had more accommodations, but he acknowledged that he had never been in it since the large amount had been expended in making additions to its convenience by Colonel Hopper. While another gentleman had judged of the amount of rent by comparing it with his own house in Dacre's Lane—a place conve-

nient for a man of business it was true, but where it was unlikely any other person would reside. And another gentleman, in speaking of the appearance of Dum-Dum House, had stated that it was propped up. Now he, the Advocate-General would have as soon expected to hear that a pair of crutches was an improvement to a woman's beauty as that buttress was an embellishment to a gentleman's mansion. In conclusion, the learned gentleman pointed out it had been proved that Rs. 300 per month had been paid for the house by Brigadier Macleod, and that Mr. Robertson, who gave his reasons with his calculations, said that sum was but a remunerating rent. Sir J. P. Grant said, as to the first count of the declaration, he thought the letters sent by Mackintosh and Co., on which reliance was placed for terminating the old demise and creating a new one, did not amount to either a termination of the old or a creation of a new tenancy. It must be observed, in the first place, that Lieut. Jarvis, acting as Colonel Hopper's agent, let his house by lease, and by the terms of it defendant was to continue in possession so long as he continued at Dum-Dum. This was thought by the court to be an invalid lease, and one under which he could not continue. The defendant, however, might consider it good and valid, and he could not be considered a trespasser, until the court had considered it otherwise. The most that could be made of the letter sent Mackintosh and Co. was, that it might by have been made the ground for a new agreement between the landlord and tenant, but it could not create a new demise, because there was no notice to quit; and, therefore, if the letter can be considered at all, it must be as an agreement in the middle of a tenancy for an increase of rent. The letter itself, certainly, was not a sufficient notice to quit; and as there is nothing to put an end to the first demise, the first count in the declaration is out of the question. Being of opinion that the first demise was not determined, the court cannot go on to the second count for use and occupation, because the rent has already been ascertained by the subsisting contract. It appeared that a sum of money, at the rate of Rs. 200 per month, had already been paid into court, therefore a verdict, with costs on both counts must go for the defendant. There was a second action for the recovery of *mesne profits*, or for rent of Fairy Hall, in the nature of damages, during the period when the defendant was considered a trespasser, viz. from

the 4th of April, when notice to quit was served upon him, up to the time when possession was given to the plaintiff, under the judgment in the action of ejectment. It was agreed by the Counsel on each side to take the evidence in the former action, as taken in this, having no new evidence to produce. The learned leaders on each side also waived their right to address the court. Sir J. P. Grant, in giving judgment, said, that the value of a thing was not what it would cost but what it would bring, and that Brigadier Macleod giving Rs. 300 per month for the house, would not fix the rent at that value; neither would the letting of it by Lieut. Jarvis for Rs. 200. He thought, looking at the evidence before the court, Rs. 250 was a fair amount for the rent, and that sum having been paid into court, there must be a verdict, with costs, for the defendant.

IN CHAMBERS. — *Before Mr. Justice Grant. In the Matter of Stephen Stevenson Sherman.*

Mr. Turton applied that a writ of Habeas Corpus should issue to the Hon. R. Forbes, to bring up the body of the above-mentioned. The learned Counsel's application rested on the joint affidavit of Thomas Smith, of Cooliada Indigo Factory, of which Mr. Sherman is the proprietor, and Mr. Belli is in the Civil Service and the Collector of Hooghly. The affidavit set forth,—that on the morning of the 27th March, Mr. Smith, who resides with Mr. Sherman, was awakened about six o'clock by the noise of several persons rushing into the premises, and he arose to enquire of the parties the cause of the disturbance, and of their appearance. At the bottom of the stairs he found the Naib Nazir of the Magistrate of Burdwan, the Darogah of the Thanna, and between thirty and forty Police Peons. He enquired of the Naib why he had forcibly entered the factory. The reply was, that he came there by direction of the Hon. R. Forbes, Magistrate of Burdwan, for the purpose of arresting Mr. Sherman, who being undressed at the time, asked permission to go up stairs and put his clothes on, but this the Naib refused, saying his instructions were positive not to let Mr. Sherman go out of his sight. After some discussion, however, the Naib agreed to set Mr. Sherman at liberty, provided he gave security for his appearance before Mr. Forbes and the Rev. Mr. Alexander, a Missionary, residing at a short distance, was sent for, and arrived shortly afterwards, and entered into the security

the Naib required. After Mr. Sherman was released, the Naib and his peons, commenced a search for the servants, several of whom, to the number of eight or ten, besides others not connected with the factory, were seized, and bound hand and foot with cords. The Naib then ordered Mr. Sherman to give up all his fire arms, and the keys of the drying house, press house, store house, and all the godowns attached to the factory, and to direct his gomastah to allow the Naib, and those who accompanied him, to search the house and godowns, as well as the boxes and trunks. From the latter they took three double barrelled guns, a pair of pocket pistols, a musket, some hog spears and sabres, and several walking sticks, belonging to Mr. Smith, Mr. Sherman, and a Mr. Branson. About one o'clock in the day, a peon arrived and informed the Naib that Mr. Forbes had arrived, and pitched his tent within a short distance from the factory; whereupon the Naib had the several parties whom he had ordered to be bound, together with the fire arms, &c., conveyed to the tent. Shortly afterwards a file of sepoy arrived and apprehended Mr. Sherman, who has since remained a close prisoner under the orders of Mr. Forbes being conveyed daily from his own house to Mr. Forbes's tent, under a guard of sepoy, with fixed bayonets, in whose custody he was when Mr. Smith left Cooliada, for the purpose of coming to Calcutta, and applying for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Smith left the factory on the 30th ult. and rode to Hooghly for the purpose of giving Mr. Belli, the brother-in-law of Mr. Sherman, the particulars of the arrest and imprisonment, and Mr. Belli arrived at the factory on the morning of the 31st ult., for the purpose of offering bail for Mr. Sherman, and on his arrival found the latter a close prisoner, as previously stated to him by Mr. Smith. At nine o'clock in the morning, Mr. Belli proceeded to Mr. Forbes' tent, where he offered himself as a security for Mr. Sherman, but this Mr. Forbes refused, saying he would not release the latter person on bail. Mr. Belli then requested a copy of the commitment; Mr. Forbes replied that he had not made any commitment, but that if Mr. Belli wished it, he might have a copy of the purwannah under which the prisoner was detained. Mr. Belli then returned to the factory, and in about one hour afterwards, a paper was sent purporting to be the purwannah, and having Mr. Forbes' signature attached to it. In the course of the day Mr. Belli returned

to Hooghly, and he as well as Mr. Smith believes that it is Mr. Forbes' intention to compel Mr. Sherman to march in the custody of the sepoy to Burdwan. Mr. Smith was desired to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary for the release of Mr. Sherman, and at the time he left, half-past two o'clock on the 1st inst. Mr. Forbes had caused a number of the coolies belonging to the factory to be arrested and put in irons. In consequence of this proceeding ninety coolies attached to the factory had absconded, and the sowing was at a stand still. The purwannah alluded to contains some accusations against a man named Moothor Pandai, and other parties, who Mr. Smith believes resided in the neighbourhood of the factory, but have been chased from their dwelling by the Nail's peons, and Mr. Smith positively swears they were never sheltered, or protected, or secreted at the factory. Sir J. P. Grant directed the writ to issue, and it was made returnable immediately.

7th. April, 1834. *James Watt, v. William Woolen.*

The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Leith, stated the case for the plaintiff. This was an action brought on a bond and the defendant had pleaded the general issue. The sum claimed by Plaintiff was 12,480 Rs. with interest, the bond bearing date 12th, April 1832. The jurisdiction was not admitted. It was deposed that the defendant resided at Serampore, and that there was a house in Sudder Street, in Calcutta in which he resided when he came to Town—that no other person resided in it, but whether the house was in the possession of the defendant or whether he had servants there witnesses could not say. Ultimately it was proved that the defendant was in the Civil Service, and the court held it was prima facie evidence that defendant was an Englishman and subject to the jurisdiction. Mr. Strettle, who proved that defendant was in the Civil Service, was cross examined by Mr. Turton, and deposed as follows:—I believe plaintiff is in no employment. He is well known on the turf and a little addicted to billiards. Cannot say he informed me that this bond was for a gambling debt, but I have heard it is a joint bond with a Mr. Rainey. Mr. Advocate General submitted that Mr. Turton, could not enter on the question of the consideration for the bond, as defendant had not pleaded specially, but the general issue, Mr. Turton urged

that he had a right to question the consideration, and referred to the statute 9 Anne 14, which declares all notes, bills, bonds, judgments, mortgages, or other securities won by playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls or other games, or by betting on the sides of such as play at those games, or for repayment of money knowingly lent for such gambling or betting shall be void. Mr. Advocate General argued that the consideration might have been disputed had the general issue not been pleaded, for it would be totally impossible for a plaintiff to be prepared to refute evidence unless notice was given of intention to bring it forward. He need not argue whether the statute of Anne extended to sealed bonds, for, if it did, it was not for the defendant to urge in his defence what he had not pleaded. The learned counsel then cited *Chitty on Pleading* p. 479, wherein it is stated that “the defendant may give in evidence under the plea or *non est factum*, that the deed was delivered to a third person as an *escrow* (though it is more usual to plead the fact); or that it was void at law *ab initio*, as that it was obtained by fraud, or whilst the party was drunk, or made by a married woman, or a lunatic or a person intoxicated, &c. or that it became void after it was made by erasure, alteration, addition, &c. But matter which shews that the deed was merely voidable on account of infancy orduress, or that it was void by Act of Parliament, in respect of usury, gaining; or that a bail bond was not made according to the 23d Hen. V. c. 9., must in general be pleaded. Mr. Advocate General also cited a case in *Starkie* and in *W. Blackstone*, and contended that there was nothing in the case before the court to take it out of the general rule. Sir J. P. Grant thought the cases cited were in point, and decided that the consideration could not be questioned. But at the request of Mr. Turton, a note was taken, that evidence was tendered that the bond was a security given for a gambling debt and void under the statute of Anne. Mr. Thomas Sandes then proved the execution of the bond in the presence of himself and Mr. Thomas White of Jessore. *Verdict for the Plaintiff.*

SUMMARY.

Public Meeting.—Rammahun Roy.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, on the 5th of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable manner of commemorating the public and private virtues of the late

Rammohun Roy. On the motion of Colonel Becher, Sir John Grant was called to the chair. The learned chairman opened the proceedings of the meeting by the following address. Gentlemen! In having consented to take this chair, in which it has been your pleasure to place me, I can assure you that I was not at all insensible of my own unfitness for the duties which belong to it. It is my misfortune that I did not know the illustrious individual, the best means of commemorating whose public and private virtues you have met to consider. I am well aware, that there are many who could fill the chair much better than I can; and I am well aware that there are many who could fill the chair much better than I can; and I am also aware that there is nothing personally applicable to myself, which can induce a wish for me to take the chair but the situation I have the honor to fill. I should therefore have declined taking it if I did not consider it the duty of every Englishman who fills a situation of any distinction in India to show in his own person the alacrity with which all Englishmen are ready to come forward on fitting occasions with the natives of India to commemorate Indian virtue and Indian talent. Virtue and talent I can assure my native friends, when possessed by Englishmen, are not more highly appreciated by Englishmen, than virtue and talent when possessed by their fellow subjects of this country. I also thought that I could not better comply with the wishes of the sovereign who placed me in the situation I have the honor to fill, or of those at whose recommendation he was pleased to accept my humble services, than by uniting in the desire that all must feel to join with you in the testimony I have mentioned; and I have thought that an English Judge could not be better employed than in assisting at the celebration of the memory of such a person as that distinguished individual. What judgement can be more solemn than to determine on the merits of the dead; than to declare our opinion of a man who overcame the almost—inveterate prejudices of education? who braved the mistaken and bigotted, though sincere, opinions of his countrymen? defying slander and encountering dangers which to most men would appear insupportable, for the love of knowledge, and for the purpose of witnessing with his own eyes the effects of civilization; for promoting the interests of his country; seeing how a more enlarged system of knowledge can promote the happiness of

a people; and for seeing how these advantages could be introduced into the country of his birth. For these purposes and with these views he disregarded all the dangers I have mentioned, and has at last done that which his friends feared would be the result, deposited his remains—not in a country of strangers, because he was there surrounded with friends and admirers—but in a country otherwise strange to him, at an almost immeasurable distance from the home of his birth. I leave it to others who are more capable to express the reasons upon which the meeting is founded. They will suggest what are the most proper means of testifying their admiration of the individual, and handing down his name to posterity. It is my duty only to explain to you the cause of the meeting. The most suitable manner of effecting that object will rest with you. I never felt myself placed in a situation of more interest or more honour than that which I have now the pleasure, the happiness to fill. Mr. PATTLE said, the honour has been conferred on me of proposing the first resolution. I feel quite inadequate to add any thing to the able exposition of the object of the meeting delivered by our chairman; and I hope my feelings, which I am not able to restrain, will not weaken his eloquence. We are not merely met to do honor to the memory of that great man Rammohun Roy, it is not merely for that that we are come here. I say we are come to do honor to ourselves. I hope a Calcutta public will never be found who will not eagerly assemble to celebrate transcendent merit. It is on these grounds that I venture to offer my sentiments. It has been said elsewhere that Rammohun Roy was not, in the acceptance of the term as we understand it, a great man. It is true that he was not a great warrior, a great statesman, a great poet or was he pre-eminent in European affairs, but yet I venture to submit, he was a very great man. His fortitude and enlightened mind must call for admiration in any part of the civilized world; and no one knowing his merits can refuse him his tribute of praise. From the earliest dawn of his reason—when his mind was allowed full exertion, he at once by his intellectual light discarded the prejudice of his birth, and would not allow himself to be dissuaded, either by the bigotry of the priesthood or the entreaties of his friends from seeking that information which they represented would entail on him perdition in the next world, and render

there was not only going to see the beauties and grandeur of England; but it was also beneficial to this country, for he went at a time when his presence was specially needed. I have further heard it said that a great many there are of opinion that the natives of this country are constitutionally incapable of that improvement for which the nations of Europe are so famous. If it did nothing else, his going there did away with such a prejudice. He showed them that natives of this country were capable of thinking of lofty and noble subjects—of comprehending the good of their country. Think upon all this, and then say is there any one who will be bold enough to come forward and say that Rammohun Roy lived in vain? that he did no good for his country? Such a thought would be sacrilege. He did not live in vain. He did a great deal of good. It is no doubt the opinion of many that he might have gone much farther; but before we pass such a sweeping sentence it is to be remembered that he was alone in the business of reform—exerting himself without any assistance from others. Bring to mind the prejudice raging at that time—conceive the bigotry of his countrymen. At that time to have thought, far less to have acted, against the Hindoo religion would have brought not only discomfort here, but fear of condemnation hereafter. The Hindoos could ill bear to see him oppose sentiments imbibed from their very childhood. Considering the times then in which he commenced his work of reformation, I say he deserves every credit for going so far as he did. With these observations I conclude, trusting you will excuse the imperfections of speech I have betrayed in addressing this meeting. I should not have attempted to do so had it not been to comply with the wishes of some respectable friends; and had I not felt it a duty I owed to myself, to Rammohun Roy, and to my country. [much applause.] The motion was then put from the chair and carried unanimously. Mr. Parker moved the next resolution, "That a subscription be opened to forward the object of this meeting, in such manner as may be determined by a majority of subscribers, they to vote in proxy, or otherwise, after six weeks' notice, which shall specify the plan or plans proposed." Mr. Turton said—I have been requested to second this resolution, and if I thought an intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased was necessary towards doing so, I should not have

offered myself on this occasion. If I thought it necessary to say any thing in his praise, I should shrink from the task, for I am certain that I could say nothing that could elevate him in the opinion of those whom I address. I had not the honor of an intimate personal acquaintance with the distinguished individual whose memory we are met to commemorate; but thus much I say, that I had the pleasure, the satisfaction of seeing a man, in spite of innumerable difficulties, and without any natural advantages, neglecting and despising all personal interests for the exalted and patriotic purpose of promoting the interests of his countrymen at large. A very short time after my arrival in this country, an act was passed by the Government, which met with the general reprobation of those who were governed; but no one came forward with the manliness and boldness that Rammohun Roy did, to express his sentiments on the odious measure. A man born and bred in Britain could not have come forward more completely, heart and soul, in support of that which was the cause of his country, than Rammohun Roy did, in 1823. I then made his acquaintance, in the first instance, and was surprised, delighted to see an inordinate love of liberty in a man reared and bred in the spirit of dependence, if dependence could exist in such a mind; and it is, therefore, that I have come forward to assist with my endeavours, humble though they be, the objects of this meeting. If any thing that I could say, could lead any of his countrymen to follow so bright an example, I should deem this the happiest and proudest moment of my life. I sincerely hope he will be to them a guiding star of emulation, and I hope they will be convinced by his career, that it requires no fortuitous circumstances of rank or fortune to make a man useful to his country. The promotion of the interests and happiness of his countrymen were the objects that he always kept steadily in view; and from which he would not be turned aside, either by flattery or bullying. I beg my native friends to recollect what he did, and the means by which he did it. By his own good sense and strength of mind he overcame the prejudices in which he had been reared and made himself what he was. It has been said that we owe something to Rammohun Roy in the charter that has been recently passed by parliament. I wish we could trace more of his philanthropic and liberal views in that charter; and I quite agree with my native friend who addressed you on that subject that if he had lived

longer, we might have profited more by his exertions. If however the people of India desire to accomplish any thing towards their own benefit, they must express their wishes, as Rammohun Roy did. The limited extent of benefit conferred on the country by the new charter may in a great measure be attributed to the little knowledge of the wants of the country possessed by the ministry; and if the people will not bestir themselves for their own benefit, it is needless to expect others to do it for them; they must befriend themselves if they wish others to befriend them. On that account I look on the death of Rammohun Roy as a great loss to his countrymen. He was a mouthpiece to them to promote their interests. I am no admirer of what the ministry have done for us, but I attribute it to their want of knowledge of the country that they have done no more; and it is to that want of knowledge alone that I attribute their leaving that power in the hands of a Governor General that should be alone vested in the Parliament of England. However, since there is to be a Legislative Council, I hope the natives of this country will not hesitate, when measures are likely to be adopted that may be disadvantageous to them, boldly to come forward and protest against them, as their patriotic countryman Rammohun Roy did against the odious press regulation. They should not keep their complaints to themselves, for even in this much abused charter (the deficiencies of which is attributable to the ministry's ignorance of the wants of the people of India) a desire may be traced to improve their condition and promote their happiness. They who wish to benefit their country must not wait to see who will support them in their endeavours; but boldly come forward as Rammohun Roy did, and set an example, rather than wait to follow on. It is in that point of view that I admire Rammohun Roy. It has been said that he was no great statesman, that he was no great politician, that he was no great poet; but I say that he was greater than all these, for he was a philanthropist of the noblest nature, a man who braved difficulties innumerable, and who would not have hesitated to brave as many more, to advocate the interests and promote the happiness of his countrymen. To found a code of laws is proof of greatness; it has been done by many; but to get rid of one which has been fixed for ages in the minds of

the people by bigotry and superstition, belongs to him alone. His ambition was to be, not a great man, but a just, an useful, and a humane man. The great character of Rammohun Roy was his utility. There was no single individual who appropriated so much of his time and his talents towards promoting the benefit of those around him; and if that is not a sufficient reason for all to come forward, both European and Native, to show that they are not indifferent to worth and utility, I know of no other reason for which a public meeting should assemble. He deserves still more admiration for the modesty and retirement of his manners. Only mark his course, devoid of all ostentation or exhibition. Did you ever hear any thing of him, except as stage by stage he forwarded plans for the good of mankind. Look at his long voyage, which with nine-tenths of the Hindoos was considered a greater wonder, even than his rejection of Hindooism; and are we to be told that he is not a man who deserves commemoration? If he is not, then I really do not know who is; and if we do not unite together heart and hand to express our admiration of such patriotic and noble conduct, it will reflect but little credit on the patriotism or gratitude of the people of India. I apologize for having said so much, and for having said it in a manner so unworthy of the subject [cries of no! no! hear! hear!] you all know the claims the deceased has on your gratitude, and when you come forward to honour him and commemorate his memory, you will thereby confer honor on yourselves. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion gentlemen, and have no doubt that it will be carried as unanimously as the last. The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously. Mr. Sutherland read the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Bramley and carried unanimously. "That the following Gentleman shall constitute a Committee to collect Subscriptions and to call a Meeting of the Subscribers as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of contributions from all parts of India." —Sir John Peter Grant, John Palmer, Esq. James Pattle, Esq. T. Plowden, Esq. H. M. Parker, Esq. D. Mac Farlan Esq. Thomas E. M. Turton, Esq. Longueville Clarke, Esq. Colonel Young, G. J. Gordon, Esq. A. Rogers, Esq. James Kyd, Esq. W. H. Smoult, Esq. David Hare, Esq. Colonel Becher,

Dwarkanauth Tagore. The following names were added on the proposition of Mr. Turton, by consent of the meeting :—Rustomjee Cowasjee, Russick Lal Mullik, Moaternauth Mullik, Bisanaut Mootee Lal, James Sutherland.—Mr. Turton then said to the chairman—I have had imposed on me, I will not say the task, but the pleasure of conveying to you the thanks of many of my native friends and of all those here this day, for your kindness in taking the chair. It was their object to have in the chair a person who by his station would add weight and consideration to the proceedings of the meeting of this day, and I know of no one, Sir, so well qualified for the office as yourself. Connected as you have been with the natives of India, and standing as you do high in the opinion of all, it was their wish that, though unknown to the individual whose memory they met to commemorate, you should preside over the meeting. In these sentiments, I beg to participate most cordially, and to thank you in the name of the meeting for your able and impartial conduct in the chair. Sir John Grant said in reply—It is extremely gratifying to me to receive the thanks of my native friends, and I should think that I had very ill discharged my duty if I did not take every occasion consistent with duties of a more important nature of attending on all occasions in order to forward the wishes of the native community, and doing all I could towards the promotion of that intelligent independence which I hope always to see exercised by them. 5 or 6000rs. was subscribed at the meeting.

We understand that the Home Authorities have in their wisdom sent out orders to abolish the present Ordnance in use with the Field Artillery of the Bengal Army, and that 6-pounders of the British pattern are to be substituted for the 9 and 24-pounders, with which all Bengal Field Batteries are now equipped. This, if carried into effect, will not only be attended with expense, but will, we understand, seriously impair the efficiency of the Bengal Horse Artillery. The unanimous opinion of all experienced Artillery Officers in Bengal has, we believe, already been recorded as to the superior efficiency of the present Ordnance; but what is the local experience of practical men compared to the theoretical assumption of the Home Authorities? It was only but lately that we saw at the Neemuch practice ground 9 shots out of 12 (fired from a 9-pounder) strike a 12 feet square tar-

get at 1000 yards distance; and we must question if, with a 6-pounder *two* shots would, at *this distance*, have had effect. Adverting to the existing state of Persia, and the rumoured illness of Runjeet Sing, this is certainly an apt time to return to the primitive pop-guns; for such 6-pounders ever were and ever will be. If this measure is carried into effect, the only effective Field Artillery in Bengal will be converted into mere Cavalry gallopers.

It is rumoured that Capt Higginson, of the 58th Regt. N. I., Paymaster at the presidency and to the king's troops, Sheriff of Calcutta, &c., is to be the military member of the new legislative Council of India. Capt. Higginson is eligible for the situation, having almost completed a ten years service in this country.

It is said that the Bhurtpore Rajah having paid to Government the five lacs of rupees, which he owed to the British Government, will be left to his own resources, and that the Resident will be withdrawn. It is reported that Mr. Metcalfe, the Judge, will hold a Nons-heervany Session after the Hooly holidays.

Dr. Gerard is at length returned in safety from his long protracted travels in the interesting countries between the British Frontier on the North West, and the Caspian Sea. A letter has been received from him dated Lodianna the 17th March, announcing his arrival, with a large collection of coins and minerals and other objects of curiosity. Besides his own valuable researches, Dr. Gerard is the medium of bringing to the notice of the scientific world some very important discoveries of a Mr. Masson, made during a residence of some years in the country of ancient Bactria. The ruins of an extensive City have been traced at the base of the Hindoo Kosh Mountains, supposed to be the City of *Alexandria ad Caucasum*. Several other gigantic images have been seen, like those in that neighbourhood already described by Dr. Gerard and Lieutenant Burnes, and various *tapes* have been examined by Mr. Masson, from which he has collected upwards of thirty thousand old coins, mostly copper, and a large portion of them bearing Greek inscriptions in high preservation, some of which are not to be found in any collection in Europe. Mr. Masson has furnished well executed drawings of the most interesting coins, accompanied with a long and highly interesting memoir, through Dr. Gerard, to the Secretary of the

Asiatic Society. It is said that old Copper Coins, are found in such abundance in those parts, that the Natives make a livelihood by collecting them and melting them up. As this has been going on, perhaps, for many centuries, we may conceive that the country, at some distant period, enjoyed a very high degree of prosperity, with a large population, and many thriving towns, which have yielded to the vicissitudes of human affairs, and now exist no longer.

PERSIA.—We have seen some letters from the party who accompanied Major Fasmore to Persia. They speak in terms of strong and natural disgust of all they have beheld and encountered, and wish themselves back in Bengal. To be sure they write from Bushire, than which there is not a more wretched town on the face of the globe, but we doubt whether their impressions will be much more favourable after they have visited the ancient capital. One of the letters mentions that the Schah of Persia has made over the command of the army to one of Abbas Mirza's sons, but no name is given by which we can judge of the probable result of such a measure. He is however well spoken of for his military qualities. The country is in a horrible state of anarchy, and such is the scarcity of cattle and the apprehensions of the *charvedars*, or caravan drivers, that Major P.'s party had great trouble in obtaining even two mules each for their baggage.—*Englishman*.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On the proposals with regard to the Orphan School. It appears up to this date that the liberals have the day in Saugor, Kurnaul and Rajpootana, and that, as far as we have learned, they also predominate in the Meerut, Dinapoor, and Benares Divisions, so that there can be little doubt remaining, as to the general feeling on the subject prevailing throughout the army. Calcutta having declared itself unanimously against these measures, we presume that Lord W. Bentinck will be compelled, either to nominate a committee of officers, non-resident in the Presidency, or perhaps what would be equally as well, to select competent individuals not at all connected with the service. The managers we hope, have now learned a lesson, and whatever may be the result of the votes of the army, they will not, we presume, quickly tempt another measurement of strength, which must tend at every new trial, to diminish the power of the conservatives. Their former conduct towards the officers at Agra have, by no

means, placed them in a favorable point of view, and their present determination of sending to England for a Clergyman to superintend the seminary evinces, in our opinion, that the minds of the managers are by no means qualified to grasp, as it were, the objects to be aimed at in so important a point and amply endowed an institution. The education of Clergymen neither necessarily nor generally includes the subjects principally required in such an establishment. Had the object indeed been to educate the wards as Clergymen, perhaps the selection might have been correct; but as laity, as persons who are to gain their bread by different professions, the placing the superintendence in the hands of those, whose attention has been, if not solely, principally directed to the classics, appears to us to be thoroughly absurd. The nomination of the individual has been also given to Dr. Horace Wilson, a measure seemingly in perfect unison with the previous resolution. As a Sanscrit and Classical Scholar, we entertain as high an opinion as any of that gentleman's attainments, while at the same time, there is no one of equal talents, whose judgment we should be more apt to dispute, on every subject connected with improvement. We will boldly appeal for the correctness of our opinion to the Committee of Education in Calcutta. A fund made over for the purposes of education, and which might have now been the means of producing most important effects on the population of India, has been, at his recommendation, from year to year foully squandered in the propagation of barbarous Sanscrit and Arabic publications, in rivetting, in short, the fetters of superstition on the inhabitants, instead of being employed in commencing the great work of civilization. Let Dr. Wilson wear his honors as a man of first-rate talents and of unwearied perseverance in pursuit of favorite objects of ambition, but he must at the same time be content to be pointed out, as one of the numerous instances of the pernicious effects which the study of foreign languages produce, in contracting the views and in cramping the mental energies of those individuals, whose attention has been principally devoted to their acquirement.

MURDER OF MR. RICHARDSON.—The whole community was thrown into a state of considerable anxiety on Saturday, the 5th April, by the occurrence of one of the most shocking events it has ever been our lot to record—the bar-

barous murder of Mr. Richardson, the Magistrate of Allypore. It appears that the murder was committed by about fourteen of the prisoners who are called the desperate gang, the greatest villains of course. These men were at work under a low shed. Mr. Richardson about 7 past 7 in the morning as usual went underneath it, to inspect their work, and one of them shewed him a piece of twine he was spinning it with his left hand, and while Mr. Richardson was looking at it, holding it in both hands, the villian swinging his *lota* round with his right hand, by the string attached to it, first struck him a furious blow on the head, and then Serjeant Hornby who was with Mr. Richardson, and who instantly jumped out of the shed and seized a piece of bamboo with which he defended himself against three assailants, one of whom he knocked down: and soon after the guard seeing the scuffle outside the shed (they could not see under it, it seems, from their station) came up though not in time: for as soon as Mr. Richardson was knocked down, his head was literally beaten to pieces in a minute or two. The villians, when the guard came up, made a resistance, and called on 300 other prisoners with whom they mingled to assist them: but they did not, and the murderous gang were soon knocked down by the clubs of the chowkeydars. The villain who struck the first blow, some years ago led a similar, though not fatal attack on a Magistrate; but he on that occasion cut off the nose of the Nazir and instead of being hung was merely imprisoned for three months! For what crime he was again in prison we know not, but this mistaken lenity has only enabled him to commit a dreadful murder and deprive the public service and society of a useful and amiable member. Some of our contemporaries have professed to assign causes, for the commission of this crime: they ascribe it to revenge: but we believe it can only be ascribed to the native ferocity of the blood thirsty villains who perpetrated it. At least it is quite certain, that the deceased Magistrate had never afforded any ground for vindictive feelings in the prisoners: but quite the contrary; unless it is in the matter of giving them useful occupation.—*Hurkaru*.

The Secretary to the Calcutta Committee for the Monument to Sir Walter Scott, has remitted the amount collected here in a bill for £493-0-8 to the Edinburgh Committee, through the Banking House of Sir Wm. Forbes and Co.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, to officiate as an Additional Judge of Zillah Behar—31, Mr J. H. Patton to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom—Mr. W. J. H. Money to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

FURLOUGH.—Mr. F. A. Dalrymple. MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from 27th March to 10th April, 1834.—The reg. order appointing Cornet A. Hall to act as Adj. to the 5th L. C., vice Lieut. E. M. Blair, permitted to resign the acting appointment, and during the absence on leave of Lieut. A. Wheatley, is confirmed—5th regt. L. C. Cornet C. M. Gascoyne to be Interp. and Quart. Mas. from 1st March, vice Bott, permitted to resign the appointment—The reg. order appointing Ens. R. Shaw to act as Interp. and Quart. Mas. to 23d N. I., vice Platt, promoted, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—6th regt. L. C. Cornet W. I. E. Boys to be Interp. and Quart. Mas., vice Barton, permitted to resign the appointment—The Kurnaul Station orders directing all Reports to be made to Lieut. Col T. D. Stuart, 10th regt. L. C. during Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adams's absence on a tour of inspection, and appointing Lieut. R. Cautley Interp. and Quart. Mas. of 10th regt. L. C. to officiate as Station Staff, are confirmed—The Station order appointing Lieut. H. W. Burt 46th regt. N. I. to act as Maj. of Brigade to the Meywar Field Force, until the arrival of Lieut. Hamilton, appointed to officiate, vice Dawkins, and the Regtl. order appointing Ens. J. F. Erskine to act as Adj. to 46th regt. N. I., vice Burt, are confirmed—Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed, to the command of the European Invalids at Chunar—This cancels the appointment to that situation of Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd in G. O. of 1st Feb.—2nd regt. L. C. Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to be Adj., vice Lawrence, permitted to resign the appointment—Lieut. A. Tucker, 9th regt. L. C. is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of Interp. and Quart. Mas. of the Corps—Ens. J. S. Davidson 72nd regt. N. I. having been declared by the College of Examiners to be qualified for the duties of Interp. is exempted from further examination in the native languages—It having been reported to Government that Ens. J. C. Thompson, 63d regt. N. I. has left India without leave, that officer is suspended from the service of the Hon. Company, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be made known. The Gen. Order No

30 of 29 Jan. last, declaring Adjuts. and Quart. Mas. ineligible to the charge of Troops and Companies is to be considered applicable to the Staff Officers of the European Brigades of Horse and Batts. of Foot Artillery, and the H. Co's Eur. regt. The div. orders appointing Ass. Surg. J. Barber 12 reg. N. I. to officiate as Assist. Garrison Surg. at Chunar; Capt. S. L. Thornton 13 reg. N. I. to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops serving in Rohilcund, during the absence on leave of Major Hay and Ass. Surg. J. Murray to the Medical Charge of 28 regt. N. I. on the departure of Surg. I. Henderson, are confirmed.—Col. H. Thomson 6 regt. L. C. is appointed to the command of the Troops in Oude, during the absence on leave of Brigadier Paton, C.B.—Ass. Surg. R. B. Duncan is appointed to the Medical duties of the Civil Station at Agra; Ass. Surg. J. Esdaile, M.D. to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Azimghur; Ass. Surg. H. Taylor to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mynpooree, retaining his present charge.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed—Lieutts. J. Fordyce and J. N. Rind as Ass. Survs.; Major E. J. Honywood as Superintendent of the Mysore Princes in succession to Major Caldwell to Europe; Lieut. C. D. Dawkins in command of the Gov. Generals Bodyguard, vice Honywood; Lieut. J. Hamilton as a Major of Brigade on the Estab. vice Dawkins.—The following temp. appointments are made: Capt. C. Coventry, 32nd reg. N. I. to officiate as Dep. Paymaster at Nusseerabad, vice Fagan promoted to a Regimental majority—Ass. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D. to officiate in Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Gwah, until further orders—70 regt. N. I. Super. Lieut. D. T. Caddy is brought on the effective strength of the regt, vice Robertson, *dec.*—Ens. F. Jeffreys to be Lieut., vice Hon. P. C. Sinclair, *dec.*—Ens. G. T. Hamilton is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry, vice Cook transferred to the Invalid Establishment.—The Div. order appointing Capt. J. Hewett, 52nd regt. N. I. to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops at Meerut, during the absence of Major Campbell, is confirmed.

FURLONGHS.—Ass. Surg. J. Colvin (*prep.*)

MARRIAGES.—March 2nd, At Buxar, Sergt. T. Cox to Miss M. Thomas—12th, At Shahapore, Lieut. W. Nisbett, 64th regt. N. I. to Eliza, 3rd daughter of J. Gibbon, Esq.—13th, at Jeypore, Rev. E. White, A.M. to Barbara, 2nd

daughter of Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs, of Artillery—18th, at Meerut, J. R. H. Rose, Esq., H. M. 11th L. D. to Emelia Hall, eldest daughter of the late Major J. N. Jackson, C.B.—26th, at Dinapore, Lt. A. Cardew to Emma Maria, 2nd daughter of Surg. J. Marshall—April 7th, Conductor E. Townsend to Miss M. C. Hamilton.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 21st. at Mussoorie, the lady of Major M. Ramsay of a daughter—22nd, at Sultanpore, Mrs. A. K. Agnew of a son—23rd, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Webster of a daughter, who died on the 20th March—March 1, on the river, the lady of Lieut. J. Bruce, 16th foot of a daughter—12th, at Akyah, the wife of Rev. J. C. Fink of a daughter—13th, at Dinapore, the lady of Lt. F. V. Lysaght of a daughter—15th, at Necmutullah Factory, the lady of T. B. Rice, Esq. of a daughter—17th, at Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. P. Boileau of a son—22nd, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. T. Nicholl of a daughter—23rd, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. Dempster, Esq. of a son—26th, Mrs. C. Brownlow of a son—At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq. of a son—29th, at Bolundshuhur, the lady of G. M. Bird, Esq. C. S. of a daughter—30th, Mrs. J. Patten of a daughter—31st, the lady of R. Morrell, Esq. of a son—April 1st, Mrs. F. S. Bruce of a daughter—2nd, Mrs. John Gray of a daughter—6th, the wife of Mr. E. B. Mann of a daughter—7th, the lady of R. D. Mungles, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Sept. 22nd, at Banda, Lieut. Wm. Cole, 67th regt. N. I.—In October last at sea, Capt. D. L. Shaw of the Barque *Maria*—March 13th, at Banda, Capt. Hon. P. G. Sinclair, 70th regt. N. I.—15th, At Agra, George, son of Sub-Conductor Forrest—17th, at Saidabad, Francis, 4th son of Capt. R. Wroughton, 19th at Shippoor, Anna, wife of Mr. John D'Silva; 2nd, Mrs. M. M. Rossenrode; 23rd, Ann, widow of the late Capt. G. Nichols, Country Surv.—25th, At Dum Dum, Mr. John Watson; Nazareth, infant son of Mr. G. F. Bowbear; William Henry, eldest son of D. Ferrier, Esq.—26th, at Cawnpore, Lieut. H. Wardroper, 16th, Lancers—At Akyah, J. Duff, Esq., Adjut. Arracan, Local Battalion—31st, Elizabeth, widow of the late Jas. Shillingford, Esq.—Mrs. Mary Neries—April 1st, George, son of Capt. J. F. May, 72nd regt.—3rd, Mrs. T. Paul Senior—4th, Emelia, widow of Mr. N. Budge—5th, Thomas Richardson, Esq. C. S.—6th, Mr. A. Mathew—Mr. M. Elias.

Madras.

Military Operations in Coorg.—To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George. Sir,—1. In continuation of my letters of 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th inst., the Commander-in-Chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of further despatches, as per margin, from Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., commanding the Coorg Field Force; no report has yet been received of the operations of Lieut.-Col. G. M. Steuart's column, but private accounts describe its exertions and successes as highly satisfactory and creditable to its commanders. 2. Referring to my letter of the 7th inst. I have the honour, by his Excellency's orders, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance, and zeal of the troops composing the columns under the personal command of Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., and of Col. Foulis; the judgment displayed by those officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands. 3. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet the means of forming his judgment of the causes which led to the disastrous disappointments of the northern and western auxiliary columns, but his Excellency trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of Government as the other distinguished leaders. 4. The Commander-in-Chief requests the orders of Government for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the enemy. 5. The Commander-in-Chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., has expressed of the valuable services and meritorious exertions of his staff, departments, and officers commanding corps, and also with Col. Foulis' commendations of the officers and troops of his column; the general gallantry, perseverance, and spirited exertions of all the officers and troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and the Commander-in-Chief feels assured, will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor-General and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council. 6. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief deems it to be

his particular duty to bring to the notice of Government the judgment, decision, and energy with which Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close; and, considering the period of the year, the difficulties of the country, and the advantages the enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the public service. 7. A general return of killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of hostilities to the present time, except that from Lieut.-Col. Steuart's column, is annexed. I have, &c. T. H. S. CONWAY. Adj.-Gen. of the Army. Head-quarters, Camp Bangalore, April 15.

General return of killed, wounded, and missing of the several columns of the coorg field force, between the 2nd and 7th of April.—*Officers killed and wounded.*—*killed.*—His Majesty's 55th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Mill. 9th Regt. Native Infantry.—Ensign Robertson. 31st Regt. Light Infantry.—Ensign Babington. *Wounded.*—His M's. 55th foot. Captain Warren, Lieutts. Robertson and Brooke, slightly; Lieut. and Adjutant Heriot, severely.—31st regt. N. I. Capt. Hutchison, slightly; Lieut. Martin, severely.—N.B. One man of his Majesty's 55th Foot, reported killed, since rejoined, badly wounded.—*Officers killed and wounded.*—*killed.*—His Majesty's 48th Foot.—Lieut. Erskine.—*Wounded.*—Capt. Butterworth, Assistant Quartermaster-General. H. M's. 48th foot Lieut. Gibbs. *Officers killed and wounded, killed.*—51st N. I.—Ensign Johnstone, doing duty with 40th regt. N. I. *wounded.*—His M's. 48th foot.—lieut Smith—*In Wynaad.*—51st regt. N.I.—3 privates killed; 3 privates wounded; 1 havildar, 7 privates, missing.—*Total killed and wounded.*—Europeans.—1 lieut. col., 3 captains, 6 lieutts 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 store-serjeant, 10 serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 Drummers, 120 privates. Natives.—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 8 naigues, 3 drummers, fifers, or buglers, 131 privates, 1 dresser. *Abstract.*—Killed—Europeans.—5 commissioned officers, 44 non-commissioned rank and file. Natives.—1 commissioned officer. 45 non-commissioned, rank and file and dressers. Total Europeans and natives.—5 commissioned, 89 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. *Wounded.*—Europeans.—9 commissioned officers, 95 non-commissioned rank and file. Natives.—1 commissioned officer, 90 non commissioned, rank and

file, and dressers. Total Europeans and natives.—10 commissioned, 185 non-commissioned, rank and file and dressers. Missing.—Natives—9 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Grand Total—Killed and wounded. Europeans—14 commissioned officers, 139 non-commissioned, rank and file; natives—2 commissioned officers, 144 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. Total Europeans and natives—16 commissioned officers, 283 non-commissioned, rank and file, and dressers. N.B. Native followers with H.M.'s. 48th regt. —4 killed and missing, 2 wounded. Since the above, 12 bearers of the Dooly Department, attached to H. M's. 48th regt. are reported missing. T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of the Army. Head Quarters Camp Bangalore, Apr. 15, 1834.

Extract from Field Division Order by Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., Commanding Coorg Field Force.—Camp Bettadpore, April 1.—The Brigadier announces to the troops under his command that the force will probably encounter the enemy to-morrow; it is his desire to press upon all ranks that this is not a war of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg nation which may be actually in arms in support of the Rajah, whom for his cruelties it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition; Colonel Lindesay expresses his anxious hope that the war may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British nation. It is hereby proclaimed and it is to be explained to natives of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's determination to suppress at once by the severest punishment the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for upon the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the troops or followers of the force. Those of the inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British authority, are to be kindly received, and immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the inhabitants of the country. (A true extract.) SAMUEL HICKS, Ass. Adj. Gen. Coorg Field Force.

To the Ass. Adj. Gen. Coorg Field Force.—Bivouac, one mile and a half in advance of the Hugul Ghaut, 3 p.m., April 4.—Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I arrived within two

miles of the Stoney river on the forenoon of the 2nd instant. At 2 o'clock I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy; they were found 200 yards within the Company's territories, were drawn across the river, their position known, and their strength well approximated. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieut. Erskine, his Majesty's 48th regiment, a promising officer, and the only casualty in this affair.—2. In the morning at 6 I marched, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.—4. From this time until half-past 3 p.m. we had to fight our way every inch, stormed two regular stockades and two breastworks, besides felled trees without number:—the last stockade was so strong, that if we had not attacked in reverse as well as front, our loss would have been serious. Our light companies were out in the jungle on the right, and kept down the fire of the Coorg skirmishers.—4. At 4 p.m. as the men were much exhausted, I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nullah, three miles and a half from the bottom of the Ghaut, pushed on a strong advanced post with a gun and mortar, and established our flank companies on the hills to the right which commanded our position, and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but an occasional alert and gun kept them in good order. 5. At 6 I marched in advance, and within a quarter of a mile of our camp met a flag of truce with a letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honor to enclose. The Dep.-Ass.-Adj.-Gen. wrote, by my orders, an answer to this effect—that if the Rajah's troops did not fire, we should not, but that as my orders were to go up the Ghaut, go I would; they brought a portion of their troops in front of us, allowed the flag of truce to remain, and then we marched until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul, at 2 p.m. on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning; they brought out grain for the troops, which was acceptable, as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at every hundred yards, our guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett. 6. Our casualties are about fifty, but half my sepoys are in the rear; I have not been able as yet to get returns.

No officer was killed on Thursday. It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the officer commanding the force, and his excellency the commander-in-chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers, and soldiers employed in this column. At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my force is such, that I hope the officer commanding will pardon the want of details. I have, &c., D. FOULIS, Col. commanding Western column Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General Coorg Field Force—Sir, With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my bivouac in advance of Huggul Ghaut (4th of April), I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General, commanding the force, the noble manner in which I was supported. To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Captain Butterworth, who led the attacks on the stockades, and the first that entered them, receiving three slight ball wounds; also for the reconnaissance which he made on the 2d, by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower stockade were ascertained, and which led to our speedy success next day. Capt. Butterworth's choice of ground, and his plan of encampment, have met with my entire satisfaction; and his knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of his excellency the commander-in-chief.—To Capt. James Macdonald, Deputy-Ass. Adj.-Gen., who was the most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Capt. Butterworth, as well on the evening of the 2d as on the attacks on the 3d. Capt. Macdonald led the light company 45th and grenadiers 32d regt., to take the last stockade in reverse; the ascent was steep, and the enemy defended every tree. Capt. Macdonald received the Rajah's vakeels, translated the letters, and contrived, without allowing the Rajah's title, to keep them in good humour and give us supplies. To officers commanding corps he is greatly indebted for the steady manner in which they led their men, especially to Capt. Cortlandt Taylor, commanding the artillery, who in the most gallant manner brought his guns to bear within seventy yards of the first

stockade, and insured the capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of this officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always having his guns up a steep Ghaut and prepared for action, are very commendable.

There are many I would wish to notice, but where all have done their duty it would perhaps be invidious to particularize, yet I cannot forbear to notice that the brunt of the fighting fell on the flank companies, especially on those of H. M.'s 48th regt. I should also be wanting in the feelings of a commander and a soldier, did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brigadier General (in the hopes that he will bring the same to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.) volunteer, T. Bell, son of Lieut.-col. Bell, of H. M.'s 48th regt.; this young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy Subadar Mooneah and Wapuldar Paup Naick, the ex-Rajah's vakeels, allowed their loss on the Huggul Ghaut to have been about 250 men; including 4 chiefs. Our casualties, about 50, shall be reported in a separate letter of this evening.—I have, &c. D. FOULIS, colonel, commanding Western Coorg Field Force. Camp, Mootoodanor, April 7th.

To the Assistant-General Coorg Field Force.—Sir, I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., commanding the Coorg Field Force, that the column under my command, pursuing its march yesterday, came upon a strongly fortified position (Buck) of the enemy, situated on the brow of a steep ascent, the passage to which (a narrow defile through a dense jungle) was obstructed by felled trees. The defile being impassable to artillery until the position should be carried, the advance (80 Europeans, 160 native infantry, 80 sappers and miners) was strengthened, and divided into two parties, with instructions to make sufficient detour on each flank to take the position in reverse: from the density of the jungle, and not having view of the work, the two parties closed to the centre much sooner than was desirable, and met at the same moment, immediately opposite to the front of the position, from which a most destructive fire was opened upon them; that did not, however, deter them rushing to the assault, which proving wholly unsuccessful, they took advantage of the best cover

that circumstances would admit, and the commanding officer, Major Bird, sent for a reinforcement and further instructions; I directed an addition of 40 Europeans and 100 Native Infantry, with the remainder of the Sappers and Miners, to be immediately forwarded: for this purpose Lieut.-Col. Mill was directed to detach the Europeans, instead of which he headed them himself, and was followed by the whole detachment, who passed unperceived into the wood and made the best of their way to the position. Major Bird was directed to use his utmost endeavour to carry the position, but should it be found impracticable, to withdraw. His report is herewith enclosed. The circumstance of the whole of the Europeans having thus irregularly been taken to the assault, which I have not failed to notice in such manner as to prevent the recurrence of any future deviation from orders, while it establishes, beyond a doubt the impregnability of the enemy's position, since nothing could exceed the determined gallantry of the endeavour, deprived me of the means of pursuing any further measures at the time, had there been a prospect of success from my doing so. During the attack, the line, although placed under the best cover that circumstances would admit, at the opening to the defile, was exposed to a galling fire from the jungle, which the skirmishers or artillery could not keep under, occasioning considerable loss. When the advance retired from the assault after an endeavour that lasted four hours and a half, the enemy gave a shout of victory, an increasing fire was kept up from the woods; I made such disposition of the column as enabled it to retire to the ground it quitted in the morning, distant two miles and a half, without any loss of stores or baggage. I regret to say the loss has been most severe, a return of which shall be transmitted as soon as it can be correctly ascertained. Lieut.-Col. Mill, His Majesty's 55th regiment; Ensign Robertson, of the 9th regiment Native Infantry; Ensign Babington, 31st regt. Train Light Infantry, killed, and six officers wounded; the Adjutant of the 55th severely. The severely wounded could not possibly be removed from the position; an attempt to bring off the body of Lieut.-Col. Mill entirely failed, two of the carriers being killed. I have, &c., G. WAUGH, Colonel, Commanding

Northern Column Coorg Field Force. Camp at Cubbattah, April 4.

To the Assistant-Adjutant of the Northern Column.—Sir, I have the honour to report to you for the information of the officer commanding the force, that in obedience to orders, I proceeded, as Field-officer of the day, with the advance picket, and having suddenly fallen on a strong stockade and breastwork (the outer work was a very strong bamboo defence, staked with large trees and flanked, commanding the approach in every direction; the inner was strong and substantial, built of stone and mud, and surrounded with a deep ditch, and having innumerable loopholes, and the access to it apparently impracticable for guns), every exertion was made to carry it by assault, and which, though repeated, I regret to say, failed. After having been exposed to a most severe and raking fire for four hours and a half, which we endeavoured to check, and finding it altogether impracticable I had a consultation with the senior officers of the picket, and decided on retiring, which was effected with the greatest difficulty. Whatever means were required for reinforcing the picket I feel fully satisfied were afforded. The nature of the country in which we were engaged, and the position of the work so strong, that doing more was impracticable; nothing could have exceeded the steadiness and bravery of both officers and men, and I regret to say the loss of both has been very heavy. For want of food, and the excessive fatigues of the march latterly, my men were so much jaded that they could scarcely pull their triggers, although evincing every inclination to do so, and worked to the last. I have, &c., C. M. BIRD, Major 31st regt. of I. I., Field Officer of the Day coming off Duty. Camp, April 4.

To the Adjutant-General of the Coorg Field Force.—Sir, I have to report to you, for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., commanding the Coorg Field Force, that in consequence of information received yesterday evening, I detached this morning 2 sergeants, and 40 rank and file of H. M.'s 48th regt., together with a company and a half of Sepoys, the whole under the command of Capt. Noble, attended by the Brigade Major. They moved forward to Bul-lary Pett at daybreak this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the

position of a stockade about five miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle, about two miles distance on the march, we fell in with an abandoned post of the Rajah's people, but on arriving within less than half a mile of the stockade, several of the Rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated among the bushes, and made no attempt to oppose us; shortly afterwards the stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn of the road, but apparently none of the Rajah's people were behind it; Capt. Noble and the Brigade Major pushed forward with the advanced guard, and approached within 50 yards of the gateway, the road was apparently clear, but bounded on the left by hills covered with an impenetrable jungle, separated from us by a deep jungle gully. The ground on the right commanded us, and was crowned by a stockade from the gateway, and which flanked the road for about 80 yards, when it followed the bend of the hill, and retired from our left flank. We were in the act of returning, when it was considered necessary to examine a small pathway on the right flank, but a shot from that quarter appeared to be the signal for a general running fire, which extended even to the rear of our flanks, and it was here the detachment suffered the heaviest loss, from the Rajah's people occupying the thick and impenetrable jungle which surrounded us on every side. Immediately on the fire commencing the guides deserted us, and as the road is of the very worst kind, and some parts merely a footpath with several of a similar nature diverging from it, the detachment very soon became entangled amongst them; it was some time before they found the main road, on regaining which, although closely pressed by the enemy from the hill-tops and jungle, our loss became less severe, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue undergone; when within about a mile and a half of the camp we fell in with two strong parties sent out to support us, when, as the men were fatigued, they were immediately marched in under cover of the supports by whom the enemy were effectually checked. I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded has been severe, owing to the nature of the country and the excessively bad road; every valley as well as hill by which we passed on our advance

and return commanded us on the flanks, which, from knowledge of the country, the leader of the Rajah's people was enabled to use to great advantage; there were some horsemen and two guns accompanying them. I beg leave to submit to you the impracticability of forcing this stockade without the aid of artillery, as from the nature of the country there appears no method of turning it, and it is flanked on every side by an impenetrable jungle; in fact, the whole road from this place to the stockade is either on the sides of hills or in vallies surrounded by jungle, every inch of which may be defended against an attacking force. The party opposed to us on our retreating amounted I should consider to about 300. I beg herewith to annex a return of the killed and wounded. I have, &c., G. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding Western Auxiliary column. Camp, Moodunur, 24 miles beyond Coombla, Head-Quarters, Western Auxiliary column, Coorg Field Force, April 8, 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Coorg Field Force.—Sir, For the information of Brigadier Lindsay, C.B., commanding Coorg Field Force, I have the honour to report the safe arrival at the Field Hospital Kunsame Hooscottah of the whole of the sick and wounded of the column under my command, and that the several wounded cases are doing remarkably well. By the laudable exertions of Capt. Laurie, commanding the depot, due provision has been made for their accommodation in temporary buildings within the fort, the construction of which commenced prior to my leaving on the 1st inst., according to arrangements which I made with the Fouzdar of the district. I have, &c., G. WAUGH, Colonel, commanding 2d or North column Coorg Field Force.

Return of Ordnance, &c., captured at Madkerry the 5th of April, by the Eastern Column, under the immediate command of Brigadier Lindsay C.B., Commanding Coorg Field Force.—Brass Ordnance—Guns, 1 one-pounder, 1 seven-inch mortar—total 2.—Iron Ordnance—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounds, 2 8-pounds, 2 6-pounds, 3 3-pounds, 3 14-pounds, 13 1-pounds, 22 wall pieces—total 48. Grand total—Guns, 1 12-pounder, 2 9-pounds, 2 8-pounds, 2 6-pounds, 3 3-pounds, 3 14-

pounders, 14 1-pounders, 17-inch mortar, 22 wall pieces—total 50. Muskets, matchlocks, and pistols, 42 Matchlock barrels, 52. Iron round shot of different calibres, 1,062 Canister shot of different calibres, 287 Gunpowder loose and in cartridges, 1,200 lb. A great number of spears of different kinds. Swords, Coorg knives, &c. R. S. SETON, Capt. commanding Artillery Coorg Field Force.

To the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Coorg Field Force.—Sir, I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of the officer commanding Coorg Field Force, that, on the night of the 9th of April, my advanced guard and picket were attacked by three bodies of the enemy's troops, and I regret to say, the picket were cut up before the fresh guards came up to the enemy, when they retired immediately. I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself, as a column of the enemy went off through the jungle to the south-east of my position with the intention of surprising Manantoddy. After in vain endeavouring to meet with the enemy, I pushed in here last night to defend this post. I hope to receive intelligence to-day, and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad, but I regret to say, I got no assistance from the inhabitants, who evidently sided with the enemy. I have, &c. F. MINCHIN, commanding in Wynaad. Manantoddy, April 5. P. S. I find several of the enemy were killed, but under cover of the night they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

To the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, Fort St. George.—Sir,—I had the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the force under my immediate command at 12 o'clock last night, and is now a prisoner in the fort of Madkerry under safe custody.—P. LINDSAY, Col. commanding Coorg Field Force. Head Quarters, Camp near Madkerry, April 11.

To the Adj.-Gen. of the Army of Fort St. George.—Sir,—I had the honour of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajander Woodyer had surrendered himself a prisoner, and was secured in the fort of Madkerry. As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of hostilities

I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander-in-chief with the sense I entertain of the services of the Staff and other officers his Excellency was pleased to appoint to the force. To the unwearied exertions of Maj. Steele, the deputy quartermaster-general, I am entirely indebted for the information and arrangement which, by enabling me to concentrate the force on the capital, so speedily and satisfactorily effected the object for which it was so employed. Lieut. Mackenzie deputy quartermaster-general, has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Capt. Byham, of the Artillery, a volunteer attached to the department, has been conspicuously useful. Lieut. Hicks, the assistant adj.-gen. has conducted the numerous duties of his department with zeal and attention; while Capt. Forbes, dep.-ass.-adj.-gen. of H. M.'s 39th regt., an excellent and intelligent officer, attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance. Cols. Foulis and Waugh, Lieut.-Cols. Steuart and Jackson, commanding the different columns, have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions to carry into effect the operations intrusted to them. The respective reports which I have already had the honour to transmit, will have put his Excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the troops under their orders. It remains, therefore, for me only to bring to the notice of his Excellency the conduct of that part of the eastern column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Poole, of H. M.'s 39th regt. whom I placed in immediate command of the infantry brigade; to Capt. Seton, commanding the Artillery; and Capt. Underwood, the chief engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the officers and soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation. I have, &c., P. LINDSAY, colonel, commanding Coorg Field Force and Brigadier. Camp, at Madkerry, April 11. P. S. I feel it due to the commissariat department to add, that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads, the troops have never been without supplies, which I attribute to the attention of Lieut. Robertson, sub-assistant commissary-general, and to the excellent instructions under which he has acted.

(Received in a former despatch.)

To the Adj.-Gen. of the Army.—Sir, —I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command, this morning entered the Coorg territory, crossing the Cauvery at Hebhauly. The passage of the river was slightly defended by a party of about 200 men, who disappeared as soon as the head of the column had reached the middle of the ford. No casualties occurred on our side, and, as far as I can learn, none on the part of the enemy. I have not as yet received the report of the operations of the other columns. I have, &c., P. LINDESAY, colonel, Head Quarters Camp Hebhauly, April 2.

To the Adj.-Gen. of the Army.—Sir, I have the honour to report to you for the information of his Excellency the commander-in-chief, that the Head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command, this morning attacked and took the pagoda at Ramasamy Gurnaweye, and effected a passage across the Ghaut. The enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect. They again made a stand at a difficult barrier situate in a thick jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the troops speedily dislodged and drove them off. I am happy to be able to state that the casualties on our side have been very few. I herewith transmit a return; the enemy are said to have lost eight or ten people. We took one gun and 12 prisoners. I have as yet received no report from the other columns.—I have, &c., P. LINDESAY, colonel, Head Quarters, Camp Arungey, April 3.

*Return of killed and wounded of the Head Quarter division Coorg Field Force, in skirmishes with the enemy on 3rd April:—Killed:—*One horse shot under Lieut. Hicks, Ass.-Adj.-Gen. —*Wounded:—*H. M.'s 39th regt., one private, severely; 4th regt. Native Infantry; one private, one drummer; Sappers; one private.—P. LINDESAY, colonel.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.—Sir, I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, copy of despatch received at 3 a.m. this day from Brigadier Lindesay, C.B., commanding Coorg Field Force. The Commander-

in-Chief has announced the surrender of Madkerry at this station by a royal salute. The Brigadier speaks in all his despatches of the admirable conduct of the troops in all respects, and of the exceeding fatigue they have cheerfully undergone in dragging the guns and tumbrils over mountains where the Lullocks could do nothing. I have, &c., T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj.-Gen. of the Army. Head-quarters, Camp, Bangalore, April 9.

To the Adj.-General of the Army, Fort St. George.—Sir, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the head-quarter division of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force marched to Madkerry, the capital of the Coorg country, this morning, and took possession of the fort without any opposition, on the walls of which the British flag ~~has~~ been displayed under a royal salute, and it is now occupied by the light company of his Majesty's 39th regt. The fort was vacated by orders from the Coorg Rajah previous to our arrival, and it is expected that he will deliver himself into our hands to-morrow. The troops were much harassed the last two marches, in consequence of the natural difficulties of the road, which were much increased by large trees being thrown across, and caused much delay in removing them, and yesterday we could only advance five miles in 14 hours. We met with no other obstructions from the enemy, all the stockades having been deserted, or the occupants delivering themselves up on the approach of the column, and placed themselves under our protection. I am happy to say that the troops continue extremely healthy, and nothing could exceed their exertions in overcoming the difficulties they had to contend with, under the most trying circumstances, and I request you will express my sentiments of their good conduct, European and Native, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I have, &c., P. LINDESAY, Colonel, Head-quarters, Camp, Madkerry, April 6.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.—Sir, With reference to my letter of the 15th inst., No. 30, I have now the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to government, Lieut.-Col. G. M. Stewart's report of the operations of the eastern column of the Coorg Field Force, with an addi-

tional return of wounded. I have, &c.,
T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj.-Gen. of the
Army. Head-quarters, Camp, Ban-
galore, April 16.

*To the Adjt.-General of the Army,
Fort St. George.*—Sir, I have the ho-
nour to transmit a copy of the report
of the operations of the second division
of the eastern column of Coorg Field
Force, under the command of Lieut.-
Col. Stuart, which I request may be
submitted to his Excellency the Com-
mander-in-Chief. I have, &c., P.
LINDESAY, Colonel. Head-quar-
ters, Camp, near Madkerry, April 13.

*To the Assistant Adjutant-General
of the Coorg Field Force.*—Sir, In
compliance with the instructions con-
veyed in your letter of the 6th inst., I
proceed to report to you the operations
of the column under my command; and
beg leave, in the first place, to state in
explanation, that my only reason for
not having done so earlier, arose from
my having been so constantly em-
ployed from the morning of the 2d until
the evening of the 5th, that I imagined
that so long as the brigadier com-
manding was put in possession of all
occurrences, it would be immaterial
through what department my letter was
forwarded. In obedience to instruc-
tions, I marched from Periapattan on
the morning of the 2d, and about 10
o'clock reached the Cauvery, and found
that the enemy were in considerable
force on the opposite bank. I imme-
diately ordered up a gun, and in the
mean time a fire had opened across the
river between the enemy and the rifle
company of the 36th regt., which lay
on the higher bank of the river. I
then directed two companies to form
on the left, to cross the river, and out-
flank the enemy on that side, whilst
another party took them on the right
flank. There were several shots fired
from the gun with admirable execution,
and the enemy quitted this strong har-
rier as our men reached the oppo-
site bank. Their number probably
amounted to about 300 men. They
fled in every direction, leaving about
10 of their number dead on the field.
The bed of the river, even at the ford,
being so rocky and difficult of passage
for guns, &c., I was obliged to encamp
in the vicinity of the river, and the
enemy, at periods fired on us from the
woods, without, however, doing any
mischief, except harassing the troops,
whom I felt necessitated, in conse-
quence, to order to sleep on their arms.
I was next day prevented breaking up

my camp until after midday, in conse-
quence of the commissariat supplies
not having been brought over the river
the evening before, a delay which I was
quite unprepared for, as no report of
the circumstance has been made to me
by the overseer in charge until the mo-
ment I was about to order the assem-
bly. The guides furnished to the col-
umn having made off the day before I
quitted my encampment much per-
plexed me as to the route to be pur-
sued. After marching about two miles,
a fire was opened upon the advanced
guard from a high stockade, but at
such a distance as to prevent their
doing any mischief, only a few spent
balls reaching the men at the head of
the column. A gun was brought up
and served with the usual precision by
Lieut. Montgomery, whilst a party was
detached from each flank to carry the
breast-work and barriers. The success
of the manœuvre was as complete as I
could have desired; the enemy eva-
cuated their post as our men reached
the crest of their immense barriers,
rising one above another to the height
of about 50 feet, overgrown with
thorns, and so steep as to be very dif-
ficult of access. The enemy here lost
7 or 8 men, and amongst them a mogul
or putan, named Kurreem Khan, who
had reinforced the place the evening
before with a detachment of 300 men,
in consequence, as we have understood,
of our having forced the passage of the
Cauvery the day before, and on whose
desperate valour I have every reason to
suppose the Rajah put the utmost con-
fidence for the defence of this impor-
tant post, which would appear to be
the key of the country between the
Ramagawmy Cannawye and Seede-
poor, having in its rear a high road in
excellent order direct to Madkerry.
This road is not mentioned in the in-
structions. So I suppose has been hi-
therto unknown; nor is there any road
leading from the river up to the stock-
ade. From an accident happening to
one of the gun-carriages, I was unable
further to prosecute my route, and en-
camped beyond the stockade, which is
a large square place measuring about
half a mile across it, having in the first
place destroyed some of the defences
made on the Madkerry road, at first
from ignorance of its being the wrong
road, and afterwards from a desire to
delude the enemy as to the route to be
pursued in the morning. The next
morning, as I was breaking ground, an
Arab came in with a white flag, 1c-

questing me to halt my column at this place. I, of course, dismissed him, and declined receiving another individual, whom he represented as having a letter from the Rajah. This day (the 4th) there were a few shots occasionally exchanged, during the march, between the enemy and our skirmishers, but without any loss, I believe, on either side. The next day (the 5th), I reached Veerajenderpett, without being molested, and with scarce any cases of sickness in the camp. A list of individuals who have suffered from wounds is forwarded herewith; and I can only attribute the smallness of their number to the regularity and precision with which my orders were invariably carried into execution. The whole of the troops under my command behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry on every occasion. The detachment of H. M.'s 39 regt. surmounted all difficulties with the characteristic behaviour of British soldiers, nor were the native troops of the 36th and 48th less forward in maintaining their good name. Since the first day of operations I have been deprived of the services of Captain Smyth, of his Majesty's 39th regiment, who, although severely wounded in the foot, continued to lead on his men throughout the day, after forcing the passage of the river. To Major Wiggins, of the 36th regt., I feel myself most particularly indebted, for his gallantry before the enemy, as well as for his unremitting and zealous exertions during the few days we have been in the field, by forwarding my wishes and the weal of the public service in every possible manner, in all of which he has been well supported by the men and officers of the regt. under his command. The small detachment of sappers under Capt. Green have at all times cheerfully performed their constant and arduous duties. To my two staff-lieuts. Considine and Maclean, I deem myself to lay under great obligations, not only for the zealous manner in which their official duties have been performed, but for the spirited manner in which they accompanied the columns of attack. In conclusion, I beg to observe that should not have allowed myself to run into such prolixity of detail, were it not that I felt it due to individuals who have so cheerfully and ably seconded my wishes in the performance of four days' harassing duties. I have, &c., G. M. STEUART, Lieut.-Col., com-

manding the 1st or Eastern column, Coorg Field Force. Camp, at Suda-poor, April 11, 1834.

A List of Individuals in the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force, who have been wounded since the commencement of the operations on the 2d of April, 1834, on the Bank of the Carvery.—H. M.'s 39th regt, 1 captain, 2 privates, wounded. 36th regt., N. I., 3 privates wounded. 48th regt., N. I., 3 privates wounded. Name of officer wounded—H. M.'s 39th regt., Capt. H. Smyth, severely, but not dangerously. T. MACLEAN, Lieut. Deputy Assistant-Adjt.-General, Eastern Column Coorg Field Force.

Bombay.

On Monday evening the Right. Hon. the Governor, accompanied by his staff, honoured Cursetjee Rustomjee, builder, with a visit at his house at Mazagon, to witness the novel spectacle (in India) of gas-lights, with which our readers are already aware, (from the letter of the *Courier's* correspondent reprinted in the *Gazette* of the 26th ult.,) this liberal minded and enterprising Parsee gentleman's house has been illuminated for several evenings during every week of the past month. His lordship appeared to be highly gratified with the sight, and as a mark of his sense of Cursetjee's skill and enterprise—for the whole of the apparatus, with the exception of the conducting pipes, has been fitted up by himself, without assistance from any European—presented him with a handsome pair of shawls. Several respectable natives were present, and appeared, from the warmth and cordiality with which they congratulated their countryman, to feel as much pleasure and satisfaction as he himself seemed to derive from the commendations passed by his distinguished visitor on his scientific attainments, and the taste and judgment evinced in his application of them, both in lighting up his house, with gas, and in constructing the little steamer *Indus*, which is his property, and the engines of which were put together by himself. We have heard that the praiseworthy example of this enterprising young Parsee, is not likely to be without its effect amongst the native gentlemen of Bombay. Indeed, we hear that one of whom, well known for his liberality and public spirit, has already all but resolved to light up with gas one of his splendid mansions.

MARRIAGE.—Feb. 8th, at Goa, Mr. R. Morgan to Senhora Donna Lulza Flor Texeira de Bonamonde.

BIRTH.—March 3rd, Mrs. Jefferies of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 9th, at Dharwar, Ensign W. C. Erskine, 18th regt. N.I. . . 19th at Colaba, the infant daughter of Conductor Wakeford,—20th, at Girgaum, Jessy, infant daughter of Mr. Ingle.

Ceylon.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 16, At Galle, Major N. L. Darrah, 97th regt., to Jane Luck, 2d daughter of Rev. J. Wenham—Feb. 1, Ens. J. A. Shaw, 61st regt., to Mary Harriet, daughter of the late John Tranchell, Esq.—18, Sergeant S. McDonough, to E. E. Smith—19, At Trincomalie, H. E. A. Glasgow, Esq., to Frances Christiana, 2d daughter of Thomas Dawson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 13, At Trincomalie, the lady of G. Rumley, Esq., M. D., of a daughter. March 10, the lady of J. Barnett, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 27, At Calpenty, Mr. J. C. Gerhard—Feb. 5, At Trincomalie, R. Brook, Esq., Master Attendant—20, at Kandy, Capt. R. Gray, Ceylon Rifles.

Cape of Good Hope.

The 30 Sheep of the fine woolled pure Saxon breed imported from New South Wales were sold by public auction, from 9*l.* to 32*l.* 10*s.* for each, averaging about 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for each. This is considered to be an *encouraging* price; and it proves that at the Cape *now*, if not formerly, a good article will meet a ready market and a good price. Only a few weeks ago an investment of the same species of sheep was imported from Saxony, and landed at Algoa Bay. They had to pass from Saxony to England to the Cape, through almost every variety of climate in the space of a few months; and the consequence was that, in spite of the greatest care and attention, nearly *one third* of them died, and the remainder arrived at their destination in an exhausted and miserable condition. Thus, if the first cost were the same in Saxony and in New South Wales, the advantage of importing these animals from the latter country rather than from the former, taking in all risks, will be nearly as two to one.

In our last the quantity of Wine shipped last year at the Cape for New South Wales was erroneously given at about 6,000 pipes. The whole quantity sent from the Colony was about 11,000 pipes, of which about 5,000 was sent to Great Britain, and the remaining 6,000 to all other parts. The actual quantity entered for the two Australian colonies was 2,300 pipes.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 4, At Cape Town, Lt. H. Smith, 62d regt. Bengal N. I., to Julia Anne, eldest daughter of Major C. C. Mitchell, H. M.'s Surveyor General at the Colony.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 30, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Deek, Madras N. I., of a daughter—Dec. 19, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Feb. 15, Cornet C. J. Stock, H. M.'s 13th L. D.

Australasia.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 18, at Paramatta, E. D. Thomson, Esq., Clerk of the Councils, to Anne Muria, daughter of Major General R. Bourke, C. B. Governor of Sydney—Oct. 1, A. Bell, Jun., Esq., to Frances Ann, eldest daughter of S. North, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 6, At Annandale, the lady of Lieut. Johnston, R. A., of a son.

China.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 10th, at Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill, Esq. of a son—At ditto, the lady of J. C. Whitecom, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.—Nov. 7th, at Whampoa, Mr. L. S. Agassiz 4th Officer ship *Bombay*.

Eastern Archipelago.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 31st, at Singapore, the wife of Serjt. W. White of a son—Jan. 6th, at Malacca, Mrs. A. E. Harris of a daughter—11th, at Singapore, the lady of Lieut. A. J. Begbie of a son—Feb. 4th at ditto, the wife of Mr. G. M. Frederick of twin daughters—24th, at ditto, the lady of Capt. H. Prior of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 7th, at Bencoolen, Jas. Grant, Esq.—25th, at Singapore, Mr. Wilson, Chief Officer of Ship *Madeline*—Jan. 2nd, at ditto, A. Page, Esq.—At ditto, Mr. Covington, 2nd Officer of Ship *Madeline*—12th, at Batavia, Alex. Hare, Esq., Jun.—Feb. 4th, at Singapore, Mrs. R. J. Minass—8th, at ditto, Hester Sophin, wife of Capt. H. Prior, 23rd regt. Madras Infantry.

Home Intelligence.

East India House.—A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held on 24th September, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street. The minutes of the last Court having been read—The Chairman said, that on the 10th of July last, an hon. proprietor had given notice that he would at the next quarterly general Court move for the production of papers and correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, relative to certain proceedings at Canton; he was now at liberty to proceed with his motion. Mr. Weeding said, that before he adverted to the subject alluded to, he wished to know what proceedings had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, with reference to the resolution to which the Court of Proprietors had come on the 13th of August, respecting the compensation to be granted to the Company's maritime servants. The Chairman said it was his intention to lay the papers connected with this subject before the Court. They should now be read. The clerk then read the following documents:—1. A letter from the Court of Directors, dated August 22, containing the resolutions of the Court of Proprietors of the 13th of August, with respect to the compensation to be granted to the maritime servants of the Company, and expressing their deep regret that it was not in their power to agree to the plan of compensation for which the majority of the proprietors had voted at the ballot. 2. A letter from Mr. Stewart Mackenzie to the Court of Directors, calling on them to furnish to the Board of Control an estimate of the value of the amount of annuity proposed by the Court of Directors to be granted to the Company's maritime servants, and a similar estimate with reference to the annuity proposed to be granted by the Court of Proprietors. Also, an account of the number of officers in each rank to whom annuities were to be granted—distinguishing the number of years they had been in the service; and, with reference to captains, a statement of the number of voyages which they had performed. 3. A letter from the secretary to Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, dated the 10th of Sept. stating that the estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities proposed, in the first instance, to be granted to the Company's maritime servants by the Court of Di-

rectors was 204,330*l*. That the estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities proposed to be granted to the maritime servants of the Company by the Court of Directors, in consequence of the reconsideration of their plan, at the request of the Court of Proprietors, was 508,440*l*. That the estimate of the value of the annuities and gratuities proposed to be granted to the Company's maritime servants by the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, which had been sanctioned by the ballot, was 1,524,303*l*. To these were added a statement of the length of service of the commanders and officers. Sir C. Forbes said he wished for a full return of all the correspondence, in every shape and form, which had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control on this all-important subject. The proprietors would then be able to see if the directors had fully complied with the feelings of the Court of Proprietors. He trusted that no such excuses as formerly used to be made of the papers being "private and confidential" would be resorted to, but that the whole of them without reserve would be produced. He wished for these papers, particularly as it would then be seen whether or not the Board of Control were favourable to the vote for the maritime service of the Court of Proprietors, or the smaller one of the Court of Directors. The question of compensation was a question, not of amount, but of justice to the meritorious individuals engaged in the service, who ought to be amply remunerated. He trusted the proprietors would not rest satisfied until they obtained the fullest satisfaction, and every document was produced. With respect to the immense amount specified in one of the papers as the estimated sum which would be necessary to provide for the annuities proposed to be granted by the Court of Proprietors, he believed that it would be found, on investigation, to be greatly exaggerated. Mr. Fielder thought it desirable that all the correspondence should be laid before the Court, as well as any confidential communication which might have been made on the subject. He took it for granted that the Court of Directors would not oppose the compensation to the officers which the proprietors suggested, although he did not wish them to acquiesce in opposition to their own opinions. The Chairman did not appre-

hend that there was any objection to the production of the documents required. A minute had, however, been recorded by one of his colleagues on this subject, which, if it were thought necessary, should be laid before the Court. As to confidential communications, there were none. He could assure the Court that no private communications with the Board of Control had taken place by himself, and he was sure he might say the same of all his colleagues. Not one word of a private or confidential nature had transpired. He never for one moment had thought of interfering with the vote the proprietors had come to. Mr. Grant had high, important, and responsible duties to perform, and therefore he (the Chairman) had abstained from giving advice on the subject. He wished the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Board of Control to act without any representation from the Court of Directors. After a protracted discussion, in the course of which nothing of interest or of importance was elicited, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Weeding, and agreed to:—"That copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, or any other correspondence, since the 5th of August, 1834, respecting the compensation proposed to be granted to the commanders and officers of the East India Company's maritime service, together with any recorded opinion of any member of the Court of Directors on the subject, be printed and laid before this Court." Mr. Weeding then said he had another motion to propose, the object of which was to enable the Court to come to a just conclusion with respect to what would really be the amount of the annuities proposed to be granted by the vote of the Court of Proprietors. The hon. proprietor moved "that a list of all the maritime officers of the East India Company's service, who were contemplated by the resolution of the General Court of the 20th of August last, as entitled to receive compensation, be prepared, and laid before this Court, specifying their ages, the respective dates and time of service, and the termination of their last voyage, and specifying also particulars of claims presented on behalf of widows and children." The Chairman said much of this information had been supplied at the instance of the Board of Control. Mr. Weeding said he was anxious to arrive at the information to which his motion pointed, because, if error existed in the mode of calculating the estimated

expense of the proposed annuities, it was proper that it should be rectified. He had heard, but he might have been misinformed, in arriving at the conclusion, that the proposed annuities would require a sum of 1,500,000*l.* if the claims of the possible widows and orphans of officers not at present married were taken into the account. Was that so? The Chairman answered in the affirmative. Mr. Weeding said, if such were the fact, a more erroneous calculation never was known. The annuity was a compensation for loss; and how, he would ask, could it be claimed by those who had sustained no loss? He was quite sure that the proprietors, when they agreed to the resolution, never contemplated any such claim. Such a proposition was contrary to common sense. It would seem as if the calculation were not made in good faith; but he supposed that it was merely an error. The Chairman said, if the hon. proprietor would reflect for a moment, he would be sensible that he was doing an act of great injustice in holding out an intimation that this statement was not prepared in good faith. Every information should be afforded, and the grounds of the calculation would be laid before the Court. The hon. proprietor might then show his superior knowledge of calculation, and shake the account, if he could; but he ought to pause before he made an insinuation against a highly respectable officer. It was an act of injustice which he could not suffer to pass unnoticed. Mr. Weeding said it was admitted that the claims of the widows and children of men who were not now married were taken into the calculation. If so, it was contrary to the common sense of the thing, and he had a right to comment on it. The Chairman.—Does not the resolution of the Court of Proprietors embrace the claims of the widows and children of our maritime service? Does it not propose one-half the amount of their husband's annuity during widowhood, and to children the usual allowance? Mr. Weeding said his observation was, that the calculation had the appearance of not having been framed in good faith, but that it might have been occasioned merely by error, therefore he had called for information on the subject. The motion was negatived on a show of hands. Mr. Weeding then moved—"That the particulars of the estimate upon which the Court of Directors have computed the amount of their first and second grants of compensation be laid before this Court." Sir C. Forbes ac-

conded the motion. The Chairman observed, that the word "particulars" was rather indefinite. No wish, however, existed to withhold any information from the hon. proprietor. He would take that opportunity of stating, that words had been used by the hon. proprietor which were calculated to give pain. He had imputed bad faith in the formation of the estimate which had been so often referred to. There was not, he would tell the hon. proprietor, any officer of that Company who deserved, or ought to be exposed to, such an insinuation. He did, therefore, hope that the hon. proprietor would recall the offensive word, or would explain it. Mr. Weeding was sorry that his explanation had not been understood. He had said that the error was of so grave a nature, that it gave rise to the appearance of bad faith; but certainly he had not imputed bad faith to any one. It appeared to him, and so he had stated it, to be an error against common sense. He knew not who the party was that had made the calculation. Whether it was the Secretary or the Accountant-General he knew not. He meant to cast no imputation on any person. He spoke merely of the general principle of the thing. He begged therefore, to recall every thing that looked like imputation against any party. He considered the matter as the result of error, and of error alone. Mr. Twining observed that he, and he was sure many others, never supposed that the resolution of that Court contemplated the relief of widows and children *in prospectu*. If that formed an item in the calculation, then some good arose from this discussion, since it led to the knowledge of that fact. Undoubtedly, it never had entered his contemplation that the resolution was to take such an enlarged scope. It was important that the calculation should stand on fair and honest grounds, and not on a proposition that never entered the ideas of gentlemen on that side of the bar. The Chairman said the directors could only take the resolution of the Court of Proprietors as it stood; and he was astonished to hear gentlemen say that widows and children were not included in it. The directors did not know what the proprietors might have intended, and, in fact, it now appeared that they themselves scarcely knew what they intended. Sir C. Forbes said he did not understand that the widows and children of those officers who might marry hereafter were to be included in the resolution. Mr. Twining did not think the resolution was meant to benefit those who were not

now in existence. The Chairman said he would put a case. Would the hon. proprietor make a distinction between those children of a maritime officer who were born before the resolution was passed, and those who might happen to be born afterwards? (a laugh). Mr. Twining would not make such a distinction, because all the children would be the offspring of a marriage entered into before the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Weeding said this was a question that should not be argued with sophistry. Such a course might excite a smile, but it was inconsistent with the importance of the subject. Their great object ought to be to do justice. The Chairman did not know what the hon. proprietor meant by sophistry, or to whom he applied the word. He was no sophister, and he was as little inclined to treat a grave subject lightly as the hon. proprietor. He had merely asked a plain question; and he would maintain, that the resolution included all the widows and children of officers who died after it was agreed to. He regretted that they had so long been debating this question, very unprofitably and unnecessarily. It was now before another tribunal, and he had no doubt that it would be decided on just principles. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Weeding moved for "an account of the annual average duties of customs and tonnage duties received at Bombay, together with the drawbacks, specifying the particular articles as far as possible."—Agreed to. Sir C. Forbes wished for explanation with reference to a payment of 7,600*l.* on account of the King's establishment at Canton, which he conceived the Company had no right to pay. He also desired information on the important subject of steam-navigation to India; and should like to have some light thrown on the recent proceedings at Coorg. The father of the rajah of that territory, whom they had deposed, had been the long and tried friend of the Company, and badly he had been rewarded. The Chairman answered, that the 7,600*l.* had been granted as a sort of compromise, by which a very important point was accomplished—namely, the removal of the tonnage duties at Canton. With respect to the question of steam-navigation to India, he admitted that it was highly desirable that a speedy communication should be established between this country and all parts of India. It was, however, a question of means; and it must be inquired whether the object sought to be attained was fully worth the probable expendi-

ture. Government had gone to the expense of 20,000*l.* in trying the experiment. But with that the Company had nothing to do. It was intended in February next to send the Malta mail to Alexandria. The first steamer, by the Government, would also be despatched from Bombay in February, carrying a mail to Suez. The question would be, whether they could make arrangements for the regular transmission of mails between India and Suez. It would certainly be a valuable object, if it could be attained; but the question then to be considered was, whether it was worth the expense. It was, however, under consideration. The Court of Directors, in what they had done, had shown that they were not willing to run wildly forward with projects, without properly feeling their ground. As to the proceedings at Coorg, it would be for the supreme Government to justify them; and doubtless they would be able to do so. It was much to be regretted that an ancient ally of this country should be placed in such a situation; for, undoubtedly, the father of the individual alluded to had done the Company excellent service. He was one of their most favorite allies, and he was sure that no other considerations but those of necessity could have induced the Government of India to act with hostility towards him. Mr. Fielder observed, that the expense of the government of India amounted to the enormous sum of 6,016,000*l.* per annum. It was essential, therefore, in order to raise revenue to meet such a charge, that every encouragement should be given to the manufactures and agriculture of India. He wished to know whether any negotiation was pending between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors with respect to the equalization of the duty on sugars? The Chairman said a petition had been drawn up and agreed to by that Court, suggesting such an equalization. It was presented to Parliament at the instance of the Court of Proprietors, by the President of the Board of Control, but it has produced no effect. He had an interview with that gentleman on the subject, and he could state that he took a warm interest in the subject. He hoped that in the next session it would be brought before Parliament with better success. The circumstances which operated against the equalization were, in his mind, very much diminished. It could no longer be said that the claims for equalization would prejudice the West India interest. It was formerly

said that the West Indians had a vast capital at stake, which would be depreciated in value by this competition. But that ground could not now be taken in the same manner, because those parties had, or would receive from Parliament, a very large consideration. Mr. Grant was anxious to support the agriculture and commerce of India, in order to secure the general prosperity of the country; and he hoped that that right gentleman would in the next session of Parliament take an active part in giving to India that to which it was fairly entitled—the right to send its produce to this country on fair and equal terms. Sir C. Forbes said, the manufactures of India ought to be allowed to come into this country on terms of reciprocity—a system which was very often mentioned, but which was never acted upon. The Chairman said, he should be very happy to see that system of reciprocity; but still he feared that the advantages which we possessed, in consequence of our machinery, would prevent India from competing with the manufactures of this country, particularly with reference to cotton.

East India House, September 24, 1834.
The Court of Directors of the East India Company hereby give notice, that they have directed the Government of Bombay to dispatch the Hugh Lindsay steam vessel on or about the 10th of February next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez in time to meet a branch packet which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have intimated their intention of despatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20 of March next. And the Court also give notice, that they have further directed that the Hugh Lindsay shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be dispatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3rd of March next.

A beautiful chemical preparation of Arrow Root has been recently produced by Messrs. Whitney of Shrewsbury, under the name of Abernethy's food, which we consider as decidedly the most wholesome and strengthening food for persons in a delicate state of health, and peculiarly adapted for infants, and far superior to Sago, Gruel, &c. It is a very great recommendation that it never turns acid on the stomach.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. in the King's army, serving in India and the Colonies.—War Office,

Aug. 1, 1834.—4th reg. L. D. Cornet J. Vernon to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Ellis, *dec.* dated 9th Feb. Cornet R. Knox, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vernon, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place.—2nd reg. Foot. G. S. Moodie, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Newcome, appointed to the 95th reg. foot. 3rd reg. Foot. Lieut. W. H. S. Rainey has been permitted to resign his commission.—4th reg. Foot. Lieut. C. C. Elrington from the h. p. of 55th foot, to be Lieut. vice Hall, appointed to 52nd reg. foot.—9th reg. foot. Ensign J. W. Robinson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Webster who retires; Ensign C. M. Creagh from 99th foot, to be Ensign, vice Robinson.—39th Foot. J. Mc. Gregor, M.D. to be Ass. Surgeon, vice Martin, appointed to the staff.—40th Foot. Cadet B. B. Bennett, from R. M. College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Maxwell appointed to 59th reg. foot.—58th Foot. Lieut. O. S. Blachford to be Captain by purchase, vice Hartford who retires. Ensign Hon. T. Leslie to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Blachford; Ensign J. P. Maxwell from 40th foot, to be Ensign vice Leslie.—99th Foot. G. L. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Creagh appointed to 9th foot.—Cape Mounted Riflemen. G. E. Cannon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Morris, who retires.—12th August 57th foot. Ensign F. H. Jackson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Worsley, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place.—Cadet L. Frost from R. M. College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Worsley *deceased*.—58th foot. J. S. Robson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Cragie who retires.—97th foot Major J. Campbell (late of the 57th foot) from the h. p. unattached to be Major vice J. Tyler who exchanges.—Memo. Lt.-Col. R. Moodie upon h. p. of the 104th foot and Lt.-Col. J. Morisset upon h. p. unattached have been permitted to retire from the army by the sale of unattached Lieut.-Colonelcies they being about to become settlers in the Colonies.—15th Aug. 4th reg. L. D. Cornet W. Jones from h. p. of the 1st Dragoon Guards to be Cornet repaying the difference vice Knox promoted.—22nd Aug. 4th reg. L. D. P. Kemp, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase vice Jones who retires.—2nd reg. foot. G. N. K. A. Yonge, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase vice Fanshawe appointed to 52nd foot.—3rd foot. Ensign J. H. Cameron from 12th foot to be Ensign vice Netterville who exchanges.—50th foot. Capt. Hon. J. C. Best from h. p. unattached to be Captain vice H. Des-

Voux who exchanges receiving the difference.—87th foot Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Reynell, Bart. and K. C. B. from 99th foot to be Colonel vice Doyle *deceased*.—99th foot. Major-General Sir C. Campbell, K. C. B. to be Colonel vice Reynell appointed to 87th regiment. 12th Sept. 9th Foot. Lieut. J. Spring from 12th foot to be Lieut. vice Collier who exchanges.—57th Foot. Lieut. J. Gray, to be Captain by purchase, vice Gregory who retires; Ensign J. Mockler, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gray; H. P. Faunt, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mockler.—61st Foot. Lieut. F. Barlow to be Captain by purchase, vice Gaynor who retires; Ensign J. A. Shaw, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Barlow; F. Stepiens, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Shaw.—26th Sept. 4th reg. Foot. Brevet Major J. H. Phelps, from 51st foot to be Major without purchase, vice Hovenden, *dec.*—61st Foot. Lieut. W. Ward to be Adjutant, vice Barlow, promoted.—97th Foot. Ensign M. E. L. Burrowes to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Austin, promoted in 51st foot. Ensign T. Earls from h. p. 6th West India Reg. to be Ensign vice Burrowes.

East India Company's Army, 1st Aug.—The under-mentioned officers of the East India Co.'s service to have a step of rank by Brevet in his Majesty's army in the East Indies, only for distinguished service in the field. To be Majors, Capt. R. W. Pogson, 47th Bengal, N. I.; Capt. A. Wight, late 23rd Bengal, N. I.; Capt. D. Anderson, 29th Bengal, N. I., and Capt. N. Penny, 69th Bengal, N. I., 19th Jan.—15th August. The undermentioned Cadets of the East India Co.'s service to have temporary rank of Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining. C. C. Johnston, J. Hill, and H. Wood.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Sept. 1st, Liverpool, Diadem, Croft, Bengal, March 8th; Portsmouth, Sir Joseph Banks, Daniell, N. S. Wales, March 26th; Sept. 3rd, Margate, Courier, Palmer, Cape, June 20th; Sept. 4th, Liverpool, Sanguenay, Stewart, Manila, May 2nd; Laura, Taylor, Mauritius, May 17th; Sep. 5, Dover, Mary, Turcan, Manila, May 17th; Sep. 11th, Downs, Norval, Collish, V. D. Land, May 1st; Sep. 15th, Portsmouth, Waterloo, Cow, Bengal, April 14th; Plymouth, Columbia, Booth, Singapore, April 26th; Deal, Salus, Crickmay, Cape, July 12th; Sep. 16th, Portsmouth, Robert Quaille, Bleasdale, Ceylon, July 12th; Sep. 20th,

Falmouth, Morning Star, Linton, Ceylon, July 12th; Sep. 23rd, Isle of Wight, Brookline, Pienne, China, April 16th; Sep. 27th, Scilly, Asia, Ritchie, Batavia.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.—*Per Str Joseph Hanka, from N. S. Wales.*—Mrs. Balcombe and Miss Abell; Major Hovendon. 4th Reg. died at sea, 4th May; M. Fruci; F. Kothery, Esq.; R. Bourke, Esq.; Dr. Suches; Capt. and Mrs. Willis. *Per Norval, from V. D. Land.*—Mr. and Mrs. Furlong and son; Miss Briggs; Mr. John Bryan; Mr. John Burnley and three children, Miss Burnley, Master Burnley. *Per Waterloo, from Bengal.*—Capt. Johnson, N. I.; Doctor Francis, N. I.; Dr. Sproule, R. W.; Master Tuttle; Miss Ambrose, Master Ambrose; (from Calcutta.) Master Campbell; (from Vizajapatam.) Mrs. Blake, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Wm. Blake; (from St. Helena.)

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—September 1st, Downs, Fgham, Turner, Cape; Liverpool, Mediterranean, Pugh, Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales; Sep. 2nd, Portsmouth, Duke of Argyle, Briton, Cape Madras and Bengal; Portsmouth, Child Harold, Lancaster, Bengal; Portsmouth, Buckinghamshire, Hopkins, Bombay; Liverpool, Duncan, Randall, China; Plymouth, Kewell, Wells, Cape; 5th, Downs, Iris, Mackwood, Cape and Ceylon; Downe, Eagle, Patterson, Mauritius; Plymouth, Algierine, De Roos, Cape; 6th, Downs, Fennella, Bosworth, St. Helena; Thomas Harrison, Harrison, V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; Cowes, Olivia, Roome, Cape; 7th, Liverpool, Ann, Mac Alpine, Rio, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; September 7th, Portsmouth, Larkins, Pigram, Cape Madras and Bengal; 7th, Portsmouth, Orient, White, Bengal; 9th, Portsmouth, Lady Flora, Ferd, Madras and Bengal; 9th, Downes, Eliza Taylerson, Saunders, New South Wales; 9th, Downs Favorite, Cobb, Singasson; 11th, Portsmouth, Undaunted, Millar, New South Wales 12th, Portsmouth, Swiftsure, Wild, Gibraltar and Cape; 13th, Ports. Augusta Jessie, Edenborough, V.D.L.; 15th, Portsmouth, Forth, Hutson, N.S.W.; 17th, Portsmouth, Henry Bell, Wesley, Mauritius; 19th, Ports. Dutchess of Northumberland, Jobling, N.S.W.; 19th, Ports. Eliza, Harris, Cape; 20th, Downe, Lotus, Gore, Launceston; 20th, Portsmouth, Zenobia, Owen, Cape and Bengal; Sheerness, Bengal Merchant, Campbell, N. S. Wales; Portsmouth, Lady Kennaway, Bolton, V.D. Land; Sep. 21st, Liverpool, Royal Saxon, Renner, N.S.W.; Deal, Sally Ann, Haydon, Cape; 28rd, Downs, Symmetry, Stevens, Mauritius &

Ceylon; Greenwich, Tropic, King, Bombay; 24th, Sir John Rae Reid, Haig, V.D. L. and N. S. W.; 25th, Gravesend, Abberton, Shuttleworth, Madras and Bengal.

MARRIAGES.—30th August at Saint George's Hanover-square, Chas. Evans, Esq. late of E. I. Co's. Service to Catherine 3rd daughter of R. Ferguson, Esq. of Deptford—2nd Sept. W. F. M'Culloch, Esq. grandson of the late Gen. M'Culloch E. I. Co's. Service to Elizabeth eldest daughter of Surgeon Hamilton of Ounagh.—2nd, Rev. W. A. Weguelin of South Stoke, Sussex, to Emma daughter of T. Hankey, Esq. of Portland-pl.—At Mary-le-bone Church J. S. Crompton, Esq. M.P. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire.—4th at ditto Cap. E. T. Tronson 13th foot to Emma 2nd daughter of H. Wylie, Esq. of Somerset-st.—At St. George's Hanover-square F. B. S. Wilder, Esq. to Augusta, daughter of the late John and Hon. S. Cornwall of Grosvenor-place—5th at Bethnal Green, Mr. J. Pinckney of Ipswich to Maria, widow of the late Mr. W. W. Cavendish of Calcutta.—6th at St. Pancras Church, James Pater, Esq. second son of the late Lt.-Gen. Pater, E. I. Co's. Service to Rosa second daughter of John Croft, Esq. of Brunswick-row. *Lately* M. Thunder, Esq. of Lagore-co. Meath, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of the late Col. D. H. D'Alton, E. I. Co's Service.—9th at Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Henry, Lord Dabzell, eldest son of the Earl of Carnwathie to Mary Anne relict of the late J. Blackford, Esq. of Altadone, Co. Wicklow, and eldest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. H. Gratton.—20th at Dover, Capt C. Sturt, late of 39th Reg. to Charlotte Christiansa, eldest daughter of the late Col. Greene, Auditor General of Bengal.

BIRTHS.—27th August in Blessington-st. the Lady of Capt. Lyste, Queen's Royals of a Son.—3rd at Boulogne the Lady of Capt. Thacker of a Daughter.—14th the Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—18th August in Salop, Cornet E. Tayler, 6th reg. Bengal L. C.—23rd at the Manse of Inveresk Col. F. P. Stewart E. I. Co's. Serv.—28th in Chesterfield-street, Thos. Snodgrass, Esq. late of Madras Co's. Service.—31st at Greenwich Major Jas. Franklin 1st reg. Bengal L. C.—At Leeds Col. Sir M. M'Craigh, C. B. K. C. H.—1st Sept. at Frankfort on the Maine, Capt. Cumberland late Commander in E. I. Co's. Serv.—At Foxdown Wellington, Harriet wife of J. W. Lewis, Esq. late E. I. Co's. Madras Establishment.

THE

East India and Colonial MAGAZINE.

ON THE APPLICATION OF BRITISH CAPITAL TO INDIA.

The capital of Great Britain is boundless; No country in any age of the world ever possessed such amazing self-created sources of affluence. She has scarcely any territory, and the soil of that territory is by no means *naturally* rich, and her climate is ungenial, and her coasts are laved by fierce and turbulent seas, and her population, we might have observed, in amount, not to be thought of as remarkable, yet, her wealth—her actually realised wealth, surpasses (let us except France) that of all the nations of Europe combined! Great Britain has so much wealth, so much capital, she knows not what to do with it. She embarks it in the most visionary speculations; invests it in foreign stocks, loses it in Foreign loans, dissipates it in South-sea bubbles, squanders it in fanatical domestic projects, lavishes it with a frightful prodigality on the emptiest of enterprises—all in demonstration that she is mistress of this stupendous wealth, but little in demonstration truly that she has wits about to apply it. That she has it, appears, indeed, to be enough for her; for she expends it where there is no prospect of return, its ungrateful, unprofitable endeavours which never recompense the trouble of a thought. In this latter commentary, we can allude only to her cultivation of her fields for grain, fields which nature never intended should produce grain, and which would never have been contemplated with such a purpose, if the capital exhausted on them had been under the management of the slightest sagacity. She maintains tracts of territory in cultivation; which call nearly for the expenditure of a capital great enough to purchase the dominions of any second-rate German potentate, and this too, while the same capital applied to the agriculture of her colonies, and in preference to that of India, would realize a profit only too prodigious to bring within the limits of computation. But of this, British capitalists have not thought, nor the British government in its infatuation allowed, and while the Canadas on the one hand,

the Cape, Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales on the other would, did the corn laws not exist, supply her redundantly, and, therefore, cheaply with grain, India, were British capital applied in developing her riches, would supply her with almost every conceivable article of raw produce, on which the activity of her looms and machinery of every description depends. From the period of the partial opening of the India trade, or when Mr. Canning presided over the Board of Control, British capital has certainly, in some degree, been directed in that channel, but scarcely with an advantageous result: and the reason of the small advantage which accrued is easy to be divined. The capital was applied, but wrongly applied, applied to a mistaken object. The merchants of England set about pouring English manufacturers into India, while India abounded with her own. To procure any purchase of these manufactures, any mart for them, incredible sacrifices were necessary to be submitted to. The goods were sold at a price infinitely below their cost, infinitely below their cost in the first instance of production, and infinitely below their cost of freightage, warehousing, sale, besides the other expenses incident on exportation. Thus British capitalists lost in the speculation, lost in the earlier commencement of the speculation, but, not, it is granted, ultimately. Capital was sunk in creating marts; marts, it is true, were through this means *forced* into, and flourishingly continue in existence, but still the capital was applied to a wrong object, and began in its operations at a wrong end. The mischief to India was incalculable, and is in action even at the present day. The mischief is this, it destroys the *manufacturing* industry of India, without allowing scope to her *agricultural*. The hands that were driven from the distaff, were they directed to the plough, a momentary embarrassment might have been felt by certain of her classes, but the evil would have rectified itself. As it is, the classes formerly engaged in manufactures, are now without employ, are now without the means necessary to sustain existence, and the Company, their *paternal* rulers *knew* this and *knew* it, and yet were, and still are resolved in keeping from it its only remedy, viz., the application of British capital to her *soil*. But we say, let British capitalists, yea, even the British multitudes at length bestir themselves, and look into this question of the resources of India as the subject merits. British capital wants scope wherein to expand, and the British world wants India to sustain it against the world; consequently, let colonization be carried into effect as

regards India, and in this the capital of England will find legitimate sources of vent, and the people of England the surest guarantee of the preservation to them of their Indian sovereignty. The theme is full of the most lively interest ; none can exceed it ; the condition of the world at large, the new features politically of the era, the recollection of Russia, of Great Britain, above all, of India, whom we have so mal-treated and abused, abundantly attracted to it, and confer upon it an importance, a vitality, we might say, surpassing that of any other topic the times have given rise to. British capital applied to the land of India would produce consequences, before which France, and America, and the civilized globe, in short, might become intimidated. Let the British capitalist entertain the subject ; let him reflect, that capital applied to the growth of rice ; for example, in India, would obviate the exigence of our calling for it from America ; not that rice is so essential to us as cotton, which is the grand staple in our trade with America, but which might be the grand staple in our trade with India. No region of the earth has the capabilities to produce cotton in the same exuberance and excellence as India. Besides, India has immeasurable tracts, whose richness being the guarantee of endless production in amount would also in variety. Never was there such a theatre for the play of capital as there is in India. What it might effect there, are wonders ! What the co-operating energies of Great Britain and India in the present age might effect, is beyond the boundaries of human power to calculate. Great Britain has *enslaved* India, it is time she should *enfranchise* her ; she has plundered her, it is time she should invest her with a portion of wealth. What has she done for India ? Beasts of prey still roam over the loveliest of her domains ; the banks of her rivers are still deserts ; she has neither roads nor aqueducts, nor canals on the face of her territory ; she has no granaries nor gardens ; hardly an edifice appropriated to a public object. Were Britain driven out of India to-morrow, she would have left—no other monument than that of an iron and unendurable despotism. The millions would execrate her—Hindoo and Mussulman shout out against her ! But it is not too late—the last hour is stealing upon her ; but it has not stole. Still she has breath, only let her profit by it. Allow the tide, we say, of colonization to flow towards, and ramify throughout, the vales of India. Not the tide of Hibernian pauperism, nor Gaelic penury, but that of the wealth and intelligence of England herself. Destroy those accursed monopolies, which, like mill-stones, hang about her neck, drawing her down to a hopeless perdition.

Give her freedom, give her energies the power of action, and wisdom; political foresight, to direct them in their course. A great writer has said, "It is not by putting restraint upon freedom, but by exciting the interests of individuals, that morality and general prosperity are best promoted." This is the doctrine which, in the case of India, should be seen to operate, but which will never be seen to operate till the film is off the eyes of England, and she is enabled to understand how far her own and the interests of India are identical. "It is not nature, but ignorance," observes that enlightened Frenchman, Say, "and bad government, which limit the productive powers of industry." Stimulate, urge we, the *industry* of India; stimulate it through the agency of British capital, directed by British enterprise and wisdom. Is it not scandalising, that while the wealth of England is prostituted to the views of foreign profligates—Miguel, the autocrat, and not so late since to that arch-swindler of the Peninsula—Ferdinand, or that while it is sunk in such Tory interests as the corn-laws, or, and which is not the most to be deprecated, bound up in a napkin, India should be left a wilderness, and her people roaming through the desolation beggared, destitute, and uncompassionated! Turning to the capitalists of this country, we say, embark some portion of your redundant riches, in speculations of Indian agriculture. Grow there sugar, rice, cotton, indigo, even wheat, even tea; encourage the silkworm, the culture of drugs, deleterious, perhaps, to the *physical* health of the human race, but in the process of production realising a moral benefit—tobacco and opium; above all, abolish the monopolies of those drugs and that of salt, and you will have founded opulence and greatness for yourselves, and bestowed happiness on India.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

Imagination is at a loss to conceive a spectacle of more sovereign loveliness than Morning in the East. The senses are ravished by it, the soul—wrapt in Elysium. There, the first heralds of the sun are zephyrs; and how entrancing to feel the breath of their early freshness! Draw aside, throw open all—curtain and casement, and venetian—at once step forth, and inclining your form against the balustrade of your balcony, yield every faculty to the intoxicating influence of the moment! As yet, indeed, the orb is not visible, but the night-dews are dispersing, and the clouds are gathering and fast retreating to newer homes, and the first warble of birds break upon your

car, and the first ripple of waves. In climes of the torrid zone there is no hour of the moon, evening or midnight, comparable to this. It compensates for scorching heat, bodily and mental wearisomeness, and not only compensates, but provides an enjoyment beyond all that dream could fiction, or fiction dream. Every sense is regaled. It is then that flowers diffuse their fragrance—that the aromatic perfume of orange-blossoms fills the air; that coolness resuscitates the frame; that the wearied Hindoo, no longer weary, hastening, reaches the ghauts of those sacred streams, whose marbled steps descending thence, in performance of the ritual of his religion, plunges laving his limbs, whilst pouring forth his orisons, amidst the floods, to that Jehovah, who is Brahma, God, the Divinity of those floods. Then comes the Sun! not gradually, but in one sudden and astounding burst. Then comes the Sun, in a chariot of gold—in a chariot of all-burnished gold—and then, leap the hills, and peal the groves, and scintillate the billows, and echo the voices of children, and of women, and of men, and burn the hearts of the pilgrims, who, on that foreign strand, behold, after on bended knee, having awaited, the first lustre and beam of the coming of their God. Such is the first hour of morning in the East,—and the second, let us expend in strolling through the precincts of—AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

An Indian Village! Does not the fancy instantly conjure before it a picture? And, truly, in the distance, picture an Indian Village is. Embosomed amidst the thickest clustering of mangos, bananas, palms of endless profusion, beauty, and variety, see, yonder it lies, calling up all our most exquisite associations as we gaze of primeval innocence, simplicity, and repose. It is disfigured by no formality of arrangement, but here is a cabia, and there a cabin, just as convenience, or beauty of site might recommend. How charming the scene! And advancing upon it, we perceive, that through its whole extent it is watered by a meandering *nullah* or rivulet, and that it is populous, so populous, that at every moment an ejaculation of surprise escapes us. On this side, and on that—every where—the eye is greeted by the date and cocoa; the cocoa, that rises with such a matchless, woman-grace, and the date, whose back is so embellished, and whose fruit depends with such veritable tropical exuberance. And, presently, and we espy, that patriarch of all oriental trees—the banian, yes, the venerable, and, oh, how venerated banian. Now, it is under this tree, when the earth lies bathed in moon-light, and myriads of glow-worms sport and frolic among and illumine with millioned tints every branch and leaf of the dark and luxuriant foliage, that the villagers congregate, and wile away hours of the most serene and beautiful portion of their existence. It is under this tree, when the sultriness of day has given place to the revivifying airs of midnight, that aged and youthful of the village alike assemble, that the minstrel with his

tumboora comes, drawing after him happy and laughing throngs, the lisping urchin from his mother's arms, to the lover all-absorbed in the enchanted dream of the perfections of his mistress—it is under this tree, the dance, with all its innocent mirthfulness is enacted, that the bond of fellowship is indulged in, till more closely drawn, that the old, steeped in the remembrances of their youth, renew, as it were, the era of their youth, and that the young, revelling in dreams of futurity, lose the consciousness of present identity. It is under this tree, in short—the bannian, in appearance at once so unique and grand, and in association so eminently poetic, that the most felicitous sentiments of the heart, weave the mystic web of a beautiful consummation. An Indian Village in the distance, or by moonlight is then, it is granted, sufficiently picturesque; but do not enter it, do not *scrutinise* it, or the charm vanishes—it has escaped! It will not do, however, to regard objects only with the eye of a limner, and an Indian village is a topic for the mind of a politician. The hovel of the Hindoo is chiefly constructed of canes of the bamboo. Gaze within, at the interior of the dwelling, and what will recompense for that sense of final wretchedness, it will inevitably have inspired you with? What do you discover? A floor of mud; to admit light to the view of its intolerable misery, a hole rudely thrust through its fragile frame-work, as we have described it, of cane, or possibly, a wall, more substantial, it is conceded, but how unutterably disgusting!—of mingled clay and horse-dung—a mat, serving alternately for a couch, and through an effort of no small ingenuity of contrivance, for a door; and next, in the order of its culinary, and (totality) of its household utensils—an earthen pot for curry, by its side, a second for rice, and, standing aloof at a short distance, a third, in which is held the consecrated water of the Ganges. A Hindoo cabin, this is its interior *coup-d'œil*, with what idea of the *comfort*, also *civilization*, of its inmates, does it not impress you! And with these features, combine those which fill up the interstices, children naked as in the hour of their birth; in their growth of limb, like their parents, stunted from insufficiency and unfitness of food, and cradled in that sloth of servile ignorance and superstition, which so denotes the lowest stage of corruption and degeneracy. This is the *reality*, how shall we be pardoned for destroying the *ideal* of an Indian Village? But, away! to another topic.

An observation which, at every moment, recurs to the attention in India, is the wide distinctive difference between the Hindoo and Moosulmaun. In outward aspect, in the very contour of limb, expression of countenance, they are unlike. It is impossible to *see*, and not *feel* the immense disparity. And yet to what shall it be ascribed? It is not the result of physical influence. The idolator at the shrine of Juggernaut, and the disciple of the Prophet, are of one country, occupy the same soil, inhale the

same atmosphere, yet do they constitute such distinct classes, that an Englishman may not sooner be discovered from a Spaniard—a Greek from a Roman, than the Hindoo in the various regions of his birth, from the Moosulmaun who is seen at his side through the same diversities of region. True, the Rajpoot is the antithesis of the Bengallee; but again, the Moosulmaun is the antithesis of both. The Rajpoot is heroic in stature, heroic in the mouldings of his form, noble in physiognomy, and as noble in the qualities of his mind. The Bengallee on the contrary, is abject in stature, of an aspect in every regard, pitiful and mean, even of a sleek skin, and thoroughly despicable in his moral disposition. Yet is a Moosulmaun for ever Moosulmaun, and as incessantly to be distinguished from the Hindoo. The distinctive trait of the Moosulmaun is sensualism; that of the Hindoo, the negative of all sensualism. Each bear the prognostic of their varying character, each is irrefragably stamped with it. The Moosulmaun folds his arms, and reclines, abandoning himself to the pleasures of indolence, and the Hindoo folds his arms, and in indolence—but not in the same *spirit* of indolence—it is in this exists the difference. The indolence of the one is voluptuous, that of the other listless; the latter, meditative; the former, evidently engrossed in a reverie of the senses. The Moosulmaun possesses a greater fullness in the symmetry of his limbs, glories in the exuberance of his beard, when he is pleased, has a smile which appears to gush—but the Hindoo wears no beard, pursues abstemiousness in all the instances of his appetites, and entirely removed from all extravagances of desire, smiles even with an acidity which in itself announces, how destitute is he of that *lubricity* of sensation which so intensely characterises the other. Besides, while the Moosulmaun is carried away by ungovernable passion, the Hindoo knows no passion which his reason cannot subjugate, hence do they stand together, yet between them is there no link; they are children of the same territory, of the same hills, of the same valleys, yet are they as essentially distinct as although mountains and oceans reared barriers and intervened between them. So plastic it is impossible to refrain observing, are men's natures beneath the moulding power of sacerdotal, moral, and political government! And of this axiom need we seek for a more vivid illustration?

Among all my recollections, however, of the East, there is not one so fascinating to me, as the image I have before me of a Baboo's bride. It was my intimacy with the Baboo himself that gained me the opportunity of so unusual a gratification, neither was I insensible to the greatness of the favour lavished on me, nor did my eye appreciate the less the loveliness of the object, of the sight of whom favour was constituted. And, truly it might prove a dangerous favour to have conferred on one not utterly impervious to the barb of Cupid; for, let me

confess, I never encountered a being who so immediately bewitched me: decidedly, she was the most interesting Asiatic I have ever beheld. She was scarcely fourteen, but her form was perfectly developed, and her face of a very rich and remarkable order of beauty. Her smile, literally, was odoriferous; I could have fed on it to a butterfly. She reclined on an ottoman. Her dress was a tissue of gold and silver embroidery. I can give no minute analysis of its style, but I was struck with it, particularly with the veil, which at intervals concealing the whole visage, partially enveloped the entire of her form. The *ensemble* of the dress, however, appeared eminently graceful to me, infinitely more graceful than the stiff and unpicturesque garb of an English woman; it was so flowing, fetterless, unconfined; weighed down, perhaps, by a redundant accumulation of ornament; but ornament let it be remembered, of most precious gems, and, therefore, not sweepingly to be deprecated. Her complexion, although dark, was rich, smooth, and of a brilliant polish—the complexion of an Esmeralda! I was permitted to address her, and I conversed with her in Hindustani. I had scarcely articulated a syllable, before I discovered that her bashfulness was extreme—that she was overwhelmed with bashfulness. The effect was charming. The Baboo, however, was close at my side. With some effort she addressed me in return, and her voice was low, timid, and in its cadences winning-like music. By this time I was desperately enamoured, or at least, too much so to perceive, how lamentably wanting she was in every higher trait than that of personal beauty. The sweetness, indeed, of her moral disposition seemed out-pouring, but she wanted energy—soul! In this she was an exception to the generality of Hindoo women of rank, who frequently possess superior cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and in this respect rise altogether above their compatriots, the Mahomedans, who are deemed fit only to the pleasures of a harem. To return, however, to my heroine, the deficiency I instance now, I beg to repeat, I did not perceive at the time, and am conscious of only as an after recollection; so that her charms, still it must be admitted, were transcendent, and well worthy not of the homage, but idolatry they met with from the heart of her lover. “Hence, so hard is it to find fault with thee, thou Eastern bride! So young, so gentle as thou art, so deliciously beautiful—beautiful as the light of the new moon, and warm with the earliest out-gushing of the most luscious affections! hence is it hard to find fault with thee thou Eastern bride! Pity my churlishness that for a moment I should cease to look upon thee save, with the eye of absolute adoration. Yes, I am at your feet, Nemeera! at thine, whom I have already protested to have so blinded me with the excess of your loveliness. Be kind, beauteous, as thou wert ever fair Nemeera, and I will forget your want of, or fiction for you a soul—Yea, even intellect, whose

rays so far outshine the utmost glory of the mere external form, though I would, yet cannot I love thee less. 'I am your slave!' Indeed the memory of the Baboo's bride haunts me—Wherefore in all enthusiasm of my heart's worship, rest my adieus upon thee, Nemeera!

RUSSIA.

Among all the subjects of political speculation with which the statesmen of the present age can occupy themselves, there is none approaching to the importance of this of Russia. For not only is it Great Britain it must interest, but Europe, but the world. A century earlier, and Russia was unknown to Europe even in name. Russia has now planted her standard in the heart of Europe. What a spectacle, nay, what an admonition! Why does it not speak trumpet-tongued to the patriotism of our senators? France cannot behold, without staggering, the frightful ascendancy of such a power; neither can Austria, nor Prussia, nor Holland, behold its astonishing strides to an amazing aggrandizement, without an emotion of equal consternation. Great Britain cannot behold it, and beholding it remain passive—Great Britain, above all the continental states, is interested in putting limits to the dominion of this barbarian; Great Britain must oppose Russia, must urge on the combined energies of Europe to oppose her, or in half a century, nay a quarter of a century, Russia will be found victor on the fields of Europe alone. There will appear but little exaggeration in this opinion, if we dedicate to it the consideration which is due. Let us remember, that in 1815, the Cossacks revelled under the walls of Paris; let us remember, that since that ever memorable crisis, the progress throughout the world of the eaglets of Russia has been prodigious, rapid, systematic and perpetual. In a single campaign, the towers of Eristan—the Persian Monarchy itself humbled to her sway. In two campaigns, at Adrianople, she dictated terms to the empire of the Crescent. True, the nations of Europe stood by, and shouted, impossible, that she should reach Varna, and overstep the girdle of the Balkan, but the Autocrat did succeed in carrying thither his triumphant arms, and Turkey, even to the Bosphorus, even to the city of Constantine, trembled before the advance of his legions. Then came to pass—what? Why, treaties at which the indignation of Europe should burn, treaties which sling insult in the very teeth of Europe, treaties which dare her to interference when the ambition of Russia is the point at stake, treaties which subjugating one of the fairest realms of Europe to her yoke, in so far, erect her umpire over even the destinies of Europe. Not satiated with conquest here, she returns to gratify her devouring despotism on the banks of the Vistula. The tragedy there enacted, need we pause to uncurtain, or if uncurtained, has the world attained to the savage heroism of nerve equal to the con-

temptation? We flatter our philanthropy with the trust that it has not, that the world is not possessed of nerve to see, even as a picture, glide before it the horrors of that bloody pageant—a pageant, be it holily remembered, with which swept the remnant of the once mighty kingdom of Sarmatia—four millions of Poles! of Poles whose minutest sub-division of number, was worth empires of Russians—of Poles, whom these Russians have slaughtered, or burned, or bound, and carried captive to the wilderness! Nor, do the machinations of the Muscovite terminate here. Restless, daring, insatiable as she ever was, still was she to be traced to the Pyramids, sowing seeds of dissension between the Egyptian and his Sovereign. Clearly she calculated, that with whatever results the struggle might close, her own potency, at least, would be augmented, that the augmentation of her power lay in the prostration of the arms of *either* of those combatants; that war must exhaust the resources of one, perhaps equally of both, that then she might step in, and the more easily proclaim Sovereignty over both. But not Russia, in the astuteness even of her policy, could have dreamed that when Turkey imploringly called to Britain for aid, Britain would have denied the extension of aid, and so denying have done more to advance the hopes of Russia, than circumstances evolved by the most profound artifices of diplomacy. But Russia, witnessing *this* evidence of an unparelled imbecility, what future evidences may she not hope to witness? Hence, she has learned that the statesmen of England even, are no match for her; that while her battalions are measuring the ground of Europe—of Europe! from one section to the other—the ministers of England, and, as well, of France, are contented to look on, and in their idiotic contentment, amuse themselves with Whig and Doctrinaire schemes of intervention.

But, whatever the question of Russia may be to France, or rather in whatever light the *Government* of France may chose to regard it, yet to Great Britain at least, it is momentous. We do not say, that even *this* year or *next*, the barbarian may direct his footsteps to our Indian territories, but this fearlessly we say, that before a much longer period may have expired; he may cherish the conquest of the East as the most darling of his projects. India, loathing the honours of our rule, from one description of tyranny may bound, although to be encompassed only in the fangs of another—of a worse; and his views assisted, co-operated in by the very object of his circumvention, who would hesitate in pronouncing the result? India may fall victim to Russia; we have not said she would continue victim; but Great Britain, at all events, would be routed from the field—from that India whose plains are washed with her most heroic blood; while, precisely as the power of her foe would rise and be consolidated, her own would totter to its downfall.

It is the curse of the sceptre of the Scythian the world in the

present age has to dread; what the Gothic was to Rome, the Scythian is now to Gaul. Shall our legacy to posterity be another ten Cycles of barbarism—a barbarism unrelieved by the gleams even of monkish lore? All Europe is interested in settling to rest this question; for, Russia is not like Rome, marching over earth, and whither marching carrying with her the light and glory of civilization, but the footsteps of Russia are traces of barbarism; the most cruel and abominable barbarism mankind have known. The idea of the inter-national weakness of Russia is a stupendous folly. When Napoleon invaded her to the feet of Moscow, was she weak? When conquest has been her aim, has weakness intervened and checked the current of those conquests? What proof has the world, that the internal condition of Russia is weak? If it can, let it instance one, *one* proof of her weakness, and we cease. But Russia is *not* weak. The assertion is nothing but a gross fraud. But it is pleasurable to indulge the delusion; therefore are there those who do indulge it, not the less, however, is it a delusion, and a delusion never one more perilous have men indulged! Russia is not weak, because her multitudes are serfs; on the contrary, that the multitudes within her are serfs, is the assurance to the world of her strength. The nation of the Russians ought to be regarded only in one view, viz., as a vast military force, in short, as a single army. What are, what have been the armies of the whole world, but masses of inert matter, capable certainly of impulsion from without, but utterly deprived of a spring of action within. The government of Russia designs not the constitution of *citizens*, but *soldiers*; now, as a soldier, a mere soldier, what is a soldier other than a serf? that Russia, therefore, should be a nation of serfs, is only the more compatible with, and *necessary* to the idea of her strength; her strength exclusively leans itself on a military principle, and between the result and the principle, the world has never yet detected the slightest instance of discordance. Besides, in any other point of view, Russia is possessed of surprisingly rapid developing resources. Her commerce, which yesterday was *not*, to-day is as extensive as that of any third-rate power in Europe. It is not equal to the commerce of France, but it is greater than that of Austria and Italy combined. In internal industry she is making startling advances; and she has resources of wealth within herself which to-day more she is beginning to appreciate. She has mines and quarries of marble, she has a territory embracing every order of soil and clime, and she has the Crimea so fertile, as in its fertility to resemble the exuberance of any region of the Tropics.

Does the world wish for a more formidable enemy, or will Russia at length be sufficient to rouse it from its disgraceful lethargy—since the era of Waterloo has it not slumbered long enough in the arms of peace?—Yes, of peace! for the moral like the physical universe is in want of storms to agitate, and thence purify the breath of its surrounding atmosphere.

THE RAJPOOTNI BRIDE.

The Newaub had in his service a troop of Rajpoot cavalry, in which there was one of the finest men I ever beheld. He was in the prime of life, in the full vigour of his strength, remarkably expert in all the manly exercises peculiar to his tribe, and as powerful as he was active. He was pointed out to all strangers at Lucknow as a person of extraordinary qualities both of mind and body. He stood about six feet and an inch high, as erect as a column, with a frame, though not heavily muscular, yet knit with a compactness that combined elegance and strength in an unusual degree. He was admired by all the women of Lucknow, nor did the men look on him with less admiration, though of a different kind: still he manifested no consciousness of superiority, save in that expression of independence inseparable from his race, and which told that he gloried in the name of Rajpoot. He was the grandson of a Hara chieftain, whose end had been as sanguinary as the cause was tragical. The recital exhibits such a faithful picture of the Rajpoot character, that I offer no excuse for introducing it here.

It happened that a feud had existed for several generations, in the families of two chieftains, a Hara and a Rahtore. Nothing can exceed the animosity which prevails among these stern and uncompromising warriors when such deadly inheritances are left them to maintain. It is next to impossible to effect a reconciliation, and it seldom or never happens but that these unnatural animosities have eventually the most fatal issues. The Hara had a daughter as celebrated for her beauty as for her energy of character and masculine understanding. Though subjected to the rigid discipline and jealous seclusion general among the daughters of Rajpoot princes, she had nevertheless partially emancipated herself from a control so repugnant to her impatient yet resolute temperament, and had not only become a partner in the counsels of her parent, but was consulted by him upon every pressing emergency. She was of a fiery and daring spirit, and her father scarcely regretted being without a son, that paramount blessing of all Rajpoot marriages, in having a daughter so pre-eminently possessing the high moral energies of her race.

This extraordinary woman had been sought in marriage by many a bold aspirant, though none of the chiefs in her immediate vicinity had succeeded in securing her affections. Her beauty and vigour of mind were the theme of every tongue.

It happened, that the beautiful Rajpootni was one day hunt-

ing in company with her father when a tiger, darting from a thicket, sprang upon her horse and thus put her life in immediate jeopardy. Instead of exhibiting any of the ordinary fears of her sex, she hastily shook her raven locks from her temples, and with her head undauntedly raised, her lips compressed, and her eye flashing with a wild energy, she resolutely attacked the tiger with a dagger which she carried in her girdle, plunging it up to the very hilt in the animal's body. The excited beast, finding itself thus unexpectedly assailed, and roused to tenfold rage by the wound she had just inflicted upon it, quitted the horse and turned upon the rider. Her danger was imminent, yet she did not quail; on the contrary, her resolution seemed to increase with her peril. It was evident, notwithstanding, that she could not successfully cope with an assailant so fearful, and her father was unfortunately at too great a distance to afford her aid. At this critical moment, when with extended and foaming jaws her ferocious adversary was in the act of seizing her by the head, a young hunter darted forward on his well-conditioned steed with the swiftness of the blast, and as he shot by like a thunderbolt, with a single stroke of his sabre, severed the tiger's head from its body. The gory trunk instantly fell to the ground, leaving the intrepid huntress unscathed. The vanquished brute, in its dying agonies, short as they were, fixed its claws in the flanks of the poor horse, and lacerated them so severely, that it was found necessary to destroy it on the spot. The lady, thus providentially rescued, looked round for her preserver, but he was at a distance urging his horse to its utmost speed; she had, nevertheless, seen sufficient of his features to distinguish that he was a Rahtore; for these Rajpoot tribes have always a something discriminative of their respective clans. This discovery was painful, as it recalled to her mind the feud which her father was maintaining with all that vindictiveness of spirit so frequently and fearfully verified in the Rajpoot chronicles.

The old Hara, who had been sufficiently near to perceive what had happened, approached his child with a gloomy austerity of countenance, to the cause of which she was no stranger. He too had distinguished the Rahtore: his grim silence and the stern composure of his features sufficiently expressed that he had recognised her deliverer. Not a word was exchanged. The Rajpoot did not express, even by a look, his satisfaction at his child's escape, and she with an aspect of calm but haughty indifference, mounted a camel and accompanied her parent home

without the interchange of a word. She could not, however, efface from her mind the image of the young Rahtore. His manly bearing, his strength and dexterity, fired her imagination. He was perpetually present in her dreams, and the sole object of her waking thoughts. His fine muscular frame, the clear rapid gleam of his eye, the haughty bend of his brow and animated expansion of nostril, the grace with which he rode, his prowess and skill in the use of the tulwar, or scimitar—all rose to her view in rapid succession, imbued with the colourings of an ardent prepossession, and she determined, at whatever cost, to behold the object which had thus irresistibly entranced her imagination. Her resolution was a bold one, and therefore her unbending soul maintained it with the greater pertinacity.

For some time she failed in all her efforts to obtain a sight of her deliverer. Her father watched her with a scrutiny so unremitting that she could not evade the morbid keenness of his vigilance. She nevertheless, contrived to employ emissaries, but in vain: they only returned to bring her the unwelcome tidings of their failure.

At length, as she was again one day hunting with her father in the jungle, emerging from a tangled path into a narrow vista of the wood, she saw at a distance a single horseman pressed by several assailants, who appeared about to overpower him. On a nearer approach she discovered that they were, as she had suspected, part of a dacoit gang attacking a Rahtore chief. She instantly spurred her horse forward and discharged an arrow at the foremost assailant, who received it in his right temple and dropped dead. The robbers fled when they perceived that others were coming to the rescue of their victim. Upon reaching the spot where the encounter between the dacoits and the young Rajpoot had taken place, his fair rescuer found him lying on the ground weltering in his blood, and desperately wounded. He had been cut down by a sabre stroke, and the wound presented a most ominous aspect of fatality. The brave Rajpootni instantly perceived that it was her late deliverer who was lying senseless before her. She did not rend the air with her shrieks, but calmly tore a strip from the turban of one of her attendants, bandaged the wound tightly in order to stanch the blood, then desired that the Rahtore should be lifted into a palankeen, which had fortunately been ordered to await her commands at the skirts of the jungle, and immediately borne to the house of her father. When, on the arrival of the party at the Hara's abode, he was taken from the palankeen, the old warrior dis-

covered that his wounded guest was the head of that clan with whom his family had been so long at strife. Though this was a galling discovery, it did not preclude the generous offices of hospitality. These were rigidly performed, yet the rancour which gnawed at the vitals of the Hara chief did not for one moment abate.

The young Rahtore was tended with the most careful attention, until he was in a condition to be conveyed to his own dwelling. During the short period of his confinement under the roof of his family foe, he had found an opportunity to declare his passion for his lovely preserver. He told her that he had long attempted to smother it, on account of the enmity mutually subsisting between their houses, but had found it impossible to do so. This was neither an unexpected nor unwelcome avowal. His young and beautiful nurse—for the daughter of the Hara chief had anxiously attended upon him—heard him, therefore, without surprise, but not without pleasure, and before he quitted her parent's roof, their vows of eternal attachment had been reciprocally plighted.

Although his wound had been desperate, he was not long in recovering, and when sufficiently strong to appear abroad, he made overtures to the hereditary foe of his family to bestow the hand of his daughter upon him. The old man was roused to the most ferocious indignation at a proposal which he considered so derogatory to the pride of his house, bound as he was by the stern obligation of hereditary enmity to maintain the feud so long existing between it and that of the Rahtore. He consequently rejected the proposal in terms of the harshest severity, at the same time reproaching the young warrior who had so frankly solicited an alliance with his family, with a breach of honour in having seduced the affections of his child, at a moment too when he was on the point of death under her father's roof, and receiving all the kind offices of a scrupulous hospitality. This accusation was repudiated with the wild indignation and keen sensibility of wrong peculiar to the high-spirited Rajpoot, and thus the breach was irremediably widened.

The old Hara, in the excess of his indignation, accused his child of having conspired against him. His menaces were loud and bitter. Her haughty spirit was roused; her countenance was calm and her tongue mute, but the blood rushed to her heart with a momentum that agitated every fibre within, though all without appeared serene and undisturbed.

On the following morning the old man visited his daughter;

there was somewhat less of asperity in his manner than on the previous day.

"Forget him, girl," he cried sternly; "his shadow never can darken this portal as a member of our house. As he has eaten my salt, the Hara is appeased, but the feud is not extinguished, and my withering hate must fall like a blight upon him still. We are under a bond of eternal enmity.

"The saviour of my life," replied the daughter in a tone of calm, measured energy, indicating an unalterable resolve, "has a claim to my gratitude, and that claim can only be justly rendered by giving what he most covets, especially since it is the boon which I would the most willingly bestow upon him. He won my affection when he won my admiration, and my esteem has since been added to both. His soul is as gentle in the areka grove as it is mighty in the dark forest, where the tiger skulks or the lion prowls. It melts as sweetly at the sound of the sistrar as it nobly swells at the blast of the war trump.—My love is irrevocable. I may not be ungrateful, father; 'tis the vice of contemptible souls."

He saved your life and you have in return saved his; thus the obligations of gratitude are annulled.

Her heart rose to her very throat as the Hara retired, and her determination increased in proportion as her feelings were suppressed. She from this moment sought an opportunity to burst the bonds of restraint, and escape from a tyranny which had become in the highest degree repulsive to her energetic soul. She passed several days in the silence of her chamber, from which she seldom stirred, and the result was a resolution to thwart the tyranny of her parent's vindictive refusal, by flying to the arms of the man in whom she discovered a kindred spirit, and knew every feeling of his heart to be perfectly germane with her own. She accordingly sent him, by a trusty messenger, a picture which represented a hunter rescuing a fawn from the claws of a tiger. He readily understood the allusion, and returned to her a communication in a similar hieroglyphical form, exhibiting the same hunter with the fawn nestled in his bosom, and a dove flying over it, to denote the speed with which he was preparing to execute her wishes. Several other communications, and of a like kind, passed between the lovers, until there was a mutual understanding as to the course each should pursue.—*Oriental Annual*.

(To be continued.)

JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, ESQ., M. P.

(Continued from No. 47, page 365.)

In the Calcutta Journal of the 29th of February, 1820, there appeared a letter from Lieut. John Smith of the Madras Cavalry, pointing out, that, the mode in which the troops were paid at Nagpoor and Hyderabad occasioned considerable loss to them in the exchange of the rupee. The author sent his name, for the information of government, if it should be asked for, and it was given up at their request; the evil was remedied, and the utility of free discussion proved by this very act. However, the parties who had profited by the former state of things, no doubt were displeased with the Journalist for exposing it to the government.

The Journal published a short letter from Emulus saying, that in the Indian army, merit had little to do with promotion, and that whoever had interest might be sure of getting an appointment on the staff. Mr. Buckingham's own sentiments were so very opposite to those of his correspondent, that on the very day following, he wrote a long editorial article to shew that Emulus was wrong. The government was sick and wearied of its private correspondence with Mr. Buckingham, which almost always terminated to their own disadvantage, by shewing them to be in the wrong; and, therefore, it determined to proceed by law against all offences that should, in future, be committed against them by Mr. Buckingham; accordingly, Mr. Spankie commenced a legal prosecution; but some of Mr. Buckingham's friends obtained access to the government and convinced Lord Hastings that Mr. B. had no participation in the sentiments of the writer, but gave them as the mere opinions of a correspondent, from whom he himself entirely differed, and that therefore it would not be wise to pursue the prosecution to a close. A correspondence followed, which ended in Mr. B. not opposing the rule for an information being filed against him in court, and expressing his regret at the publication of the letter and in the withdrawing the prosecution.

About this period, another letter, headed "Military Monopoly," and disclosing some unfair transactions in the sale of officers houses at military stations, also attracted the notice of government; they asked for the name of the writer, which was given up according to his own request; it was Lieut. Fell of the 10th regiment. The matter was inquired into and the grievance redressed; furnishing another striking proof of the utility of

such discussions through the press. The Journal of the 10th July inserted a letter from the Western provinces dated the 10th June, 1821 and signed, a churchman and the friend of a lady on her death-bed, saying, "It is asserted, (but I conceive erroneously,) that the chaplains have received orders from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta not to make themselves amenable to any military or other local authorities." "It would appear, therefore, to be highly expedient that no military chaplain should have the option of quitting the duties of his station, from any misplaced power vested in him by the Lord Bishop, unless he can also obtain the express written permission of the local authorities on the spot to do so; and, provided in all such cases the season is healthy, and no one is dangerously ill, and that he shall unerringly return to the station before the Sunday following, that divine service may never be omitted in consequence of such requisition." At the instance of Bishop Middleton himself, the government demanded the name of the writer, as the matter appeared to contain insinuations extremely disrespectful to the public character of the Lord Bishop. Mr. B. replied, that the author of the letter was unknown to him; that he published the letter in question under a conviction that a temperate and moderate discussion of the inconveniences likely to arise from a want of local control, in certain points, over military chaplains, might be productive of public benefit, without infringing on the respect due to the public character of the Lord Bishop. The chief secretary of the government replied, "It is a gross prostitution of terms to represent as a temperate and moderate discussion, an anonymous insinuation of an individual, involving at the same time an insinuated charge, not the less offensive for being hypothetically put, that his superior might have countenanced the delinquency. It would be with undissembled regret that the Governor-General in council should find himself constrained to exercise the chastening power vested in him; nevertheless, he will not shrink from its exertion, where he may be conscientiously satisfied that the preservation of decency and the comfort of society require it to be applied. I am thence, Sir, instructed to give you this intimation:—Should government perceive that you persevere in acting on the principle which you have now asserted, there will be no previous discussion of any case in which you may be judged to have violated the laws of moral candour and essential justice, which are equally binding on all descriptions of the community. You will at once be apprised that your license to reside in India is

annulled, and you will be required to furnish security for your quitting the country by the earliest opportunity." The communication of this determination, gave Mr. B. so much concern, that he began to form serious intentions of relinquishing his occupation altogether, for he could scarcely perceive the possibility of a newspaper, being conducted on any principles that could ensure its escape from danger, if such harsh constructions were to be put on very harmless paragraphs, or such laws as those of 'moral candour and essential justice,' about which, since they were undefined, no two men could agree, were to be made his rule of action; therefore he remained above a month in deliberation on the subject before he sent his final reply; in which he said, "If the laws of my country are to be my guide, I shall bow to the decisions of its tribunal with all due respect; if the written and defined restrictions, issued on the removal of the censorship, be made my rule of action, I will endeavour as faithfully to adhere to them; even if the censorship be restored, I shall still acquiesce in the common submission exacted from all by a power which, whether legally or illegally exercised, no individual like myself could hope successfully to resist. But if so severe a punishment as banishment and ruin is to be inflicted on a supposed violation of the laws of moral candour and essential justice, of which I know not where to look for any definite standard, I fear that my best determinations will be of no avail—my path will be so beset with danger that I know of no way in which I can escape the risk of such supposed violations, when those who are at once to be both judges of the law and the fact, may at the same moment make the accusation, pronounce the sentence, and carry it into execution, except by relinquishing entirely an occupation thus environed with perils, from which no human prudence can ensure an escape." This correspondence was the longest which ever passed between the Indian government and Mr. Buckingham: the government represented this case as one of peculiar impropriety, and censured him with extreme severity—threatened to banish him suddenly! Surely this was not for fear that the natives would rise *en masse* when they saw a Christian lady dying without the aid of a clergyman. Abuses in our courts, camps, and cutcherries, may require to be tabooed, but the exposure of clerical non-residence will not alarm the timid Hindoos or the fierce Moslems.

Colonel Robison of the King's 24th regiment, a gallant and dashing officer, inserted some letters in the Calcutta papers under the *nomme de guerre* of Sam Sobersides—he expressed

his opinion that the dinners, concerts, balls, and other entertainments at Calcutta were ill conducted; and undertook to show that many improvements in this respect might be safely introduced. In a rival paper, 'Parenthesis,' contended very strongly that Sam was guilty of great disrespect to government, in passing these strictures on the public entertainments, contending that as they were chiefly conducted by the members of the government, as the leading individuals in society, any attack on the perfection of the entertainments was an attack upon the directors of them also. Sam replied, saying, "I also declare with the utmost sincerity, that to attack, injure, or under-rate the government is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members; and that I have a great respect for them individually. But I think it no ways inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as an humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the public to redress or get redressed; and if I saw things going on wrong in the family of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him. But, if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through secretaries and public officers, to government, none will be redressed or listened to, but those whom they favour; and the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends farther than the government can be aware of; some striking examples of which will soon be brought to notice by their fearless correspondent, Sam Sobersides". The six secretaries of state confederated themselves together to prosecute this harmless paragraph; they combined their purses and their more powerful influence, and thus arrayed these chief ministers of the supreme government in India had the extreme folly to take part in such a controversy and to prosecute such an article as a false, wicked, scandalous, and malicious libel, against all these secretaries to government in India. All the authority of the government was arrayed against Mr. Buckingham. It is, however, rumoured that the conspirators applied to Lord Hastings for him to make common cause with them, and to have their case carried on by the government, and that he refused to partake in their infamous conspiracy against an individual, however troublesome and obnoxious he might be to the despotic authorities of India. Mr. Buckingham preferred a legal process to an arbitrary proceeding, but the odds were so immense that he scarcely dared venture to hope for protection. Then the Grand Jury was com-

posed almost exclusively of servants of the East India Company; and the Petit Jury was composed wholly of British-born subjects, whose residence in India was at the will and pleasure of the company. Such juries must naturally incline towards the will of the company. At Madras, Sir G. Barlow had sent away two grand-jurors and three petty jurymen for their conduct during some trials in which he interested himself; these most revered instruments of British justice would not submit to his dictation, and therefore he called them perjured factions. The indictment against Mr. Buckingham was found in Nov. 1821. In December, some discussion arose in the *Calcutta Journal*, as to whether the article prosecuted as libel, was really such or not. To prevent any further discussion on that subject the government filed a criminal information against Mr. Buckingham. Spankie conducted the prosecution and Cutlar Fergusson was the leading counsel for the defendant. Chief Justice East said, "The government of the country, with the advice and sanction of the authorities at home, has established the liberty of the press; and I conceive that a free press, or the liberty of publication without a previous censorship, is calculated to produce much good." This information was not carried to judgment; the government dropped it. In January, 1822, the counsel of the six united secretaries was heard and replied to; the Judge summed up the case, and, the jury without retiring from their box, or hesitating one moment, returned an unanimous verdict of acquittal. The conspirators had taken up their ground upon a point which was absolutely untenable; their rage rendered them fools; they became the butt of universal censure and ridicule.

Dr. Jamieson was well known as a writer in the *John Bull* newspaper, the rival of the *Calcutta Journal*; he held no less than six different appointments, each of which was sufficient to occupy the whole time and attention of any one man; in Aug., 1822; however, the government conferred upon him a 7th office as an additional reward for his official and extra-official services, appointing him superintendant of the school for native doctors. Mr. Buckingham wrote an article in his *Journal* shewing, that, even admitting Dr. Jamieson to be the most clever and the most meritorious man in the world, still, as he could not by any process, expand 24 hours into 48, the mere impossibility for him to command sufficient time to perform the duties of his new office, without neglecting those of his old ones, ought to be deemed a valid objection against his being confirmed in it. As usual, with the vermin who swarm about government-house, Jamie-

son flew to Lord Hastings and entreated him to banish Buckingham; that was the universal remedy prescribed by every state quack; the sovereign balm for every smart; the one infallible nostrum for securing the tranquillity of every sinecurist, non-resident, and pluralist in India. Jamieson represented that Buckingham had set himself up as a Censor of the government, and had dared to comment on an appointment which the government had made. Lord Hastings replied, that he had made up his mind never to send any individual out of the country, without a previous trial, whatever might be the nature of his offence; therefore, he recommended the doctor to proceed by trial at law, or, if the matter were only one of controversy, as to his fitness for office, or capacity to find time for its duties, and the press was as open to defend himself as to raise the objections to his appointment to reply to the Journalists. Thus disappointed of the aid he wished for, from the Governor-General, the doctor sent his friend, Dr. Gordon, to Buckingham, with a formal message, saying, that, as he had applied to the strong arm of power, he was not justified in demanding personal satisfaction; but, that he demanded a written pledge that Mr. B. would never, on any future occasion, mention either his name, his office, or his duties, for the purpose of commenting on them, in any way whatever, or else personal satisfaction. Buckingham declined either to pledge or to fight the pluralist doctor; but, some hours after he had declined the infamous challenge, he had a conference with several friends on the subject, and they most injudiciously advised that the highly military state of society in India rendered it necessary that he should fight. No man can hold the practice of duelling in less esteem than Mr. Buckingham does, yet, in compliance to the wishes of his friends, he gave up his own desire for peace; on the following morning two shots were exchanged on either side; Major Swincy prevented any further proceedings.

About this period, Mr. Buckingham first announced his intention to dispose of a portion of the *Calcutta Journal* in shares, so as to give the property greater stability, by associating in its proprietorship gentlemen of character and property belonging to all the higher branches of the community. The dead stock was worth 20,000*l.*; but the profit of the concern was 7,000*l.* a year; hence the stock and good-will of the Journal was valued at 40,000*l.*; for, at that rate, it would yield 20 per cent. per annum; but the gratuitous supply of the Journal to shareholders, and other advantages proposed, would give them

about 35 per cent. per annum on the money they invested in the purchase of a share. The whole concern was divided into 400 shares of 100*l.* each. In six months one-sixth of the paper was thus sold to 70 persons for 7000*l.* The concern was most prosperous, and it yielded large profits, in which the shareholders fully participated in two half-yearly payments, when they realized the full amount of the promised dividends. The stability thus given to the Journal, naturally made it become an object of still greater hatred than ever to those who saw in its increased stability, the assurance that it would still continue to increase in power and in influence.

Mr. B. having advertised the publication of his *Travels in Palestine*, Mr. W. J. Bankes, member for Cambridge, represented that Mr. Buckingham was a person wholly incapable of writing a book, and that he had stolen the materials from Mr. Bankes. Mr. Buckingham prosecuted the calumniator, and after a trial which lasted three years, and cost Mr. Bankes 6,000*l.* and Mr. Buckingham 2,000*l.*, the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Bankes was guilty of a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, and condemned him to pay damages of 600*l.*, with costs. The Rev. Dr. Bryce was the proprietor and editor of the *Indian John Bull* newspaper; under the signature of a Friend of Mr. Bankes he commenced a series of letters against his own rival, repeating the calumnies of the Cantab. He said, "The phenomenon of a journalist venting his sentiments, without the aid of a Censor, is but new in India; and it was manifest, that in this country, such a man might prove the source of incalculable evil. In looking around me, I beheld the evils that might be feared, actually occurring. I saw them insinuating themselves into the very strong hold of our power, and possibly paving the way for an event which the enemies of this power have attempted in vain. Entertaining these views, the conductor of such a press became, in my eyes, a public enemy, and resting his power as he did, as well upon his character as on his principles, his reputation became a fair and legitimate object of attack, and its overthrow a subject of honest triumph to every lover of his country."

In April, 1822, the Journal was re-publishing Sir John Malcolm's "Report on the State of Malwa;" the government wrote desiring that it should not be proceeded with, and accordingly it was discontinued. In August, Dr. Grant of the company's own service, inserted in his *India Gazette*, a letter, which appearing to the Governor-General to be insulting, and

of a description highly offensive to the feelings of his Majesty, the King of Oude, Mr. Buckingham was desired not to repeat it in his journal, and he complied with the government's desire.

In May, 1822, Sam Soberides was in the Deccan, and under the name of "A Military Friend, neither a Mull nor a Gull" another of his letters appeared in the Journal, lauding the effects of the Journal on the good government of India, and commenting on the rank conferred by native princes upon British officers. The government demanded the author of the letter. Mr. B. replied that he confidentially possessed it, but wished rather that the author himself should communicate it to the government, and that he had no doubt he would most cheerfully do so, from his having publicly stated his readiness to give proofs of his assertions, if needed. The government insisted that Mr. B. should instantly name the author. Colonel Robison had publicly authorised that step, therefore Mr. Buckingham gave up his name to the government. The government marched the Colonel and his regiment about India until their hearts were broken by fatigue; in ill health and in the burning heat of the season, he was driven from his station, in the heart of the country, and forced to march to Bombay; from thence he was ultimately ordered home. By this hard treatment his health and spirits together were so entirely destroyed, that when entering the British Channel he died a martyr to his ardent attachment to the liberty of the press in India; a victim to the malice of the company's servants, those natural enemies to every species of liberty or discussion. The body of the veteran was committed to the deep off the Land's End.

In France the will of the king, in whatever way it was expressed, was the law of the land; and, in Calcutta, there was a similar assumption of power on the part of the company and the slaves of the company, who edited the Indian newspapers. They contended that the company's circular to the editors of newspapers was the law of the press, that it had the force of law and was binding in law. Buckingham's free-born soul spurned the idea of any mere proclamation being law; he fully admitted that the company was empowered by law to banish any European whatever from India, and, therefore, could substitute will for law; but he knew that the law courts were not so degraded as to have been reduced to be the mere executioners of the will of a base tyrant, in whatever way he might be pleased to whisper or to proclaim that will; he knew that the company

could propose laws to the people and to the crown, but that it rested with the King's judges, in open court, to reject or register those projects, and that the law courts enforced only the registered laws, leaving to the company itself the obnoxious task of executing its own mere will, in destroying innocent persons, whose virtues were a reproach to a vicious system of government, and inimical to the existence of any such corporation as the company. On the 5th of September 1822, the company interposed its own irresistible argument of brute force and closed the discussion, saying,—“Whether the Act of the British legislature, or the opinion of an individual shall be predominant is now at issue. It is thence, imperatively, the duty of the local government to put the subject at rest. The long-tried forbearance of the Governor-General in council, will fully prove they extreme reluctance with which he adopts a measure of harshness; and even now his Excellency in council is pleased to give you the advantage of one more warning. You are now finally apprised, that if you shall again venture to impeach the validity of the statute quoted, and the legitimacy of the power vested by it, in the chief authority here, or shall treat with disregard any official injunction, past or future, from government, whether communicated in terms of command, or in the gentle language of intimidation, your license will be immediately cancelled, and you will be ordered to depart forthwith from India.” Mr. Buckingham replied, that his Lordship in council would never more be troubled with his dissertations upon the liberty of the press in India—“a question now so entirely set at rest.” In January, 1823, Lord Hastings embarked for Europe, leaving an interregnum until the arrival of Lord Amherst. Mr. John Adam, whose father and brother were for a long series of years solicitors of the company in London, had been Censor of the press in Bengal, and being in council, naturally enough, he became the leader of the opposition to Lord Hastings, wish-for free publication; he was so violent that he had been heard to declare, that if he possessed the reins of power but for a single day, he would use it to send Mr. Buckingham out of the country. His *chère ami* had publicly declared, at a Town Hall conversazione, that within six weeks after the departure of Lord Hastings, Mr. Buckingham should be transmitted. Mr. Adam being the senior member of the council became, for the time, the Governor-General of India, or *locum tenens*, until the actually appointed Governor should arrive. In common with the whole community

Buckingham naturally felt it to be his duty to exercise even more than usual caution, in the absence of a proper and responsible Governor. Indeed, Dr Bryce and the other rival and opponent journalists, who Buckingham had outstripped in the race for public favour, rancorously taunted him for his caution, and inveterately reviled him for his circumspection—they accused him of shrinking from his duty, and often said of him,—

“High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.”

However, with all his circumspection, he was unable to escape the doom which had long before been pronounced upon him. In the short period of Mr. Adams's interregnum, he took great care to reward handsomely those persons who had been most active and most violent in their opposition to the freedom of the press in India. Among other most inappropriate appointments, on the 7th of Feb., 1823, he conferred the situation of Clerk of the Committee for supplying the government offices with stationery, upon the Rev. James Bryce, D. D., and Moderator of the Kirk Session! The place was worth 700*l.* a year. The appointment was reprobated by every body, and Mr. Buckingham ridiculed it in a very proper manner, and with the greatest possible good humour. The appointment itself must have caused the doctor to feel the blush of shame, and the gazetted exposure of it must have added to the sting of his own guilt; but the journalist's critique was but as the reflection of the doctor's own thoughts on the occasion. The day after, the government informed Mr. Buckingham that, “referring to the editorial remarks, and to the communications officially made to him, on former occasions, he had forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of the supreme government; that his license was declared to be void after the 15th of April, and if he was found in the East Indies, after that date, he would be forthwith sent to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Buckingham had been absent from England ten years; his wife had recently arrived in Calcutta, and they had just completed their domestic establishment with great care, for the reception of their children, who were expected out. This establishment was abruptly broken up, and a large sacrifice of property was suffered on that account alone. The short time allowed for Mr. B.'s stay did not enable him to wind up his affairs and settle his accounts, for the greater number of the subscribers, who were indebted to him, were resident in the

interior of the country. The removal of Mr. Buckingham's own personal superintendence from such a concern as his was, destroyed it, for he was the power which set to work, an immense and very complicated system of machinery. He was the soul, the life of the Journal, and the employer of the compositors, pressmen, distributors, &c. Add to all this, Mr. Buckingham was then standing in the Supreme Court as a plaintiff seeking reparation for the injurious libels on his character, which this same Dr. Bryce had written and published, in the *John Bull* newspaper. However, the mandate was irresistible, therefore Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham were obliged to quit India immediately.

A thrill of horror ran throughout all India; every Briton felt himself trembling on the crumbling verge of a chasm, which had suddenly yawned itself open at his feet. People looked at each other with amazement. There was an universal feeling of instability and of insecurity. The shock was that of a great political earthquake: a house was no longer regarded as a castle,—it was forsaken and looked upon as a trap,—a tomb, destructive according to its size. The ground on which a man stood was looked upon as pregnant with destruction;—even rocks were avoided, lest they should roll over and crush those who, in convulsions, would have laid hold of them for safety. We felt a worthless and vindictive woman was armed with more than sovereign power over us; that she was invested with the arbitrary and irresponsible power of banishing whoever displeased her.

After Mr. Buckingham had been sent away, his case against Dr. Bryce was tried at the King's Supreme Court, and Sir Francis Macnaghten declared from the bench that the libels were most malicious; that he could not speak of them without horror. He said let the plaintiff have a thousand rupees damages and costs. Yet, the company continued to patronise Dr. Bryce, and to assist him in amassing a fortune. However, the appointment with which Mr. Adam, or rather Mrs. Lushington had rewarded the doctor, was too gross a violation of public decency to be tolerated in any atmosphere, less fetid and corrupt than that of the Black Hole of Calcutta, and it was annulled even by the Directors of Leadenhall—gentlemen who are not very pure in matters of patronage.

**A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before
the EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the
Army of India.**

*Including a Reference also to the information contained in the
Appendix accompanying that Evidence.*

(Continued from No. 47, page 334.)

Engineers.—661. The officers of engineers of the three presidencies with the cost of the corps from 1813 to 1830, were as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	EXPENSE.
					L.
1813 . . .	28	23	19	70	43,002
1814 . . .	26	25	23	74	40,517
1815 . . .	27	26	25	78	45,177
1816 . . .	25	24	25	74	44,119
1817 . . .	31	25	26	82	44,769
1818 . . .	30	26	23	79	47,105
1819 . . .	34	23	20	77	62,692
1820 . . .	29	23	17	71	65,416
1821 . . .	30	21	16	67	60,716
1822 . . .	28	22	16	66	61,257
1823 . . .	30	22	14	76	67,733
1824 . . .	32	22	23	77	62,810
1825 . . .	31	16	23	70	63,447
1826 . . .	36	17	22	75	73,545
1827 . . .	32	20	23	75	79,767
1828 . . .	35	23	24	82	86,651
1829 . . .	47	23	22	97	91,146
1830 . . .	44	30	21	95	88,873

662. The pioneers have, with the sappers and miners, recently been transferred to the management of the engineers at Bombay, and called the engineer corps. At Madras and Bengal, one-half of the pioneers have been converted into sappers and miners, under the exclusive command of engineer officers.

663. The number of Euro. commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and also of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the engineers and pioneers of India, will be seen on an inspection of the Return in Appendix (A.), No. 2, and of those belonging to a particular presidency, in the separate return for each year, from which the preceding tables have been constructed.

664. Particular returns have been prepared, illustrating the organization of the corps of engineers, pioneers, and sappers and miners, at each presidency; and the several items of charge incident to a corps of sappers and miners at the Bengal presidency may be ascertained by another return.

665. The engineers of India consist of three battalions in Bengal, two at Madras, and two at Bombay. There are 20 officers to each battalion and consequently 140 in all.

666. Lieut.-Colonel Baker is of opinion that four battalions of engineers are required for Bengal.

667. Lieut.-Colonel De Havilland is of opinion that the engineer department is too much neglected, and he has suggested the remedies which appear to him to be calculated to put it upon an efficient footing. He thinks that the engineers are in want of "a body of soldiers under their immediate command," and that the pioneers should not be commanded by a subordinate officer of engineers. Officers of engineers have, in his opinion, a preferable claim to employment at home, alluding probably to the seminary at Addiscombe and the company's depôt at Chatham. He has given an account of the revenue and irrigation department of the Madras presidency, which is under the superintendence of engineer officers.

668. Major Nutt has dwelt on the inadequacy of the engineers, in point of numbers, for the duties of superintendence which devolve upon them.

669. Sir J. Malcolm states, that the engineer department has always had a just "reputation in India; but of late years, since the government at home have paid such attention to youth sent out to their different establishments in India, rendering appointments to that branch the prizes of the seminary of Addiscombe, and giving them, subsequent to their obtaining those prizes every advantage they could derive from the instructions of Col. Pasley, the officer in charge of the engineer depôt at Chatham, this corps may be said, both in science and high feeling, to be fully equal to that in the British army."

670. The engineers have recently been put in charge of the whole building department, including what is termed in India the barrack department, that is, the superintendence of the building and repairs of barracks.

671. Sir H. Worsley regards the pioneers as one of the most necessary and useful branches, and thinks that it might be increased.

672. Major Wilson recommends the formation of an establishment of pioneers and artificers to be attached to each regiment.

673. Sir J. Malcolm thinks that engineers should be "only employed on works requiring scientific knowledge; and that common repairs, and even the erection of ordinary buildings of limited costs, may be made over to the heads of departments."

Artillery.—674. The amount of artillery employed at the three presidencies and at St. Helena, and the cost of the same, with the exception of the latter, the military charges of which are blended in a total, were, from 1813 to 1830, as follows :

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	St. Hel.	TOTAL.	EXPENSE.
						L.
1813	10,414	3,468	2,103	475	16,460	398,929
1814	9,942	3,526	2,139	461	16,068	394,423
1815	10,226	3,580	2,015	447	16,268	392,047
1816	10,644	3,610	2,344	416	17,014	425,594
1817	10,773	3,497	2,225	365	16,860	420,319
1818	11,314	3,279	2,415	377	17,385	452,332
1819	9,671	3,158	2,246	316	15,391	440,622
1820	10,227	4,350	2,108	284	17,569	550,607
1821	10,155	5,231	1,810	314	17,510	528,803
1822	10,228	5,026	2,110	317	17,711	520,076
1823	7,964	4,758	2,196	426	15,344	520,294
1824	7,744	4,706	2,062	416	14,928	515,159
1825	8,894	4,600	2,071	449	15,914	652,339
1826	9,036	5,126	2,579	458	17,199	631,674
1827	8,563	5,309	2,808	469	17,149	640,473
1828	8,093	5,422	3,101	492	17,108	688,771
1829	8,098	5,443	2,932	457	16,930	630,097
1830	7,942	5,551	3,469	423	17,385	626,463

675. The proportion of European and Native horse and foot artillery maintained in India, and also of ordnance drivers and European warrant officers, in each of the years from 1813 to 1830, and the charge of the same, will appear upon an inspection of the two Tables in Appendix (A.) Nos. 2 and 3, in which also the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates are distinguished. Similar information in regard to each particular presidency, and St. Helena, may be obtained by consulting the separate Tables for each year, from which the preceding Table has been constructed.

676. Particular returns are given, illustrating the organization of a brigade of horse and battalion of foot artillery, European and Native, at each presidency; and the several items of charge incident to each description of force may be ascertained by consulting other returns.

677. The particulars relating to the artillery of the Indian service may be conveniently arranged in reference to what the witnesses have stated respecting its numbers and efficiency generally; the mode in which it is recruited and officered, and the young officers qualified for the discharge of their duties: the policy or otherwise of employing natives in the artillery, and of substituting horses for bullocks in the foot artillery; the forma-

tion of troops and companies of artillery, the field guns attached to them, together with what is stated respecting ordnance and gun-carriages, and the manufacture of gunpowder,

678. Colonel Salmond states, that the number of artillery, according to the last returns, at the three presidencies, distinguishing horse from foot, were, in Bengal (July, 1830,) horse 1,021, foot 2,109; in Madras (July, 1831,) horse 596, foot 1,450; and in Bombay (January 1831), horse 2,052, foot 4,598; making a total of 6,045.

679. Lieut.-Col. Hopkinson remarks: "With regard to the European artillery, I can imagine no corps better equipped in every respect, especially the horse artillery, since its formation in 1804, and at the time I left it in 1829."

680. Sir J. Malcolm, speaking generally of the European artillery, remarks: "As far as my military knowledge renders me capable of judging, there cannot be a more efficient body of artillery in any service." Col. Pennington thinks "the foot artillery to be very deficient in its field establishments;" states that "the men are perfectly efficient for all purposes."

681. Lieut.-Col. Watson says, "I have served frequently with armies where large bodies of the artillery have been employed; I think it a most efficient corps in every respect; I think them equal to any artillery that possibly could be kept up in India, as they are."

682 Col. Leighton thinks the artillery of Bombay, both European and Native, to be efficient.

683 The recruits for the European battalions are generally received from the ages of eighteen to twenty-four. The artillery are selected in England; but when the recruits come out for the infantry, if the artillery are in want of men, a selection is made for them from the infantry recruits.

684. The native troops are generally enlisted, and are for the most part recommended by the native officers and men, who are much attached to the service.

685. Col. J. Limond thinks that the natives prefer the cavalry even to the artillery, especially the Mussulmans, of which it chiefly consists. The military order of Hindoos are, however, partial to do duty with horses.

686. Col. C. Hopkinson recommends recruiting the Madras artillery from Bengal or Bombay. In 1803, it was customary to recruit the Lascars of the artillery in Bengal; it was from them the Madras goundauze were originally formed, as well as selections from the infantry, which accounts for the original stoutness of that force.

687. Col. Limond states that the corps of golanadaze of Madras is composed "of the sons and relations of old native officers attached to the service," and that it "has answered all the purposes contemplated, and at a comparatively small expense."

688. The native horse artillery of Madras was formed in 1804 from the cavalry gallopers, on a recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, then Gen. Wellesley.

689. Col. Leighton states that the recruits for the Bombay artillery are generally natives of Oude or Central India, and that they have sufficient strength and stamina.

690. Col. Pennington is of opinion that the artillery is at present very deficient in officers; he is an advocate for a number of captains-lieutenant, in addition to the present establishment of officers for the company's artillery, the officer being allowed to exercise general command.

691. Col. C. Hopkinson also thinks the existing establishment of artillery officers too low, and that it ought to be increased to nearly double its present amount.

692. Sir T. Pritzler states that the European foot artillery are deficient in officers because the native foot artillery and all the horse artillery are officered from them, and all the commissaries of stores are appointed from them, so that there are left very few officers for the European foot artillery, which is the most valuable arm, and required the greatest care.

693. Col. Limond states that the commandant of artillery had the power of selecting officers for the horse artillery, and that his guide in making the appointments was grounded on a proper knowledge of artillery duty. Col. C. Hopkinson however states, that officers for the horse artillery are now selected by favour. When he was in command, he never had influence enough to get an officer appointed to the horse artillery.

694. Sir J. Nicolls considers it necessary to have with the troops possessing six guns, a captain and three subalterns, which admits of a subaltern officer being employed or detached into each brigade of guns, and precisely the number with a company of native foot artillery.

695. Sir T. Reyuell is of opinion that each troop of Native horse artillery of six pieces should have four European officers to make allowances for those who may be away from casualties. When serving in brigade, perhaps less might do; three present with the troop would be sufficient, and the same establishment of officers for a company of native foot having six pieces.

696. Lieut.-Col. Watson would propose the same number of officers to a corps of horse artillery as to a battalion of foot artillery.

697. The officers of artillery obtain promotion in one general line at each presidency.

698. Regarding the tuition of young men intended for the service, Col. J. Limond states, that after they have received instruction at Addiscombe, their military education is followed up in India. A depot of instruction was established at the Madras military head-quarters, which has progressively improved in accomplishing the ends contemplated at its formation. The artillery instructions issued by Col. Limond on its first establishment, and a later compilation of the system are printed. (See Question 1229.)

699. The young men generally join the artillery in India about the ages of seventeen or eighteen; but sometimes earlier or later, according to the passing of their examinations at the academy. The above remarks are confirmed by the evidence of Col. C. Hopkinson.

700. Regarding the policy or otherwise of employing natives in the artillery, Col. Salmond is of opinion that the native artillery ought to be disbanded, as equally unnecessary and dangerous.

701. Col. Pennington does not see any danger in instructing natives in gunnery; and, from the excellence of the artillery which had been trained in the service of Scindia and Holkar, he felt assured that native artillery were a most efficient body, equal to any force that could be opposed to them. He adds, "they were persons trained to the native service. A part of the enemy captured at their guns were delivered over to me by Lord Lake; we, at that time, had not forty men Europeans, and we were so low that we were eleven days in the trenches without relief, and he transferred those men to me, and I had occasion to drill them a little; but when practised to all the business of loading and firing, they were as prompt and ready as any men. They did not at first know manœuvring; but, with a little patience, I soon taught them manœuvring; they were foot men, but no men ever stood better to their guns than they did." He adds, "I think, with regard to Europeans and natives, the more they are mixed the better; for you may confide in a native artilleryman, as much as you may in an European; there are no men in whom you may put more trust."

702. Sir T. Pritzler says, that he always "doubted the ren-

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dering native artillery efficient, and, if it were practicable, the policy of so doing; and he, therefore, thinks that it would be advisable gradually to discontinue the force; a sudden reduction might be productive of bad effect. His opinion is formed both from the inefficiency of the natives, as well as from motives of general policy; and he, besides, thinks they do not possess sufficient physical strength to form effective artillery.

703. Col. W. Dickson thinks that the whole of the artillery should consist of Europeans.

704. Sir E. Paget does not think the sepoy equal to the European, especially to the British soldier. The golundauze, or native foot artillery, however, are admirable troops, and have given repeated instances of bravery; endless examples might be given of their standing to be cut down.

705. Col. Pennington states, that the native branch of the artillery act as gunners, but never have shells given to them, because they cannot read and decipher the stamp upon a shell, and are, consequently, ignorant of its range.

706. Sir J. Malcolm is of opinion that the golundauze are very efficient; the Hindoos are partial to the service, and they are remarkable for attaining excellence in discipline and gunnery. Some of the Madras native horse artillery have been under his command, and were in a most serviceable state. He does not think it impolitic to instruct the natives in gunnery, and is a strong advocate for so employing them.

707. Col. J. Limond states, that the artillery of the principal Mahratta princes, without any European officers, have done their duty thoroughly; and that at Assaye and Madhipore they stood to their guns to the very last. With Scindia at Assaye he believed there were some Europeans.

708. Col. C. Hopkinson states, that in Ava two companies of golundauze, though not actually employed, were found to be efficient; he is, however, unfavourable to natives being employed generally in the artillery.

709. Col. Leighton represents the native artillery as very good. The natives save Europeans from being detached in small parties; and as they endure the climate better than the British, they are the means of a considerable preservation of life among the latter.

710. In regard to the cattle and field establishment of the foot artillery Col. Pennington is of opinion that the cattle are perfectly inefficient, and that guns dragged by bullocks never can be brought into action; he consequently proposes substituting horses

711. Col. C. Hopkinson, however, represents the power of the Seringapatam bullocks as astonishing ; and he thinks them as efficient for the army as it is possible for animals to be.

712. Col. Leighton, while he thinks that a certain number of bullocks should be kept up for the artillery, instead of depending on hired cattle, admits that a substitution of horses instead of bullocks is infinitely more desirable, though it would undoubtedly add to the expense.

713. Sir J. Malcolm states, that experience has proved bullocks to be equal to the service of the artillery, "and that they are not so expensive as horses, or so difficult to be procured as mules."

714. Col. Hopkinson states, that the average march of the foot artillery, with its present cattle establishment, is about the same as that of the infantry, and that fifteen miles per diem can be easily accomplished on an average.

715. Regarding the numbers of which a troop or company of artillery consists, and the guns with which it is supplied, the following information is afforded ; Col. C. Hopkinson states— "We had eight guns, but we had 155 Europeans when I was in India." No howitzer was permanently attached. Six horses were attached to each gun, and 225 horses to each troop.

716. "The troops of horse artillery have latterly been reduced from six to four guns, and the mules and horses of the foot artillery (at Bontbay) disposed of, and replaced by bullocks."

717. The horse artillery have now only, rank and file, 102 men and six guns per troop at the advanced stations, and four only at head quarters and Bangalore.

718. The number of tumbrils to each gun depends on the nature and size of the ordnance ; for a six-pounder one only is required.

719. As regards the field-guns of the foot artillery, they consist, according to Col. Hopkinson, of every description of light field-guns, twelve-pounders, six-pounders, five and a half-inch howitzers, and four and two-fifths howitzers, but none of them were considered attached to the corps ; they were in park, and called for when wanted. There was a park under the commissary, who had the general charge of the army ordnance. When any of this ordnance was wanted, the commander in-chief directed communication to be made to the commandant of artillery, under whose orders the commissary is.

720. Brass guns for the Indian service are all cast in Calcutta, but the iron guns are sent from England, as well as the shot and shells; all the gun-carriages, also, are constructed in India.

721. An agency is established for the manufacture of gun-carriages at each presidency in India, which is conducted by an officer of the army, generally an artillery officer, but not always, who is purely an agent.

722. The gun-carriage department, according to Col. Hopkinson, was on the best possible footing at Madras when he left India; it has however been since changed.

723. The gun-carriages are made of teak-wood almost entirely. The felloes of the wheels made at Hyderabad are sometimes made of babool, the Seringapatam ones of teak: the very best are teak. The weight of a six-pounder gun and carriage is about 14 cwt.: with timber and ammunition in the boxes, about a ton.

724. A re-organization of the gun-carriage and store departments "in all their parts, including the distribution of arsenals and depôt, and of the different establishments connected with them," was made by Sir J. Malcolm at Bombay, "after a complete personal investigation of the details of this branch of the service, and by the inspection of every establishment." Sir John adds, "In making this reform I was aided by the officers at the heads of the respective branches of the department, and the results will, I trust, be found to be the introduction of more prompt and efficient check, a simplification of accounts and establishments, together with a considerable reduction of expenditure; but that reduction will be still greater progressively than immediately."

725. There are three gunpowder establishments in India at present, one at each presidency, but not working now in consequence of the large quantity of powder manufactured during the war. The local government generally calculated upon three years consumption; but the stock sometimes depends upon the orders of government.

726. Col. C. Hopkinson, who has frequently visited the powder manufactory at Madras, states that as far as he can judge it appeared to be in good working order, and to have every necessary for such an establishment.

(To be continued.)

THE POLICY OF THE SYSTEM OF THE MONOPOLY OF SALT IN BENGAL

The Bengal government annually pledges itself to dispose only of a fixed quantity of salt; and it is upon this assurance, of a limited supply, that the salt merchants regulate their purchases at the sales by auction, which are held, at Calcutta, at least twice in each quarter of the year. In 1817, under special orders from England, all the three governments in India protected their own trade in salt, by imposing a prohibitory duty on the importation of salt; each presidency calls the salt of any other presidency or place foreign salt; in Bengal the duty is three rupees per maund. It was a favourite object with the Marquis of Hastings to effect a reduction in the price of salt, by gradually increasing the supply put up to sale at Calcutta; but as the tax is left to be fixed by the competition of the bidders, the security of the year's revenue necessarily induced the government still to keep the supply considerably below the presumed actual demand in the interior.

In the year 1821, the Court of Directors called the attention of their government in Bengal to the want of success that had attended their efforts to render the revenue derived from salt dependant on an increase in the quantity of salt consumed; and they expressed their hope "that there would be a sufficient enlargement of sale to enable the government to realize an adequate amount of revenue from this source, consistently with a reduction of price, which, of course, would be gradual, but, finally large." However, the commissioners for the affairs of India were of opinion, that the experiment to which the court professed themselves to be favourable, could never have a fair trial until the amount of the tax should be fixed. The court agreed with the commission in thinking that the tax on salt which had been levied by means of competition and restricted supply, was excessive, and that the reduction of the tax would conduce greatly towards extending the consumption of salt; but both the company and the crown concurred in maintaining a system which rendered it extremely difficult to enlarge the supply of salt put up to sale, without occasioning such a depression in the tax as would occasion an inconvenient decrease in the revenue of the current year.

In the year 1822, at the Calcutta sales, the merchants enlarged their purchases, and availed themselves of the long period of nearly eighteen months, which was allowed them to make

good their payments, and to clear out their purchases from the warehouses of the agencies, to establish sub-monopolies in the provincial markets. The salt sold at the two first sales of 1822, realized prices which averaged five rupees the maund; but the subsequent sales fell considerably below that rate, and thereby the purchasers, at the early sales, were deterred from clearing out their purchases, for if they had entered into competition with those who purchased salt at lower prices they must have incurred an immediate loss. In order to remedy the evils which had resulted to all parties from the indiscreet speculations of the salt merchants, the Board of Salt proposed to the government, to grant a remission to the purchasers at the two first sales, regulating it by the prices procured at the subsequent sales of the year, which averaged about four rupees per maund, and allowing it in the form of a drawback, at the time of the salt being taken away from the government warehouses by the merchants. The government did not approve of the Board's plan but directed that all the salt of 1822, which remained uncleared, should revert to government, upon condition that the purchasers should pay one rupee for every maund of salt which might thus be thrown back upon the hands of the government; upon these terms the salt merchants transferred to the government 1,134,472 maunds of salt, and paid an equal amount of rupees into the treasury being 113,447*l.* 6*s.* sterling. Subsequently the Board sold about two-thirds of this relinquished salt at the average price of about 423 rupees per one hundred maunds. In consequence of the delay which had occurred in clearing out salt for the supply of the interior, the prices were unusually high, and the poorer classes were exposed to serious inconvenience. To remedy this evil, the government determined to appropriate a portion of the penalty exacted from the salt merchants, by granting a premium of one rupee on every maund of salt which might be exported beyond fixed limits within a prescribed period of time. The amount of the premiums granted, under this arrangement, was 59,458*l.* 10*s.* sterling. Many of the merchants who entered into the original speculation were nearly ruined; and, therefore, the government was obliged to resort to these expedients, to relieve the artificial scarcity which the sub-monopolists had occasioned in the provinces, and to prevent the ruin of the speculators themselves. The government wrote home, saying, that although they did not think it probable that the purchasers at the Calcutta sales would

make any similar attempt to form sub-monopolies, yet it was their intention to consider the expediency of fixing some distinct limit to the price of the article, by reserving to government the option of selling salt to individuals by private sale, in addition to the advertised quantity, at a certain maximum rate, should the market be such as to induce purchasers." The commissioners for the affairs of India were of opinion, that this proposed reservation would materially reduce the tax derived from the advertised quantity, without any corresponding benefit to the community; because, so long as the purchasers at the public sales, might have reason to fear that it would be in the power of the speculators, to effect purchases on more favourable terms by private sale, the bidders at the public sales would be induced to keep their purchases within the narrowest limits; and hence, the government would be forced to abandon the mixed mode of supply, and again be obliged to limit it. Under this view of the question, the Board of Commissioners introduced into the dispatch of the Court of Directors the following instruction:—"We wish you to consider whether, instead of periodical sales, the public might not be supplied, on demand, with salt from the government warehouses, at a price to be fixed from time to time by the government, whereby the subordinate monopoly of the salt merchants, who now purchase the salt in large quantities at those sales, would be prevented, and salt would not be liable to those excessive fluctuations in supply, and in price, to which the article is now subjected. We only throw out these suggestions for your consideration. We are most anxious that a limit should be put to the rate of the tax, and that the people should have the benefit, in reduction of price, of any increase of sale which the progress of demand may produce." In the Court of Directors, Mr. Tucker recorded a dissent upon the subject of the foregoing instruction, because he deemed it proper to record his individual sentiments on a project which might affect the stability of one of the chief and most important branches of the company's Indian revenue. He objected to the plan of disposing of the salt, at the public storehouses, at fixed prices, for the three following reasons:—*First*, if the price should be fixed much below the present scale, the reduction would involve a sacrifice of revenue, which would be productive of serious inconvenience; and if the price should not be reduced, no advantage was likely to accrue to the consumer by substituting one mode of sale for another; *Secondly*, the proposed sales at the public store-

houses, whether exclusive of the public sales by auction or otherwise, would favour the establishment of a sub-monopoly on the part of the public servants; *Thirdly*, the sale of even so small a quantity as one hundred maunds at the store-houses would facilitate smuggling on the part of the Molungees and others; while, for the benevolent object contemplated by the Board of Commissioners, the sales must be made in much smaller quantities. He observed, that the question resolved itself into this simple proposition,—shall we continue to conduct the public sales of salt in Bengal, by fixing the quantity to be disposed of within the year, leaving the merchant and the consumer, by open competition, to determine the price; or, shall we resort to the plan pursued at Madras, of fixing the price of the article, and leaving the quantity to be determined by the wants of the consumers, or their means of purchase. Mr. Tucker remarked that it was always useful to reduce new projects to some specific proposition; and, therefore, he asked, at what rate is it proposed to fix the price of salt in the first instance? The average of the sales in the last year was not quite 363 rupees for 100 maunds; Is that price considered too high, and are we prepared to entertain a proposition for its reduction, say, to 250 rupees per 100 maunds, which would still leave the tax at the rate of 150 per cent., while that at Madras was only cent. per cent.? Under such a reduction, the consumption remaining the same, we must be prepared for a diminution in the gross revenue, to the extent of 50 lacks of rupees per annum; or, in order that the revenue might remain undiminished, an increase in the consumption must take place to the extent of 33 lacks of maunds; that is, it must advance from 50 to 83 lacks of maunds; an increase which no reasonable person could venture to anticipate. Again, let it be proposed to reduce the price gradually, and to fix it, in the first instance: say at 300 rupees per 100 maunds. This would be attended with the sacrifice of only 25 lacks of annual revenue, the consumption remaining the same: or, in order that the revenue might remain the same, the consumption must at once be increased above 12 lacks of maunds, a rate of increase which so small a reduction of price, could not be expected suddenly to produce. I presume that the object which the commissioners had in contemplation was to promote consumption, and to give the poorer classes more salt to eat for the same money, while the government should draw the same revenue from an extended sale. This I admit to be a just and humane object, and I am as anxious as any man

can be to promote its attainment. But it appears to me that the end might be attained equally, and with less risk to the revenue by extending the public sales. It appears to me to be unquestionable; that by a reasonable and judicious adjustment of the supply to the demand, the price might be regulated with a great degree of precision. The speculations of individuals may sometimes, no doubt, run up the prices beyond the proper scale; and for a time disturb this adjustment; but when the intention of the government to lower the price by enlarging the sales, is known and understood, and the public become sensible that steps can and will be taken to restore the equilibrium whenever great fluctuations occur, the disposition to speculate must be materially checked. Although I am adverse to the plan of disposing of salt at the public store-houses at fixed prices, I have long been of opinion, that, with a view to the benevolent object contemplated by the Board of Commissioners, the supply of salt to the people of Bengal should be gradually augmented; and that the importation of the article from the coast of Coromandel should be more encouraged. There existed heretofore, in Bengal, a prejudice against the coast salt; but I understand that it is now getting into more general use, and the price is approximating more nearly to that of the Bengal manufacture. Among other reasons that might be urged, for extending the importation of coast salt are the following:—*Firstly*, by substituting coast salt more generally for the Bengal salt, we shall be enabled to discontinue the manufacture of the latter article in the Sunderbunds, and other situations where the climate and local circumstances are so injurious to the Molungees; *Secondly*, we shall obtain a cheaper, and, I believe, a better article, the cost of the Madras salt, with the addition of freight and other charges attending its transportation to Calcutta by sea, little exceeding one-half the cost of the Bengal manufacture; *Thirdly*, the interests of the revenue of Fort St. George are promoted, in some degree, by the exportation of salt from the territory under that presidency; *Fourthly*, the coasting trade, and especially that which is carried on in the native donies is very much promoted by permitting the importation of salt, and receiving it from the importer, at a fixed price. The donies seldom make more than one trip in the year,—they convey grain from Bengal to the coast of Coromandel; but the trade is liable to be impeded or checked, if they are not allowed to take a cargo of salt on terms to yield a freight and supply a remittance for the purchase of grain in Bengal. Moreover, by maintaining

the doney tonnage, we provide the means of alleviating the sufferings of the people on the coast of Coromandel, in seasons of scarcity; but, our existing regulations are not calculated to encourage and extend it. Mr. Tucker regretted, that the dispatch under consideration, did not advert to the importance of holding out encouragement to the importation of coast salt, more especially as he considered the existing regulations applicable to the salt trade, to be extremely injudicious. Individuals importing any salt into Bengal by sea, being subject to the enormous duty of three rupees per maund, and when their salt will not sell at a price to pay the duty, it is destroyed. He also pointed out various anomalies in the regulations applicable to the revenue derived from salt, and then observed, that if the plan of disposing of the company's salt, at the public store-houses at fixed prices, was to be resorted to, a total change in the system of periodical sales would become necessary; and that, with a view to such a change, a careful revision of the laws must previously be undertaken, especially of the following regulations, number fifteen of 1817, ten of 1819, and ten of 1826. He also expressed his alarm, lest the manner in which the proposed change of system had been recommended to the notice of the government in Bengal, might lead to its adoption without reference to the authorities at home. The dispatch of the Court of Directors, containing the recommendation introduced by the Board of Commissioners, and replying to the Bengal letter of the 19th of December, 1822, was dated the 11th of July 1827, or five years after the occurrences which called for it! So much for the system by which the merchants of England dole out a scanty supply of salt to the inhabitants of lower Bengal.

In August 1827, Mr. Trotter, the secretary to the Calcutta Board of salt, submitted a plan for supplying the Calcutta sales, with purified Coromandel salt, and for gradually abandoning the manufacture of salt in the most unhealthy districts of Bengal; he stated that the prevailing objections to the use of Coromandel salt, by the natives of Bengal, did not originate in prejudice or superstition, but solely from the crude state in which the salt was imported, which excluded it from European, as well as from native consumption: he ascertained by experiments that the natural defects of the coast salt could be removed, without adding largely to the cost of the article, as compared with the cost and charges attending the manufacture of the Bengal boiled salt; on the coast of Coromandel there is no limit to the

production of salt by solar heat, but fuel is scarce, and therefore too dear to be employed in the boiling of salt; however, as Bengal abounds with fuel, the Coromandel solar could be imported into Bengal in large quantities, and then be purified for the Calcutt assais, the proprietors of the collieries at Burdwan offered to contract either to supply the necessary quantity of fuel or to undertake the process of refining the salt. The natural difficulties which impede the manufacture of salt in the marshes of Bengal, the frauds of the native agents who superintend the manufacture, and the pestilential climate, all concur to recommend a measure which would enable the government to abolish its manufacture, in every place where it could only be continued at the risk of health and life. If the plan of drawing a large supply of salt from the coast should be found to succeed, then the government would have no interest in forcing the manufacture in the agencies in Bengal; the only object which it would be needful to attend to, would be the prevention of the illicit manufacture and sale of salt in the districts, in which the manufacture might be suppressed. The high price of Bengal boiled salt had effectually precluded the possibility of extending its sale beyond Benares; in 1826, at Patna, the price of Bengal boiled salt rose to six rupees the maund. The inhabitants of the western provinces derive their supplies of salt from Lahore, Salumba, and other places, where salt is found in a mineral state; but as those salts are inferior and bitter, it is probable they could be displaced by purified Coromandel salt; at all events, the inhabitants of the lower provinces would derive great benefit from being fully supplied, with a purer and cheaper salt than they had hitherto been able to procure. The salt necessary for the consumption of a family of six persons, cannot be provided at less than one-twelfth of the earnings of a labouring man; and, in some parts of the country, it requires nearly the sixth part of the wages of a labourer, to provide himself and family with a full supply of salt.

The board of salt differed from Mr. Trotter in thinking that their own agencies in Bengal and at Cuttack, were unequal to afford a full supply of boiled salt for the consumption of the inhabitants of the lower provinces; and they were still more at issue with him, on the proposal to introduce purified Coromandel salt, which they considered to be unequal for: but, they entirely approved of that part of his plan, which had for its object an abundant supply of salt at a moderate price.

When the court's dispatch, of the 11th of July 1827, arrived

in Bengal, the government there was actually considering the propriety of abandoning the plan originally suggested by Lord Hastings, and warmly supported by Mr. Tucker, in his dissent of gradually extending the supply of salt put up to public sale.

The board of salt submitted to the government a report on the supply of salt to be put up to sale in the financial year 1898-99, and in it they met the opinion entertained by many of the local authorities and countenanced on more than one occasion by the Court of Directors; viz., that the same revenue might be realized for government with less distress and inconvenience to the people, by a large extension of the supply;—the board did not concur in this opinion, and they argued as follows:—The supply of 50 lacks of maunds is sufficient to provide a quota for the consumption of all the population, dependent on the sales for the article; and although the people pay dear for it, in comparison with the price of production, yet the tax is by no means severe in its operation;—the same quantity would be consumed, even were the price higher, and a reduction of the price would not produce an increase of consumption; the want of the necessary being fixed with every individual, and not varying with his means. The fall of price to be expected consequently upon an increase of the supply beyond the wants of consumption, would bear no calculable ratio to the extent of the increase; for, that additional consumption by the population being out of the question, the point at which the article would be applicable to other purposes, such as the feeding of cattle, manure, or the like, is so low in India, as to forbid reliance upon such an increase of demand, until the price is reduced to a scale at which all revenue must vanish;—an extension of supply and consequently fall of price, must be attended with the ruin of all the holders of the article purchased at the rate of the past sales; and, therefore, in case of the government acting upon the principle of extending the provision, it must be prepared for a large outlay, in the shape of compensation for such losses. On the assumption that 50 lacks of maunds of salt was more than sufficient, to provide for the average consumption of the population, the Board recommended that the supply, for 1898-99, should be limited to 48 lacks of maunds, which exceeded the average deliveries of salt from the government store-houses, during the preceding ten years by a lack and a half of maunds. The Board further recommended, that instead of allowing the salt merchants, to have the free use of the government store-houses for a period of twelve months, as hereto-

fore, they should be required to pay rent after three months from the date of their purchases; by this last arrangement the Board trusted that the salt merchants would be forced to carry their purchases into the interior markets more quickly than they had been in the practice of doing.

The Bengal government admitted the statements and arguments of the Board of salt to be conclusive, as to the expediency of continuing to regulate the supply, and sanctioned the arrangement recommended by the Board, for forcing an earlier clearance of the salt purchased at the Calcutta sales. Accordingly, the Board promulgated the resolution of the government, to require the payment of store-house rent, for all salt which might remain in the government store-houses, after three months from the date of the purchase. A few days after this order was promulgated, the salt-merchants protested against the measure. On the 11th of March, 1828, the Board represented to the government that it would be necessary "to defer to the wishes of the merchants, as far as regarded a postponement of the clearance of the salt, although the Board had no doubt of the beneficial results of the measure, when a sufficient period had elapsed to enable the dealers to dispose of the salt on hand, and to make the necessary arrangements for complying with the rule." In the succeeding month, the Board discovered that the salt merchants were not in a condition, to make good their payments on account of their former purchases, and the Board were of opinion that it would not be advisable to have recourse to coercive measures, as such a proceeding would occasion "a serious loss to the salt revenue, as well as the ruin of the numerous individuals engaged in the trade." The Board ascribed the distressed situation of the salt merchants "mainly to an undue spirit of speculation, which induced them to buy, in the first instance, at high prices, and latterly obliged them to continue paying at not much less, in order that cheaper salt might not find its way into markets, where their own remained unsold,—unsold in consequence of the undesirably high rate at which it had been originally obtained." Thus, the Board of salt confessed that the Bengal government had, by means of the competition of the purchasers at the public sales, exacted an undesirable amount of revenue from salt; while, in their own report on the provision of salt, required for the sales, in 1828-1829, they had assigned as a reason for adhering to a limited supply, the "large outlay in the shape of compensation for losses," which a fall in price attendant on an extended supply would occasion.

These circumstances, and these alterations, are so descriptive of the system of sub-monopolies, which naturally arises out of the system of public sales, that the exposure of them must be advantageous; indeed, it would be difficult for any opponent of the existing system, to adduce stronger reasons for abandoning a mode of supply which is beset with so many contradictions. However, the government in Bengal is deterred from adopting a detailed system of collection, which would result from a fixed tax and an unlimited supply of salt, partly because they think they cannot afford, to compensate the holders of the monopoly salt purchased at "undesirably-high rates," and partly because they would not be able to collect the revenue derived from salt, with the same facility as they now do, through the agency of the capitalists, who purchase the salt at the periodical sales.

On the 30th of October, 1828, the Bengal government wrote to the Court of Directors, and said,—the proposition to dispose of salt otherwise than by public sale is objectionable for many reasons. However, it would have been more satisfactory, if the government had condescended to state some of the reasons out of the many, which had led them to their conclusion. When their letter was written they were well aware of the circumstances which had led to the postponement of their resolution, to enforce the earlier clearance of salt purchased; but they did not notice the deplorable situation of the sub-monopolists of salt—the capitalists of the monopoly; although it had caused them to fail in clearing out their purchases, and placed the government under the necessity of abandoning the plan of furnishing Bengal, with an abundant supply of salt at a moderate price, and compelled it to, restrict the quantity advertised for sale, in 1828-29, below the average of the nominal sales of several years preceeding.

On the 7th July of 1829, the Bengal government called the attention of the authorities in England, to the detailed proceedings of the salt department, connected with the manufacture and sale of salt, and stated the quantities contracted for, manufactured, and sold in the years 1826-27. The Board of salt contended that the obligation which the purchasers of salt enter into at the time of sale, tends to insure a regular supply, of that necessary; and that this inducement would be removed, if the dealers in salt, were at liberty to effect purchases at the agency stores without limitation; also, that the population supplied with salt from the Calcutta sales, consumed as much as they had occasion for, and would not increase their consumption if the

price were reduced; that six seers of salt was the annual consumption of one man, and that that quantity was annually supplied to each, according to the most probable estimate of the number of inhabitants.

On the 4th of November, 1829, the Court of Directors stated, that they were not prepared, to pronounce an opinion either in favour of Mr. Trotter's plan, or in opposition to it; but the circumstances which were from time to time forced upon the court's attention, concurred in convincing them, that the existing system was of very arduous management; that vices prevailed in it, which the government had neither succeeded in removing, nor were likely to remove; and that the imperfections of it would in no long time, compel them to think seriously of great alterations; therefore, the court conceived it to be of the very greatest importance, that, in the mean time, government should be careful, to explore the merits of any suggestion that might be presented to them. With that view the court transmitted a memorial, on the subject of the importation of coast salt to be refined in Bengal, for the supply of the Calcutta sales, which Mr. Trotter had addressed to the court in a more digested form, than the plan originally submitted by him to the government; and the court desired that the proposal should be fully and fairly considered. They further recommended that to confine the manufacture to the cheapest stations, to suppress all illicit salt works, and to draw the principal supplies of salt from the coast of Coromandel, where it is produced at a very cheap rate.

On the 23rd of February, 1831, the Court of Directors replied to Bengal, that the sufficiency of the supply of salt could only be determined by experiment, which was still to be tried. The Board of Salt might know that about 12lbs only were consumed at the existing price; but they distrusted the Board's inference, that more would not be consumed at a lower price; however, doubt may be entertained whether reduction of price would be accompanied, by a proportional increase of consumption; that can be determined only by experiment; the experiment ought to be made cautiously, by slight alterations at a time, either by a small reduction of the price, if the stores are opened at a fixed price, or by a small addition to the quantity sold, if the plan of periodical sales is persevered in; decidedly, that for so important an object as cheapening to the population so material an article of consumption, a risk of some temporary diminution of revenue might very properly be incurred; it was not evidence against the making of such an experiment, that the merchants when

the sales have been large, have been dilatory in making clearances from the store-houses; and have left a quantity on hand until the succeeding year; for it is obviously the interest of the merchants to keep up the retail price; and, if they entertained the hope, that, by reserving a portion of the current year, they should induce the government, to lessen the supply of the subsequent year, so far as to keep up the price, in that year, to the same level at which they had retained it, in the foregoing year, they were relieved from the apprehension of loss on account of the quantity remaining in store. If the merchants had been well assured, of the steady perseverance of government in keeping up the augmented supply, the dread of a still greater reduction of price, in the second year, would have prevented them from keeping back, any portion of the supply of the first, therefore, the delay of the merchants in clearing the store-houses, was no proof that the market was incompetent to take off a greater quantity at a lower price. The arguments by which the Board dissuaded the government from opening the store-houses at a certain fixed price, and in that manner trying how much salt would be taken off for consumption, under a slight reduction of price, an experiment which would be attended with little risk, appear to require reconsideration. The Board has stated to government, that the departure from the established course must operate to derange, in some degree, the existing methods of supplying the interior: and hence would not be free from risk. That supposition is groundless, for the merchants who purchase the salt at the Calcutta sales, and take the article out of the government stores at such times, and in such quantities as suits their convenience, for transmitting it into the interior, would have the same inducements to supply themselves with salt at the government stores, without the formality of purchasing the quantities they require at the Calcutta sales. Nor do we attach any weight to the opinion expressed by the Board, that the conditions on which the salt is sold operates as a stimulus to the clearance of the store-houses, which would be wanting, if the merchants were certain of obtaining a supply when they required it for a speculation; because it appears from the Board's own statements, submitted to the government, that the clearances were not made. The stimulus for carrying the article into the interior, is, in all cases, the profit to be made by the transaction. Neither do we concur in the Board's opinion that the change of system, would have an unfavourable influence upon the revenue. If the fixed price was lowered by

the government, on purpose that the experiment might be tried, whether the lowering of price would not be compensated by increase of consumption; that was the government's own act, the consequence of which it was willing to hazard; consequences, wholly distinct from those of a difference in the mode of conducting the government sales. However, after all this, the Court of Directors did not urge their government in Bengal to adopt any particular course, their only desire being to secure to the subject the careful and impartial consideration of the government, independently of the opinions of the subordinate authorities.

The Board of Control and East India Company invariably agree in imposing on their governments in India, as the first principle of government, that the revenue of the current year must not be hazarded; this constant and immediate want of revenue always deters from the reform or abandonment of any productive tax, however vicious it may be in its nature, or in the actual mode of its administration; it is this, which prevents the Bengal government from abolishing the existing monopoly of salt, and substituting for it a fixed tax on salt, and from converting their agent manufacturers, into Excise officers.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES.

"The greatest glory of a free-born people
Is, to transmit their freedom to their children."

The active and intelligent labours of the Commissioners of Public Records, has already thrown much light upon the state of the archives and libraries of all Europe; but, we are not aware that the commissioners have ever thought of those portions of the British empire, which are remote from Normandy, Saxony, and Rome. It is a laudable endeavour to trace the history of our ancestors; but, it is our most imperative duty, to maintain our own rights, and to transmit them unimpaired to all our offspring.

In November, 1832, the Board of Commissioners had superintended the printing of seventy-two folio volumes; it had distributed one hundred and sixty-one sets, to various libraries in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and eight sets to Berlin, Berne, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Gottingen, Hanover, Paris, and Washington. The East India College at Hertford had been favoured with a set, but the empire in India, and all the colonies, are without colleges and without libraries; therefore, neglected

in the distribution of the Public Records of the empire. The parliament of England every now and then declares, that its acts, are the laws of countries conquered or colonized by England; but it never deigns to send out a copy of its constitutions, records, and acts, much less to have them translated into any of the languages of the conquered. English acts of parliament are constantly being promulgated in India, but they never are translated. In like manner, the Koran and the Shasters, are declared to be part and parcel of the law of the British empire in India, but there is no authorized copy of these works, to which reference can be had, to correct discrepancies.

The Public Records of India, and of the colonies, are quite as deserving of attention as those of the Isle of Man; but they have not received as much attention from the Board of Commissioners, —we do not allude to the Board of India Commissioners, for they constantly avow themselves totally ignorant of every subject; they are as unsavoury as the salt of Bengal, and as dreamy as the opium of Behar could make them. Holt Mackenzie's sole study is to increase the value of his stock—of the company's paper.

Hamburgh, Dresden, Leipsig, Bremen, Lubeck, Ghent, Brussels, and the Vatican, have each made applications for copies of the publications of the commission; surely, even if all India, and all the colonies are unable to obtain the boon bestowed upon each English college, Welsh cathedral, Scotch burgh, Irish library, and Hanseatic town, yet the independent Rajahs of Coorg and Pudukottah, might be favoured with an insight into the Public Records of their Christian allies. The libraries of Benares, Arcot, Tanjore, Seringapatam, and Poonah have been plundered of their contents, which now lie rotting in the cellars of Leadenhall, corroded by damp and covered with dirt; —the tyrant conqueror despises the enslaved Rajahs, Nabobs, and people of India too much, ever to think of indemnifying them, even by the gift of a trophy of the independence of England. However, it is to be hoped that the god of nations, who has humbled the tyrants of Leadenhall, and forced them to sell themselves as slaves to the crown, will so order events that the records of India will be restored to India. We beg of the commissioners to consult Sir Alexander Johnston, and to look into the Mackenzie catalogue, in order to form an idea of the records of South India. England has guaranteed to India the enjoyment of the law and constitution of India; surely that law and that constitution ought to be ascertained and made known;

but, look at the rights of the cultivators of India—ask about the pergunnah rates—the tenures of land—the nature of slavery—the laws of caste—the rights of heads of families—the modes of trial—the nature of grants—or any other important subject; and, instead of finding it defined, as by an English record, we find it uncertain as a Mahratta chieftain would desire, so that whenever occasion offered, he might intermeddle, and raise a dispute with his weaker neighbour.

The state of the archives, libraries, colleges, and schools of every portion of the British empire, is, constitutionally, a proper subject for a grand jury to investigate; it is, also, a subject for governors, counsellors, judges, bishops, and other great officers of State, to examine into, and to report upon; especially in those dependencies which, continue to be wickedly deprived of their natural right, to have a parliament of their own, more particularly in India, which is deprived of rights because of her great strength.

The India House, and all it contains, is now crown property; therefore, the museum and library should immediately be removed to the British Museum, where alone they will ever become of any utility; all the manuscripts should immediately be taken charge of, by the commissioners on the Public Records of the empire, and they should separate those documents which are of a public, from those which are of a secret nature—those which are of a literary character, from those which are of a political description; all the public manuscripts should be transferred to the British Museum, where they would be accessible to every person, available to every useful purpose; they would throw an intense degree of light upon the actual condition of Asia, but especially upon that of Hindostan; the diaries, reports, surveys, &c., of the civil and military officers, who served in India, contain volumes of the most useful and interesting information, and it is a great wrong to those officers, to bury their manuscripts in the cellars of Leadenhall, where they themselves never can get access to them, except it suits the interest of the prevailing party in some branch of the Home government of India—that anomalous foreign military despotism! The India Directors do condescend to grant to the royal family, the nobility, and the gentry of their acquaintance, tickets of admission to see the curiosities they stole from Tippoo; but the Museum is open only on Saturdays; they, also, occasionally grant to some German student, a very limited access to Oriental inscriptions and manuscripts, just as if they believed that each inscription indicated a hidden treasure;

but the entire library of printed books, plates, maps, &c., and all the manuscripts in the English language are hermetically sealed against every person, even against their company's own Indian surveyors, reporters, counsellors, and governors! The company knows that its own records contain the history of its own crimes committed against the people of India, and against the people of England. In consequence of this innate dread of publicity, the India House is the very worst place for the deposit of documents, which either from their original character or their age, are of a purely literary nature. The curiosities, books, and manuscripts in the India House, are subject entirely to the arbitrary capricious will of the chairman for the time being. He is generally an ignorant China captain, some mere muck-worm, who, by pedlaring and huckstering in retailing shoes and hams, has earned enough to become a corrupt dealer in stock and ships; or else the chair is filled by a jaundiced prejudiced Indian of the old regime, who considers himself versed in the art of governing the ignorant Hindoos, and able to keep them in subjection to the company for the full space of seven hundred years; his grand secret is to keep them in a state of profound ignorance—to effect this *desirable object*, he knows that it is absolutely necessary to exclude Europeans as much as possible from India, and above all things to stifle the press, the pulpit, and the bar; naturally enough, this monster seizes upon all records, and locks up those which he does not destroy. It is only two years ago since a principal officer in the India House contumaciously refused to prepare statements, required by the select committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of the East India company, and on the rumour of a commission to examine the records, those who had charge of them declared that they would burn them rather than they would allow any person to examine them. They yet ridicule the idea of the crown, or the parliament, being able to get from them any information which the officers of the company are pleased to withhold. The officers of the India House frequently totally defeat the orders of parliament by availing themselves of technicalities, and by making false and fraudulent returns: the departments under Mr. Mill, Mr. Melvill, and Mr. Fisher all seem equally alike obnoxious to this heavy charge. No honest man can desire to maintain a system of secrecy. It is certain that the people at the India House do throw obstacles in the way of literary men, who wish to consult the literary treasures which are de-

posited there, and which should be easily accessible for the purpose of their contents being published.

A gentleman who has recently visited the principal collections of manuscripts in France, Germany, Italy, &c., has furnished the Board of Commissioners, on the public records, with a memoir upon the materials for British History in foreign libraries and archives, in which he says,—Archives are always under the control of governments, towards whom great caution and deference must be used, lest their jealousies be excited; for, some governments are in the habit of preserving with equal care, the proofs of their crimes, and those of their ordinary transactions; their suspicions never sleep. Very few archivists can say what they have. Of the libraries of Europe, I hardly know any whose catalogues can be relied on, excepting those of the Mediateceian, the Dresden, the Berlin, and the Göttingen libraries, and none of them are rich in manuscripts. Some libraries have no catalogues at all; others have catalogues of only parts of their stores; the catalogues of others are so carelessly, ignorantly, and falsely made as to be worse than none; and of one vast collection of manuscripts, the Ambrosian, no catalogue is permitted to be made; this is in obedience to the founders will; what this immense collection may possess, it is impossible to conjecture; our utmost efforts should be used to have this vast store-house of literature investigated with care, and to search the public repositories abroad for fresh materials. The Dresden catalogue fills more than 60 folio volumes, and the Munich classed catalogues fills more than 180 volumes. All historical manuscripts which are obtained at the public expense should be deposited in the British Museum, for there alone they will be safe, and there alone will they become a public benefit. What we have got will not be secure until placed and catalogued there. The regular clergy have the falsehood and the impudence to boast that they were the preservers of learning. Sometimes where I expected much, from the antiquity of a library, I found nothing; but wherever I have met with a man of genius I have always found him eager for information, and ready to communicate his own stores. The French laughed heartily at the notion of a faithful collection by an Italian priest. My first and chief object is to convince the Board fully of the neglected, degraded, and useless condition of the archives of our own country; to inspire the Board by example to attempt their reformation; and to point out the

means of its accomplishment. The history of commerce is a department of history as yet uncultivated ;—war has too long been the chief occupation of man.

In France, both the general and local archives are in a condition, which enable their keepers to return precise answers to queries. At Rome, the archives are divided into State papers and records of individual rights, such as acts, instruments, deeds, registers, decisions, &c. At Venice, gallery after gallery, hall after hall, chamber after chamber, story upon story, are full, yet the smallest paper can upon the instant be found : from the year 1232, there is a connected series of records of all departments of the State, continued down to the present time, without an interval : by a practice of Venetian diplomacy, their ambassadors reported on the countries in which they had resided. At Florence, the archives of State are divided into three departments, Republican, Medician, and Modern ; the first only are accessible ; these are published as much as the priests would permit ; here many a massacre was schemed, and to this place many a plot may be traced ; as these archives are known to contain the proofs of infinite crimes, the utmost caution must be used, lest you rouse the jealousy of the Italian priests ; then adieu to further discoveries. The sepulchral damp and chill of the Laurentian library is insupportable. In Naples, justice excepted, every thing is easily accessible. In Germany, the archives of each State are kept in its chief city ; some lie in disgraceful disorder. At Vienna, you meet with affected compliances, but real obstacles ; but none as to ancient documents ; in enquiries after modern documents, with a government so suspicious, it is best to limit queries to defined subjects : harmless enquiries and researches, into history cause persons to be treated as spies. The archives of Hanover are shut against all entrance, to natives as to strangers ; the librarian is instructed to reply to every question by saying, I do not know : as at Rome, here is a studious concealment, but accompanied with evident marks of fear and falsehood ; those who are conversant with archives, know well their motives. In Hungary, even still more caution is requisite than at Vienna ; on the subject of parliaments, the utmost caution is needed, for the liberties of Hungary are to the Austrian as gall and wormwood, and she has already suppressed some historical works on the Hungarian constitution. Of the Bohemian parliaments nothing remains but the shadow, which is preserved to darken the land. In Denmark, the royal library is a vast magazine of learning, raked together for little

purpose; manuscripts are heaped up like packs of wool, pile stand upon piles, the floors are strewed, all lies in neglect and dust, however, the government is mild, and towards literature, it is even generous. In Sweden, the archives are arranged for immediate use; besides, the publication of their ancient annals, the Swedes have lately made a collection of their ancient laws in manuscript, amounting to some hundred volumes for publication. I was very careful how I sought to see the archives of Russia, nor do I know any thing of their condition; indeed, Russia is a country, where a traveller should use his eyes and ears constantly, (for he may see and hear strange things,) but his tongue seldom, and his pen never; for, notes to the ignorant of this land, look like a spell, and to the knowing, like a book, both boding ill; to this caution I solely attribute the unusual and uniform civilities and facilities I received from the government officers in travelling, and in visiting every public and private object worthy my notice; however, there are among the nobles of Russia, some who have been great and judicious collectors and preservers of learning.

It is evident to every person, that as long as the records of British India remain in the custody of a body of mercenary jobbers in India stock, they will continue to be, as inaccessible to the public as if they were deposited in the Vatican, also that this would not be the case if they were placed under the disinterested custody of any body of honest men, and removed to any public national record office. At present, the Court of Directors have a rule to refuse to impart any information contained in the documents at the India House, unless special grounds are shewn for violating this standing order of the House; but even when the Court of Directors are satisfied, that their rule must be violated in any particular instance, and when they condescend to grant an applicant, their permission to inspect any document for a specific purpose, yet there remains the extreme difficulty, of being obliged to specify the exact document and paragraph required to be inspected: this obstacle of itself nearly amounts to a flat denial, for without some other channel exists, by which the applicant can obtain certain information concerning the title, date, &c., of each document he requires, he cannot inspect it.

In India, from time to time, severe threats are promulgated against officers, copyists, &c., who presume to reveal the secrets of the offices in which they are employed. We hope that every literary society in each colony, will immediately apply to the

British government for a copy of the publications of the Commission on the Public Records of the kingdom; the library at Arbroath has received a copy of the Board's publications, and surely the libraries at Colombe, Sydney, and Hobart Town have as good claim as those at Arbroath and Lubeck, unless every British colony is to be branded as a Lubberland.

“Go call thy sons, instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights to which themselves were born.”

THE COMPANY'S ORDERS FOR SPECIE.

Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor Genl. in Council; dated, Leadenhall, 24th Sept. 1828.

Paragraph 19. The reduction in the quantity of specie imported into Calcutta, increases the reluctance which we always feel in ordering consignments of bullion from India to England, for the supply of our Home treasury; such directions are only given when our expenditure for the political department, in addition to our other expenditure, exceeds the sum which can be realized through our commercial imports.

20. Contingencies must be expected occasionally to arise, in which it is indispensable that we should obtain funds from India through other channels than that of commerce. We are of opinion, that under present circumstances there would be no valid objection to our obtaining some supply of bullion by the receipt of cash into our treasury in London for bills upon the several local governments; and that the effect of our demands upon India would be thereby rendered less prejudicial: for, although it might at first view appear to be of little consequence whether bullion be drawn from India, or arrested here on its way to India, there appears to us to be this important distinction, that, in the former case, bullion may be suddenly and forcibly abstracted from the circulation, causing a general derangement of all commercial dealings; whereas, in the latter case, that derangement is avoided, and bullion is diverted into our treasury, great part of which, if forwarded, might probably never have caused any addition in the circulation. Upon this part of the subject, it is no less curious than important, that, from a statement which we have caused to be prepared from the official returns of your government; it appears, that in the 10 years, from 1814-15 to 1823-24, the aggregate official value of

the net importation, by sea, of bullion into Calcutta, amounted to the large sum of 233,775,251 Rs. : such parts of which (and they must be very considerable) as do not remain in circulation, can only be accounted for by supposing they are retained in the hoards of individuals, or disposed of by the abundant use of bullion ornaments in which the natives of India indulge.

21. We shall give you timely notice of the bills which we may grant, in order that you may be prepared to meet them.

238. We will now advert to the subject of the remittance of one crore of rupees, which you were ordered by our dispatch, dated the 14th of February, 1827, to send on the ships of the present season for the use of the Home Treasury.

242. In October, 1826, you received our orders which specifically directed you to raise between one and a half and two crores of rupees.

243. In your letter to us, dated 16th November, 1826, you stated the probability of your being enabled to meet demands from us, even though they might extend to two crores of rupees, even though you would be called upon to pay 6,067,530 rupees for prize money.

244. On the 11th of January, 1827, you again addressed us, and stated, in reference to the distress of the mercantile interests, which you had determined to relieve, that you deemed yourselves peculiarly fortunate in being able to meet our wishes upon the subject of remittance, without having had recourse to a new loan ; adding the expression, of your hope " to be able to meet every demand, without making any material change in the terms on which our credit is now established."

248. In forwarding to us the sketch estimates for 1827-28, you expressed doubts of your ability to meet our demand for a crore ; which doubts were materially strengthened by the postscript to your dispatch, referring us to a note of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, which you had received from the Governor-General, then up the country ; in which, Mr. Mackenzie urged a variety of considerations opposed to a compliance with our instructions.

249. We are much surprised at the transmission of that document to you, unaccompanied by any expression of the opinion of our Governor-General, whose sentiments, rather than those of a subordinate functionary, we should have been desirous of receiving upon so important a subject. We conclude, however, that Mr. Mackenzie's note must be taken to express the views of the Governor-General ; more especially as the freedom and

general tone of the communication are such as we should be prepared to expect only from the highest authority.

250. It is presumed by you, and by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, that when our orders were issued, we could not have contemplated the state of the finances of your government; and it is unquestionably true that we experience considerable disappointment at the comparatively small amount of the reductions of expenditure which you have effected since the termination of the Burmese war. Nevertheless, you will have perceived, by our dispatch, dated the 11th of July, 1827, that we were fully impressed with the unfavourable nature of your financial prospects; whilst the fact of our having so early as June, 1826, instructed you to raise for our purposes an extraordinary supply by way of loan, sufficiently evinces that so far from not contemplating the state of your finances, it was because we contemplated it, and because we foresaw your inability, without a new loan, to meet our demands, that these orders were given.

251. You, indeed, differing from us in the view which we had taken of your means, determined not to resort to the money-market, thinking that you could meet our demand without doing so. It was, therefore, on your part, and not on ours, that an incorrect view of your finances was taken, and a want of proper forecast with respect to the demands of the public service manifested.

252. The extent of the mistakes into which you fell upon this point, and their effects, would have been much more apparent but for the loans from Scindiah and Puteolah, which were not contemplated, either by us when the orders of 14th June, 1826, directing you to raise money by fresh loans, were issued, or by you, so far as we are informed, when obedience to these orders was deemed by you to be unnecessary.

253. But, it is also suggested in your dispatch, and in the paper accompanying it, that, in issuing our orders for the remittance, we could not have contemplated the state to which the money-market had been reduced by your drains upon it. If we could admit that the operations of the government were to be controlled and impeded from the mere apprehensions of their proving injurious to individual interests, it would still be necessary to satisfy us that an additional loan of a crore of rupees would have occasioned any serious injury to the community. We are perfectly aware of the large amount of money borrowed during the last four years; but, it ought to be recollected, that nearly three crores of that amount have been drawn

by you from hoarded treasures, which, we apprehend, will have gone far to meet any pressure upon the money-market, caused by the expenditure in Aya of sums raised by loan in Calcutta. That portion of the amount so raised which has been expended on the spot must have had the effect of counteracting the pressure, and of furnishing the market with renewed means of subscribing to the government loans. We think also that the fact of the interest of money on loan to us not having exceeded five per cent., even during the war, affords presumptive evidence against the doctrine with which you are so anxious to impress us, that we cannot borrow what we want without injuriously trenching on commercial capital; and although you refer us, in support of that doctrine, to the serious distress of the mercantile interests, which you were lately induced to relieve, yet it appears to us that that distress, or rather the scarcity of money which occasioned it, was caused by a panic or want of confidence, similar to that which prevailed here at the close of 1825, and which was justly attributed, not to the demands of the government, but to the excess of speculation which prevailed with you, as in Europe, over the sobriety which should be the ruling principle of all commercial dealings.

254. We observe, with considerable surprise, that you have still very inaccurate notions of the nature and object of the remittance required by us, which you notice as if it were merely required in aid of our commercial funds. You say "The moment is very unfavourable for payment of any part of the accumulated debt to commerce;" and, you express a hope, "with a little indulgence in the time and manner of repayment, to provide a fund for the entire though gradual liquidation of the long account against us in the commercial department."

255. Mr. Holt Mackenzie goes even further; and suggests, that the consignment of bullion to us from India would raise the popular cry, "that we had looked merely to commercial dividend."

256. It surely must be unnecessary for us, in noticing this extra-official and gratuitous assumption, to apprise you that this subject does not relate to the dividend, which, by the act of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 58, is payable out of our commercial receipts in preference to all territorial and political charges. The necessity for our requiring the remittance in question was purely political, and in no degree commercial. Your failure to comply with our requisition would have affected, not the payment of the dividend, but our ability to meet the political demands

of India, and the bills for interest on the debt which you draw upon us.

257. We cannot too earnestly deprecate the occurrence of a necessity for an application to parliament to provide the means of meeting the financial deficiencies of our Indian territory; and yet that is a necessity which you would force upon us, if, by failing to remit to us extraordinary funds to supply extraordinary demands, you were to render our Home treasury incapable of meeting the political charges.

258. The question then, we repeat, is not one between the territorial and commercial branches. Our readiness to make the commerce of the company available to the temporary assistance and permanent benefit of the territory has been manifested in the allotment of 4,754,903*l.*, out of our surplus commercial profits, in liquidation of territorial debt, and our allowing a balance of 3,312,604*l.*, to remain due from the territorial to the commercial branch of our affairs. There is, therefore, not the least ground for any insinuation that we have been disposed to inconvenience the administration of the government of India for the advantage of the company in England in its commercial capacity.

259. Mr. Holt Mackenzie renews the suggestion which has been repeatedly offered by you and your accountant-general—that we would have recourse to the money-market in England. We again apprise you, in the most unqualified manner, of our determination not to entertain this proposition; and we cannot too earnestly impress upon you the absolute necessity of providing for all the territorial expenditure of India exclusively by Indian means.

260. Since the foregoing paragraphs were prepared, we have received your dispatch, announcing the consignment to us of bullion, to the invoice value of 65 lacks of rupees, all of which has already been received.

261. We need scarcely add the expression of our entire approbation of your having thus far acted in obedience to our orders.

We are your affectionate friends, W. ASTELL & Co.

The sums advanced to the merchants of Calcutta in loans have amounted to 1,420,000 rupees.

This choice morceau has not been laid before the House of Commons, but by some means or other it has been printed by the Lords. It speaks for itself so plainly, that it needs no comment whatever. Twenty-four gentlemen meet in Leadenhall, and write out to India for one, two, or three million of specie to

be withdrawn from circulation and sent over to them; because India does not produce silks, muslins, and indigo sufficient to maintain six thousand citizens, who shout their vives—to pay dividends to the thousand proprietors who elect them, and to gorge their own insatiable maws with untold gold!

It is to be regretted that the note of Mr. Holt Mackenzie has not been published, and as it is not otherwise accessible, it is to be hoped that some proprietor of stock or member of parliament will call upon either parliament to order it to be printed.*

Mr. Mackenzie's very intelligible hint to the proprietors, accounts sufficiently for the abuse which they heaped upon their most talented servant, in their meetings about the renewal of their charters, or commission for privateering on the Indians of the Indies.

Events have satisfied every person, that Mr. Mackenzie's mere apprehensions of the operation of the company borrowing a million in Calcutta and remitting it in specie to London was well founded, for it has most materially contributed towards occasioning the most disastrous evils to the community of Calcutta.

Every foreign State has recourse to the money-market in England, but the Directors will not entertain this proposition. Why not? Can they assign any honest reason for their determination? Will they now dare say that their Commercial Dividend, is a part of the territorial expenditure of India, to be provided for exclusively by Indian means? If they do, then the whole world will reply, that Indian means are unjust means—even their own chief proprietor protested that he would not receive a dividend unjustly wrung from the people of India.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF INDIGO IN BENGAL

(From a recent Memorandum of the Board of Control.)

In the discussions which have arisen respecting the settlement of the disputes between the indigo planters, the ryots, and the zemindars, too much stress has been laid on the defective nature of the tenures prevailing in the provinces of Bengal. The tenures are sufficiently simple: but they are not accurately described in the regulations, which profess to secure to all parties interested, the full enjoyment of their respective rights. The shareholder of a village, himself a ryot, cannot be dispossessed

* We doubt not that it would reflect credit on him not only as a financier but also as a man of feeling.

of his lands so long as he provides for their cultivation, and pays the revenue which the zemindar, either by express agreement, or by the customary rates of the village, is entitled to demand. The village proprietor is, however, only recognised in the public regulations as the tenant of the zemindar. It is true, that the regulations do not sanction the dispossession of the hereditary tenantry, unless it shall be clearly proved that the occupants had forfeited their tenures by failing to defray their respective shares of the land-tax, in the same manner in which the zemindar is liable to lose his tenure by a failure to discharge the revenue permanently assessed on the entire zemindarry.

The advantage enjoyed by the zemindar, under the perpetual limitation of the land-tax, arises from its having been fixed in money. The village proprietors sometimes enjoyed that advantage also; but the demands of the zemindars are generally regulated by the state of the crops; in other words, by the ability of the ryots to satisfy those demands. It cannot, therefore, be just matter of surprise that the holders of the village lands should have been early involved in litigation with their immediate superiors, who, by a dash of the pen, had been converted from collectors and receivers-general of revenue, into the undefined, and, indeed, undefinable condition of proprietors of all the lands over which they had previously exercised revenue control. It was anticipated that the courts of justice would be able to hear and determine all questions between landlord and tenant, on the supposition that the parties interested would be at no loss to establish the particular usage under which the dues of government had been annually determined. But, unhappily for the great mass of the hereditary occupants of lands, the transfer of proprietary rights to the zemindars carried along with it the entire control of the village agency, upon which the village landholders mainly depended for the systematic record and eventual proof of those usages, which formed a limit to the demand of the government antecedently to the permanent settlement, and consequently to that of the zemindars, to whom the government rights had been transferred.

These remarks may, in some degree, explain the difficulty which arises from the interference of a third party in any particular article of produce, such as indigo and opium. Had the Ryotte lands been assessed with their relative proportion of the money assessment, which was declared in 1793, to be the perpetual limit of the demand of government on the zemindars, the interposition of the zemindar between the ryots who cultivate

the indigo plant and the capitalists who manufacture indigo, in the adjacent factories, would have been limited to the receipt of the regular instalments laid down in the regulations for the collection of the land revenue. But, as the demand of the zemindars varies with the nature of the crops, it must be expected that a constant source of dispute and litigation will be the consequence of every improvement which the cultivators may be enabled to make, either at the suggestion, or with the money which they may receive from the manufacturing capitalists. In other cases, the capitalists and the zemindars may combine to force a peculiar cultivation upon the ryots, at rates which may disappoint the just expectations of the cultivators, and, contrary to the usage which reserved to them, in all cases, the selection of the crop. The consideration of this privilege, almost the only one which our negligence and ignorance have not destroyed, is very important to the eventual comfort of the numerous and industrious ryots who continue to hold the same fields which their ancestors cultivated, as the indisputable proprietors. The local cultivators are well qualified to determine, with precision, the capabilities of the soil to produce a particular crop. It is, indeed, the universal practice of the Indian governments, and cultivators, to fix the standard of rent, with reference to the qualities of the soil, as well as the facilities which the cultivators may possess for carrying their produce to a favourable market. In the article of indigo, it would be necessary to consider only the productive powers of the soil, because the convenience or expense of finding markets for it, would rest with the manufacturer, and not with the producers of the crude material. It might, therefore, greatly facilitate the quiet and friendly intercourse of all parties interested in the growth of plants, which undergo a process of manufacture, requiring capital and skill, to require that, before any engagements or contracts are entered into between the cultivators and the manufacturers, the zemindar should fix, in money, the rent which he expects to draw from the land appropriated to the particular crop. Thus a step, and that a very important one, would be gained in simplifying the tenure; that is, the right of interference on the part of the zemindar. The refusal of the zemindar to accept of a reasonable money rent, would, in all probability, deter the ryots from receiving advances for the cultivation of crops which the latter could enjoy no security of benefitting from; and the proposed arrangement would be likely to lead to a better feeling than

of his lands so long as he provides for their cultivation, and pays the revenue which the zemindar, either by express agreement, or by the customary rates of the village, is entitled to demand. The village proprietor is, however, only recognised in the public regulations as the tenant of the zemindar. It is true, that the regulations do not sanction the dispossession of the hereditary tenantry, unless it shall be clearly proved that the occupants had forfeited their tenures by failing to defray their respective shares of the land-tax, in the same manner in which the zemindar is liable to lose his tenure by a failure to discharge the revenue permanently assessed on the entire zemindarry.

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now exists between the cultivators and the capitalists, who are both equally interested in the success of the undertaking, and induce the latter to afford the cultivators compensation for unforeseen contingencies.

On the 25th of November, 1829, Mr. Charles Tucker, the commissioner of revenue and circuit in the Dacca division of Bengal, stated, that the ryots who cultivate indigo are generally needy people, who live from hand to mouth. If their cattle die, or their children are to be married, or they have any other unexpected demand on their finances, money must be had. The newly established manufacturer deals out his cash with a ready hand, and the ryots come under advances to more factories than one, for the same land. Under the existing state of the law, the magistrate cannot interfere in any disputes which may take place between the rival parties who have made advances, until the crop is on the ground; but the disturbance generally takes place at the sowing season. The planters are in the habit of marking all their lands annually. One planter will mark, and the other efface it immediately. The object is to sow the lands; both parties send their people to do so, and the ryot stands an idle and unconcerned spectator of the conflict which usually occurs.

In seeking for remedies for the evils produced by the competition of the Indigo manufacturers, to possess themselves of the crops of the ryots; Mr. Leycester, the senior member of the sudder adawlut, observed, that the great difficulty was assumed from the excessive poverty of the tenant, and the *excessive wealth* calculated to be made out of the produce of his labour; this, he considered to be a very unnatural state of affairs, and not paralleled in any other article of produce; and which, he supposes, must remedy itself by relieving the poverty of the ryot, through a reduction in the profit of the indigo planter; and it might be calculated that the ryot would be actuated by the stimulus of interest to fulfil his contracts. That, in legislating to secure the just rights of indigo planters, the fact, that there are two parties concerned, ought not to be lost sight of. If the conditions imposed upon the ryots are such that no *reasonable* person, proposing to act an honest part, would enter into; then it appeared to be conclusive, that the government would be legislating for one class at the expense of another; and that, from natural causes, such a system of legislation must prove inoperative and ineffectual: such seemed to be the rule, imposing a heavy penalty on a failure of contract, involving no imputation

of fraud. He feared that the rules which were proposed to be established, for the regulation of contracts between the indigo planter and the cultivator, would prove too intricate and too complex for practical use; nor did he see whence the public functionaries required to carry them into effect, were to come from. With any people like the present native Moolahs, he apprehended it would be fearful odds for the poor ryots. It would be far more desirable, if the indigo plants were produced without the intervention of contracts and advances, and the crops brought into the market, and the price regulated by the demand, as other crops were. There would then be some reciprocity of interest, between the producer of the plant and the consumer of it, which could not be said to be the case under the contract system.

Mr. Turnbull, another member of the Sudder Adawlut describes in still stronger terms, the evils arising from the competition of the indigo manufacturers to obtain possession of Ryots' hands. He had had ample opportunities of seeing and lamenting those evils while he held the office of judge and magistrate of Nuddea. The most daring breaches of the peace were committed in the face of the police officers, and even of the magistrate himself, in districts cultivated with indigo. In utter defiance of all law and authority, large bodies of armed men are avowedly entertained, for the express purpose of taking, or retaining, forcible possession of lands or crops. Violent affrays, or rather regular pitched battles ensue, attended with bloodshed and homicide. The police establishments are corrupted, and the Darogahs are said to be in the pay of the planters, European or Native, to secure their good offices. He fully admitted that the ryots frequently received advances from more than one factory; but he was of opinion, that the principal source of the mischief was to be traced to the nature of the contract formed with the ryot, which was sometimes not in writing; was frequently insufficiently defined, and was generally extremely unfavourable to the ryot, rendering him, in fact, a slave to the establishment with which he once engaged, and thereby preventing an open and fair competition to all, which would show the only true and effectual remedy.

It merits observation, that in the attempt to legislate for those evils, Mr. Ross (who prepared the draft of the regulation, and who, on a recent occasion joined with Mr. Leicester, in declaring that the ryots of Bengal possessed no hereditary right

of occupancy at defined rates of rent) has actually proposed that the ryots should be declared to have the right of determining what crop should be taken from land, unless the contrary could be proved by the zemindar, and of disposing of their crop of indigo at pleasure.

Upon this provision it was observed, by Mr. Prinsep, that it would be of the best effect, and would be no more than the just right of the Khond-khast-ryots of Bengal; but, he was of opinion that it was put too generally. He stated, that, when land was assessed* with a money rent, according to the quality, nothing could be fairer than to leave the occupant cultivator to settle what he would grow each year; but it appeared to him that the provision would be unfair to the zemindars, who were entitled to receive a share of the crop, or its value in money; and, he observed, that nearly one-half of the land in Bengal was rated by its produce; rice paying so much, and sugar-land, &c., its different rates.

GOVERNMENT.

Society is formed by men renouncing and foregoing some of the natural rights of individuals, for the sake of securing to themselves more valuable privileges, and a greater degree of enjoyment. From the cannibal warrior to his victim, the steps in society are so numerous, that it may be said, that no two persons can actually enjoy exactly equal rights; some prisoners are not eaten, but kept alive and enslaved; some slaves are regarded as outcasts, kept at work in the field, and not allowed to enter a village; others are taken into their master's house; some are even married, and others are adopted as children and heirs; but in every society the innumerable shades of difference have a constant tendency to unite and to alter. A spurious policy often attempts to keep the privileged classes of society from intermixture with any subordinate class, but this is a most unnatural species of legislation; it is against nature. A peculiar degree of the attention of the present age is directed towards the investigation of the price proper to be paid by men for the blessings of social order. In investigating this subject,

* This is the principle on which the late Colonel Read, Sir Thomas Munro, and the other functionaries who assessed the ceded and conquered territories under the Madras presidency, defined and secured the rights of the hereditary ryots.

experiments are made to ascertain, if patent or privileged states cannot draw rich foreigners, and from colonies, by treating them as subordinate states; also, if independent foreign States cannot be taxed by means of commerce. On observing the policy of one country towards another, it appears, as an axiom with each, that, to improve another, is to enrich our own selves; for each nation endeavours to buy as little as possible from foreigners, from colonists, from provincials, and from middlemen; and to sell as much as possible to foreigners, and such like persons, obliging them to pay in money.

In looking at the economy of Britain,—the first point which strikes the eye, is, the rapid increase and the enormous amount of the debt of the government, the wealth of the privileged class, and the poverty of the labouring class: the natural inference is, that the government has pampered the rich and robbed the poor. The whole tendency of the domestic policy of Britain has been to render the poor dependant on the rich; in fact, to keep them servilely bound to one spot, to retain them in a less unprofitable bondage than that of the serf and the slave, but in one which will afford them the lowest possible subsistence. As with slavery and with Villenage, the poor laws draw the social tie too close; but they are not the sole evils of the English system, they are even necessary to counteract the cruel effects of the corn laws, and other such monstrous abuses of the landed proprietary legislature.

Mutual defence, from foreign aggression, is the primary duty of every society, and the chief cause for taxation; in some societies, and in some stages of civilization, it may be very fair for each able-bodied man in his turn to keep watch and ward, but for the lord of a manor, and for his ploughmen to be equally called upon to watch over property, is to impose a very unequal tax upon them; for them both to ballot for the militia is equally unjust; each should serve according to the value of his stake in the country. To tax a conquered country for the army of occupation, is even more monstrous. Corvées are often raised as unjustly as militias. Road-making and militia are the services which are usually retained longest in a civilized State, indeed, every State seems unwilling to abandon them, barbarous and unequal as they are; they are so simple, and, therefore, so well adapted to the clumsy machinery of government, that they are continued from age to age; indeed, it would almost appear as if government thought, that people were made for soldiers and road makers.

England has arrived at that stage in which municipal, provincial, and even national works, are undertaken and executed by private associations, with a very moderate degree of encouragement from the State: thus harbours, bridges, roads, canals, churches, court-houses, town-halls, hospitals, colleges, schools, &c., are often established and maintained with the mere sanction of the government.

A government does not deserve the name, unless there exists in its own constitution sure and prompt means for meeting extraordinary dangers, and force sufficient to administer exact justice to all persons whatever; however, whenever there is no complaint, then government ought to be inactive; to do more than oversee, is a proof of weakness. It often occurs, that a government becomes entirely occupied in restraining those who are disaffected towards it, and neglects to protect those who still adhere to it.

The sole legitimate object of a government is to promote the general ease of the whole community: the means by which this can best be done, are infinitely various.

There are but two modes of government; the one is by means of reason; the other is by means of force. There are also but two principles of obedience; the one is hope, and the other is fear.

Reason has its fullest scope where the people retain power in their own hands, and never part with any degree of it, but merely delegate their exercise of portions of it for specific purposes; always watching over their delegate, and making him account strictly for the trust confided to him; there, the functions of government are performed in the best possible manner, and at the lowest possible rate; where the functionary is kept up to his duty, there he is hired at a lower rate than his talents and virtues would command in any other market; for, the honour of being selected by such a people, is highly prized and esteemed as the best possible reward,—the most valuable distinction,—the highest possible honour.

Force never can govern by any other means than by trampling down its slaves; it always allies itself with fraud, and promotes every species of moral and mental degradation; wherever it imposes its government upon a people, it forces them to incessant labour, and withdraw from them all but their bare subsistence.

The best test of every government is the degree in which it accumulates intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people;

the protection it affords to the development of human powers; the width of the line which divides the lowest class of its subjects, from the highest orders of the brutes. The value of the education, property, and connections, character, it bestows upon its posterity.

Hope and fear, pain and pleasure, reward and punishment, may be considered as physical and metaphysical, animal and mental, present and future. To confine a nation's hopes and fears to actual temporary rewards and punishments is a bad economy of power. The hope that children will inherit property and honour is a most powerful stimulus; the duty to plod incessantly and diligently on a barren spot or stormy sea for a scanty subsistence, with simplicity, resignation, and content, is a morality beneficial to a government. Citizens may be taught that it is their lot, if poor, to perish on such emergencies as famines, changes in trade, &c., just as safely as soldiers are taught to meet death in the field of battle. Every animal is governed by hope and fear, but man has the hopes and the fears of an everlasting existence to govern him in his course through the present life.

The Brahmin is taught to die rather than to forfeit the high honour of caste. The Englishman is animated to exertion by the knowledge that he is eligible to every office in the State. The one is in a state of continual trepidation lest he break his thread; the other is constantly striving for superiority.

Prohibitions and restraints on luxuries are discouragements of labour; the coach-maker contrives and fabricates an easy and elegant carriage in the hope of enjoying his own share of luxury: gold dug, beaten out, and worked into lace, by the hardy miner, the able mechanic, and the wealthy manufacturer, stimulates the active industry of the person who wishes to adorn his domestic;—the bard, the minstrel, the herald, all excite to industry, and they reward deeds of merit where gold fails to be a reward; they incorporate mankind, and add facilities to intercourse; the labour of the road maker is more palpable, but it is scarcely more useful; certainly his hire is not more fairly earned.

The autocrat of Russia blasphemously tells his slaves that he holds his power over them from his own self, and takes the title of self-holder; the Pope of Rome does condescend to style himself the vicar of God, an infallible vice-god; the Emperor also, and Kings of divine right, seem to think themselves sons of heaven, descended to earth possessed of sovereign powers over mere men; electors,

nobles, ecclesiastics, corporations, and other powers stipulate for a share of their power, but the people are of no account and their interests are always neglected: the immediate interest of the Sovereign and his adherents is the only restraint on his divine right, on his undoubted, inalienable prerogative. But, on the other hand the Republicans of America entrust to the men of their own choice, barely as much power as is absolutely requisite to carry their own orders into effect; they will not submit themselves to any imposter whatever; no man dares to tell them that he will rule over them either in virtue of his own right, of a divine right, or of an hereditary right: republicans do not look into the legends of Rome, or into the forests of Germany for a tyrant to bow their necks to, but they look up to themselves as men; they govern themselves, they retain the supreme sovereign power in their own hands, as the best means of securing the integrity of their own personal properties and the enjoyment of their own natural liberties, and their own rights of conscience. They merely invest Washington with power to defend them and to execute the laws. The most abominable government which ever existed in this world is the government which England has usurped over India: the king's barons, and delegates of England usurping Hindostan; the directors and their boys governing and the proprietors plundering all Asia. How long can this cruel scene endure? How long can it be endured?

THE LITERARY SOCIETY AT BOMBAY.

This institution dates its existence from the 20th of November, 1804. It owes its formation to the exertions of Sir James Macintosh, who, on the date mentioned, assembled a meeting at Parrell house, where he then resided, and read a discourse to the gentlemen present (amongst whom were the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Advocates General, Lord Valentia and others) explanatory of the objects of the Society, which were to institute enquiries regarding the natural history, botany, mineralogy, climate &c. of India, the state of medical knowledge in the country, and the past and present condition of its countless inhabitants. In furtherance of these objects, Sir James proposed a series of questions, the answers to which would have been valuable contributions towards a statistical account of Bombay, but although these queries were submitted in 1804, up to 1819, no answer to them had been furnished.

One of the earliest measures, that occupied the attention of the Society, appears to have been the foundation of a public li-

brary. At the beginning of 1806, "a pretty extensive library, which had been collected by several medical gentlemen of the Bombay Establishment," was purchased. This collection has been wonderfully increased by contributions and extensive purchases, and, perhaps, at this moment there are few public libraries supported by a small body of Englishmen, which present so valuable a mass of classic, foreign, and general literature. The books, &c., were at first deposited in hired rooms within the Fort, but some time afterwards a suite of magnificent apartments in the Town Hall, which the government had appropriated to the use of the Society, was opened for the reception of the library and museum, and the whole of the archives were accordingly placed there.

The museum of the Literary Society, principally from the circumstance of there having been hitherto no decent receptacle for curiosities, is in a very miserable condition; but there is now some hope that men of research will be stimulated to enrich the Society's possessions by the assurance that the fruits of their labours will not be buried in the darkness and obscurity of an apartment 12 feet by 15.

The number of members of the Literary Society or, (as it has been called since its junction with the Royal Asiatic Society) the "*Bombay Branch of the R. A. S.*" is unlimited. The process of admission is by ballot. One member proposes and another seconds the new candidate, whose name is then exposed for one month in the rooms of the society. At the expiration of that period the ballot is proceeded with; one black ball in ten *excluding*. Persons desiring merely to subscribe to the library are admitted on the recommendation of one member seconded by another. The annual subscription, payable alike by members and subscribers is rupees 100. This gives the privilege of *entree* and the liberty of taking any books out of the library to a certain extent and in order of application. A great number of English periodicals and papers are taken in, as well as most of the Indian and some of the London newspapers. They are left on the tables of the library for general perusal.

The literary contributions to the society are collected and arranged by the Committee of Papers, and when sufficiently numerous and valuable are published in quarto volumes. Many of these contributions are the production of some of the most celebrated men in the modern history of India, such as Mr. Erskine, Sir J. Mackintosh, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir G. Staunton, Colonel Kennedy, Mr. Elphinstone, &c.

ON STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

Letter from the Governor General to G. Norton, Esq.

OOTACAMUND, 11th April, 1834.

DEAR SIR.—I beg you will express from me to the subscribers to the Madras steam fund the gratification which I have received from the extract of their resolutions, communicated in your obliging letter of the 31st of March: concurring entirely in the opinion of that meeting “that this project opens vast and incalculable benefit to our own country and mankind,” I could not do otherwise than warmly participate in the general feeling of India, and I have not therefore hesitated in recommending, as far as a prudent regard for the finances would allow, a liberal aid being afforded by government to the common effort.

I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit goes far beyond the more obvious results, great as those undoubtedly would be—of improved government—of the welfare of the people as affected by such improvement—the promotion of commerce—and, of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our own numerous countrymen, separated by such great distance of time and place from all connection with their dearest interests. The limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term of *mankind*, and in my judgment appropriately and correctly; because the great want of this Eastern world, India, China, &c. may be comprehended in the single word “knowledge.” If the moral condition and happiness of the most enlightened countries suffer from this cause, it can be easily conceived that on this great space, where the human mind has been buried for ages in universal darkness, the task must be hopeless, unless the same means which have alone accomplished the object elsewhere are brought into action, and these means increased and enforced with all the encouragement the governing authority can bestow. I look to steam navigation as the great engine of working this moral improvement. In proportion as the communication between the two countries shall be facilitated and shortened, so will civilized Europe be approximated, as it were, to these benighted regions, and in no other way can improvement in any large stream be expected to flow in. Past experience shows what we have to expect for the future. I shall take the liberty of enlarging upon this topic.

For much more than half a century the British dominion has been established at the three Presidencies over a great extent of territory, with a large dependent population. Examining attentively the intellectual condition of these numerous communities it cannot be denied that little progress, comparatively, has been made in the acquisition of useful knowledge. There prevail throughout, as in the darkest ages of European history, the same ignorance and superstition; the same belief in witch-

craft; the same confidence in charms and incantations; the same faith in astrology and omens—the practice of human immolations of all sexes and ages, and many other barbarous customs opposed to true happiness and repugnant to the best feelings that Providence has planted in the human breast. Again, also, in the arts and sciences, in every branch of useful attainment, the ancient usages and learning retain their unimpaired sway. In medicine and surgery, in chemistry, in hydraulics, in mechanics; in civil engineering, in painting, sculpture and music, we observe them all, with the exception of a few individuals of superior talents and ambition, remaining stationary in their primitive rudeness and ignorance. And yet, during this long interval, thousands of well educated Europeans, deeply versed in all these branches of knowledge, have been succeeding each other, and domiciliated for years in the country. Why, it will be asked, had all this science, this learning, and this ability to impart instruction passed away without leaving any trace or impress on the mind of India, although in no other part of the world does there exist greater quickness of intellect, a more eager thirst after knowledge, or superior aptitude to acquire it? The answer to this question is plain and obvious. The cause is to be found in the past principle of our rule, of rigidly precluding the free admission of Europeans to India; the direct consequence of which, whatever in other respects may have been its advantages, has been to dam up, in a great degree, the main channel of improvement into India. It may be assumed that 19-20th parts of the importation of Europeans have consisted of the Company's servants. They have had, of course, other duties to perform occupying the whole of their time, and the fault lies not with them, if they have contributed little or nothing to this object. The Government, indeed, may perhaps be accused of omission, and of not having done as much as they might, but I doubt even with more exertion on their part, whether, while the same system lasted, much progress could have been made.

All the improvements of the description to which I have been adverting are exclusively due—to the skill and enterprize of individuals, aided by the capital of the houses of agency. Every indigo and coffee plantation—the Gloucester mills—the works of every description that are moved by steam—the iron foundries, the coal mines worked after the European fashion—and the other great establishments that we see around us in Calcutta, are so many great schools of instruction, the founders of which are the real improvers of the country. It is from the same sources that we must expect other schoolmasters of new and improved industry. The new Charter will remove many obstacles, but steam communication far more.

But, with the opinion I entertain, that the extent of colonization (as it is misnamed) and the effects of it have been very

much overrated, I am convinced, that the knowledge and instruction so much needed by India can never be sufficiently provided by European colonists and speculators only. The natives, themselves must be encouraged to go to Europe ; there to study in the best schools of all the sciences. This opinion I know to be entertained by some of the intelligent members of a committee now sitting in Calcutta, to consider the best means of educating the natives in the higher branches of medicine and surgery. The Pacha of Egypt has given a noble example in this respect to the rulers of rude and unlearned nations.

The circumstances that have hitherto operated as a complete barrier against the intercourse of the natives with Europe, except the classes of sailors and of menial servants, have been—1st, Certain customs as to food prescribed by the Hindoo religion ; and 2dly, and mainly, the length, expense, and the apprehension also, of so long a voyage. In respect to the first of these obstacles, Ram Mohun Roy, who will be of illustrious memory among his posterity, has broken the ice ; and I know that some, and I have no doubt that other rich and well educated natives are preparing to tread in his footsteps, with the same laudable desire of seeing what India *may become* by what Europe, and especially England is ; and of raising their country by the same means from the moral and political degradation in which she is plunged. With respect to the second obstacle, which makes the attempt almost impossible to the great class of students, however willing—to those who are to be the practical operatives and the introducers of the new arts and sciences, and will become the best teachers of their countrymen, steam navigation, with the aid of Government, and of those interested in India's welfare, will go far to remove it. I was happy to learn from the same members of the Medical Committee, that natives thoroughly acquainted with the English language would, if assisted, be ready to embark immediately in that pursuit, and necessarily in others of the same utility.

I will, therefore, conclude this too long detail by saying that it is “ knowledge ” that is needed. Knowledge alone can raise this country to a higher standard among the nations of the world ; and with the sentiments I have expressed of the best and most effectual mode of attaining these great purposes, the Steam Committee are amply borne out according to my firmest conviction in their resolution “ that this project opens vast and incalculable benefit to our own country, and to *mankind*.”

I have the pleasure of transmitting the copy of a Minute recommending to the favourable consideration of the Honorable Court the plan of the Steam Committee in Bengal for establishing a direct communication between Suez and the Ports on the eastern side of the Peninsula. You will perceive in this paper a repetition of the assurance which I had the pleasure of expressing to you at Madras ; that there existed no intention of

sacrificing in any manner the interests of Bombay. The questions are, which is the most useful line to India in general—and will the benefit be commensurate to the expense?—There can exist no more difficulty in establishing a steam communication with Calcutta than with Bombay. The Forbes and Hugh Lindsay, may be unequal to the undertaking, but it will be easy to procure steamers of adequate power for the purpose: and, as for the South West Monsoon, I believe, upon very good authority, that even during the period, which is very short in duration, when it is at its height, the weather is not worse than that which is constantly overcome by steamers in the English and Irish Channels.—I remain, &c., W. C. BENTINCK.

Minute.—Governor-General's.—Before I advert to the report of the steam committee under date the 21st January, 1834, recommending the plan which shall effect the cheapest and most generally useful steam communication between England and India, a few preliminary remarks will be necessary to extricate the question from the confusion in which it has been placed by the voluminous and needless discussions that have arisen between the several committees, and at the same time to exhibit to the Home authorities, as clearly and concisely as possible, the very simple data upon which a decision, as to future measures would seem to depend.

It is my intention to avoid any reference to differences of opinion, and only to state the circumstances as they have occurred, and the resolutions which from time to time have been formed, to carry into effect the great object of a quicker intercourse between the two countries—an object in which the European community have expressed so deep and general an interest.

	Rs.	rest, and towards the promotion
Bengal.....	1,68,000	of which a subscription has been
Madras.....		made far surpassing the largest
Bombay.....		amount that with reference to

the universal distress, occasioned by the recent failures, my most sanguine expectations had anticipated.

The first plan determined upon was to establish a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez. It was thought that the Hugh Lindsay alone could accomplish this undertaking. The principal object of a quarterly communication was, besides confirming the success of the Hugh Lindsay's previous voyages, to ascertain, by continued and periodical departures, the probable extent of the intercourse, as well by passengers as by letters, and thus to estimate, the probable amount of the income. The expensive sailing of the Hugh Lindsay, afforded a sufficient criterion of the maximum expenditure.

It is necessary to state that when the subject was first taken up by the society of Calcutta, many very intelligent persons then advocated a direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea. At a later period, Mr Greenlaw published a pamphlet shewing the superior advantages to India, in general, of

this line of communication, in which I agreed in opinion with that gentleman; but it appeared to me, that the more simple and shorter communication with Bombay, was more likely to receive the concurrence of the Home authorities, and this line being once established, it would be easy afterwards to extend it. Mr. Greenlaw stated to me at the time that he had no desire to interfere with the measures that had been already adopted, and an opinion to this purport will be found in the preface to his publication. I gladly avail myself of this occasion of expressing in concurrence with the society of Calcutta my acknowledgements to Mr. Greenlaw for his zealous and successful endeavours to bring before the public, all information that might conduce to a clear understanding of the subject. As far as I have seen of the views of that intelligent gentleman, he has been actuated by the sole and single desire to promote the general interest and convenience of India and England, those of Bombay being equally comprehended.

It was learnt from Bombay, that the *Hugh Lindsay* alone was unequal to a quarterly communication, and that her power could not contend against the South West Monsoon. There was no other steamer at Bombay—the only other steamer in India capable of coping with an adverse monsoon was the *Forbes*; but she was private property, belonging to one of the houses that had failed, and it never occurred to any one, to my knowledge, that it would be practicable or within the scope of our limited funds, even if the assignees would have given their consent, to transfer that vessel to Bombay.

As far then as Bombay was concerned, the original plan could not be executed—but, convinced of the great importance of keeping up the quarterly communication for the purpose of bringing the great measure to bear at the earliest possible period, I confess that I hailed with pleasure a dilemma which seemed to force upon us the only alternative of making the next attempt direct from Calcutta, and a suggestion to that effect was made by me to the steam committee, provided always that the *Forbes* could be hired upon reasonable terms, and that in other respects she was considered fit for the undertaking.

I presume that a doubt cannot be entertained of the preference to be given to that place which shall bring passengers, valuable goods, packets, and letters by sea to the three principal ports of Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, over that which is confined to the single port of Bombay; between which place and the other more important presidencies, there intervenes a distance as

per margin, and with no other conveyance than the ordinary foot Dak of India.

The *Forbes* will become the experimental vessel for trying the practicability of this direct route. It has appeared

to me to be a great object to have correctly and exactly laid down all the circumstances, the advantages and disadvantages

Bengal.

Madras.

Colombo.

of the two lines, in order that, whether the future execution be undertaken by government or by contractors, the plan at least may be formed upon the best ascertained data. For the same reason, though previously surveyed, it seemed to me important that the Surveyor General of India would give his official testimony of the fitness or otherwise of Socotra, as a depot, I cannot but think it to have been wisely decided by the committees, that the funds placed at their disposal would be best applied to frequent experimental voyages, that should place the practicability and expense beyond all doubt. It was early discovered that this or any future subscription to be raised in India must be wholly insufficient for the maintenance of permanent communication. This latter can only be executed by the government (and to no more useful purposes for the good of both countries could the funds of India be appropriated) or by the merchants of England interested in the trade to China and India.

• Preparatory to a consideration of the plan of the committee, and of the proposition of others to effect this object, I must refer to a suggestion made by me with a view to the performance of the work by contract, and to this saving the government from an undefined, and hitherto most extravagant, expenditure in the employment of the ill adapted Hugh Lindsay, that a bonus of two lacs per annum for five years should be given by the government, the profit of the passengers and mails being thrown in for the benefit of the undertakers.)

While the steam committee have under consideration the report required by Mr. M'Naghten's letter under date the 5th Sept., 1833, a proposition was made to me by a committee of the merchants at Calcutta to take the contract upon a bonus of five lacs per annum, for five years the postage being reserved by government which was estimated by them at two lacs per annum, I have not the paper by me—I may therefore mistake some of the considerations; but I recollect sufficiently of the plan, to enable me to give its outline, and to explain the reasons why I rejected it. I did not mean to have adverted to it at all, but, upon reflection, it struck me that a discussion of a real proposition made upon the spot may better serve to enable those at a distance to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The plan started with assuming as indispensable to success that it should embrace the whole line from London to every port in India. That is, to use a common expression in Europe, that passengers should be booked from London all the way to India (every intermediate expense being provided for by the contractor) for one given sum.

I dissented from the justness of this calculation. My opinion was that travellers, both going and coming, would, for the greater part, either prefer the steam packet of the government to Malta, or would choose the land route to Malta or Egypt *via* the Continent, or *vice versa*. I moreover thought that a much

simpler and less expensive scheme would be, for the contractors to confine themselves to the Indian side of the communication ; that is, from Suez to Calcutta. I undertook to engage for the government at home that the only vacant part of the line on the European side—viz., from Malta to Alexandria, should be filled by a government steamer ; and I also undertook, if the Hugh Lindsay should not be equal to the conveyance of the mails from Socotra to Bombay, that an additional steamer from Bengal should be furnished for that purpose. But the committee of merchants would not agree to these propositions.

In order to excuse myself for the presumption of thus having undertaken for the consent of the government to a part execution of the plan, I have to mention, upon the authority of Capt. Johnston, the disposition of the Admiralty to give a ready assent to this part of the plan, but, otherwise, I should not have hesitated to have given this pledge. Because I cannot conceive it possible that the same consideration for interests so comparatively trivial as those of the Ionian Islands and the Levant, which had been thought sufficient to warrant the extension of a government steamer to Corfu, should not at once have determined upon the expediency of the most rapid communication with a part of the world, where England and India have happily a reciprocal interest, of a magnitude and importance which the imagination can with difficulty grasp. The far greater part of the distance from London to Malta being already provided for by a monthly government packet, I did not think the English government would willingly assent to a second expense, as it were, for the same part of the line. I rejected it accordingly. I thought further, that the receipts of postage were very much over estimated, at least for a year or two, until the plan could come into regular operation.

I moreover was of opinion that the government itself could execute the plan confined to the Indian side at a much less charge than five lacs, with the advantage of having a complete establishment of steamers, which, either in case of war, or of any other political exigency, might constitute a great addition to the public strength and resources.

I now come, in conclusion, to the opinion of the committee recommending a contract ; coinciding with the committee of merchants that it will be more beneficial for the contractors, and more conducive to dispatch, that the contract should embrace the whole line from England to the four principal points in India and Ceylon—Bombay, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta. And the following terms are proposed as likely to make a fair return for the risk and expenses :—

1st.—A bonus of three lacs per annum for five years.

2dly.—All profits upon passengers, parcels, &c. and postage of letters between England and India ; except the government dispatches, which are to be carried free of all expense, as well by sea as through Egypt.

3dly.—The postage upon private letters to be two rupees per single letter, one rupee payable in England, and one rupee in India.

My original proposition gave, in addition to the bonus of two lacs, the postage of the government dispatches to the contractors. The calculations of the committee show that their own scheme involved very little additional expense, if any, beyond my own,—and considering in every respect the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but second the plan of the committee with my decided recommendation, and of expressing at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the Empire, and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate execution.

(Signed) W. C BENTINCK.

• Ootacamund, March 28, 1834.

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

Having in our previous numbers presented our readers with specimens of the arbitrary and despotic system of military rule, now in full operation at the Madras presidency under the administration of Sir Robt. O'Callaghan ; we proceed to submit the proceedings of another court-martial—proceedings so infamous, so scandalous, and so disgusting, as no Military Commander, however rigid his notions and principles of justice and discipline might be, with a proper sense of feeling and regard for the Army under his care, would have ventured to authorise the institution of, without ample security for the production of the most damning and convincing proofs.

So far, however, from this being the case, the evidence totally failed in substantiating the charge—the officer was *most honorably* acquitted ;—and from certain circumstances to which we shall allude, it is made clearly manifest that so diabolical an attempt to ruin and disgrace an old and meritorious Officer of the Company's Service owed its origin to one of the dark, malignant, and secret concoctions, at Head-quarters, which nothing but a consciousness of right can successfully resist.

General Orders, by his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief.—Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 6th February, 1832.

“ The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Vizagapatam, on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by virtue of a warrant from his Excellency, Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army.”

"Lieut.-Col. Edward Lloyd Smythe, of the 8th regiment of Light Cavalry, ordered into arrest by the Commander-in-chief."

"*Charge.*—For having, in camp, on the East Bank of the Guernal's River, in the neighbourhood of Oetraim, in the province of Khandeish, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, feloniously made an assault in and upon Peer Khan, trooper in the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry, and, then and there, feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature, had a venereal affair with the said Peer Khan, and then and there, feloniously, carnally known him the said Peer Khan; and, then and there, feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature, with the said Peer Khan, committed and perpetrated the detestable and abominable crime of b——y."

The above being within the provisions of the fourth article of the twenty-second section of the articles of war. By order (signed) B. R. HITCHINS, Acting Adj.-Gen. of the Army. Head Quarters, Madras, the 2nd day of May, 1833.

"The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Edward Lloyd Smythe, of the 8th regiment of Light Cavalry, hath advanced in his support, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion."

"*Finding on the Charge.*—That the prisoner is not guilty of the charge; and doth most fully, and most honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof. (Signed) H. G. A. TAYLOR, Brig.-Gen. and President. (Signed) C. A. ROBERTS, Deputy Judge Advocate General."

"*Confirmed.*—It is with extreme regret, that upon a trial of such a nature, and where an officer has been honourably acquitted, I am precluded from adding my approbation, in consequence of the improper state in which the investigation has been left. In publishing the proceedings to the army, it becomes my duty to place upon record my disapprobation of a procedure, which, if admitted as a precedent, might hereafter tend to an universal denial of justice."

The court, after irregularly admitting evidence as to *particular* transactions, in order to impeach the credibility of one of the witnesses in support of the prosecution, instead of restricting the enquiry to evidence of his *general* want of veracity, denied to the public prosecutor, the opportunity of impeaching, as he was prepared to do, the character of his own; so that, in point of fact, the witnesses on the prosecution were subjected to an ordeal from which, by the direct interference of the court, the witnesses on the defence were, most unadvisedly, protected.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander-in-chief." *Madras, August 31, 1833.*

Here then is an Officer, who from his rank of Lieut.-Colonel we would presume to be of some thirty or forty years standing in the Madras army, brought to trial under the most heinous of all charges, on the support of evidence which the Court, after having most maturely weighed and considered, pronounce "that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge, and doth most fully and most honorably acquit him of *all and every part thereof*." After a decision so strongly worded as the one we have quoted, can any reasonable mind suppose, that it was merely to satisfy the ends of justice that the honor and character of this Officer were thus assailed? Can any one imagine, that previous to the determination of bringing Colonel Smythe to trial, the ordinary means had been used, (particularly as the previous Court of Enquiry falsified the charge) by searching into the motives of the prosecutor, and the integrity of his witnesses, to arrive at that conviction, which alone could justify the necessity for the *public* prosecution of so disgusting an enquiry? Can the greatest stickler for military discipline and good order view, in the whole proceeding any thing but a sinister design in some quarter or other, to effect the ruin and disgrace of an old officer, by means the most unworthy and dishonorable?

One opinion only we are assured, can be entertained by reasonable and unprejudiced minds of this infamous affair, and to those who are not acquainted with the military head-quarter system at Madras, the circumstances we are about to state will serve to shew that it was not altogether unmixed with a feeling of private spite, malice, and revenge.

It may be in the recollection of our military readers that the Adjutant General of the Madras army, some time back, among the many fanciful changes, he was then almost at every whim permitted to order in the dress, accoutrements and appointments of corps, introduced certain changes for the cavalry involving a great unnecessary expense to the Colonels of those regiments—against these some of them ventured to remonstrate;—Colonel Smythe took the lead, and conducted the correspondence which terminated in memorials and references to the Court of Directors, by whom it was decided in favour of the Colonels, and peremptory orders were given that no changes should hereafter be made by Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief, or any other authority without being first submitted to the Court and sanctioned by them. Colonel Smythe was some time after moved from the command of his own regiment to that of another, being succeeded by Major Watkins a friend of the Adjutant.

General. It was against this Officer that the men memorialised, and all but mutinied, in 1831, and for one of whose Urzees, which we published in our last number, a young soldier was flogged, merely it is stated to subdue the feeling, against the Major on the part of the men, who were anxious for the return of Colonel Smythe. Major Watkins who always professed himself a friend to Col. Smythe, resided at his house, partook of his hospitality was the very individual employed in the laudable work of collecting and arranging the filthy evidence against the Colonel. The result of the Court of Inquiry to which we have alluded, having however proved most favourable to the innocence of the Colonel, it was being considered whether Major Watkins and all the parties concerned could not be brought to account for a foul conspiracy, when, in order to shield them from the consequences, to the utter astonishment of the whole army, a selection was prepared from the mass of foul and false testimony given before the Court—the Colonel was brought to public trial on the self-same charges—and at an enormous expense the whole paraphernalia of a Court-Martial was set in motion, in the base and malignant expectation that the result of this enquiry may produce, what the other failed to accomplish.

The prosecution, however, totally failed; congratulations to Col. Smythe poured in from the different Masonic Lodges, from the officers of his corps and cantonment, on his rescue from so deep laid a conspiracy, and the Colonel fluding that no steps were taken to bring the conspirators, one and all, to trial, addressed an appeal to the Governor who assured him that he should have full justice—that he would cause it to be looked into—and so forth, terminating at last in a result which our readers will be quite unprepared for; viz. that the said Sir Robt. O'Callaghan after authorising the protracted persecution which we have disclosed, stated that he did not mean his remarks to apply to the Col. on his acquittal, *of the full justice of which he felt no doubt*, but that they were admonitory to the Court only; and by way of allaying the outcry in the army, he does what? now reader, mark this, he gives a dinner to his disappointed victim, inviting all the staff &c. of the Presidency to meet him, with the exception of his secret advisers the Adjutant-General and Judge Advocate General!!!

So far so good, but it is not enough—the honour, the interest, nay the security of every officer in the Indian army, demands that some public example should be made of those individuals, who instigated and advised and by perjured testimony endeavoured to sustain so false, so gross, and so calumnious a charge against a member of their body; this is loudly called for and anxiously expected by the whole Indian army, and we do hope that their feelings will not be further outraged by a pertinacious denial of that, which is due to public justice and to them.

TOWN AND INLAND DUTIES IN BENGAL.

(Continued from No. 47, page 302.)

The inconvenience to which travellers are subject by the present system, in order that merchants may not escape the duties, is well described in the following extract from a letter of the Board of Customs, dated the 17th October, 1832. "It must be evident that a tax levied on the transit of goods, though intended only to bear on articles of commerce, and the general merchants, can be enforced only by a uniform unsparring examination of all boats or other means of conveyance, for if any were exempt, the ingenuity of the speculator would soon lead him to assume the appearance of a privileged conveyance; but the travellers are to the merchants in the proportion of at least ten to one. It seems, therefore, to be a necessary consequence that the ten must be inconvenienced, in order that the one may not escape." Mr. Smith, the acting collector of customs at Meerut, says, "—the oppressions which persons unconnected with trade suffer surpass belief. Not an individual can pass a chokey without being subjected to every kind of annoyance which the ingenuity of these authorised plunderers can devise to enable them to extort money. Travellers are detained hours—even days; the privacy of their females is intruded on or threatened, and this, merely with the view of compelling them to satisfy the rapacity of these harpies." Thus it appears evident that the hardships of which the great body of the natives have constantly complained are not imaginary; that the European officers of government, gentlemen of unimpeached integrity, acknowledge and deplore the existence of these evils.

Mr. Trevelyan next proceeds to shew, how even goods which proceed to the interior under a mafec rowanah, exempt from inland duty, are harassed by the system of chokeys; the articles are free in name only; just the same vexation attends their conveyance from place to place as though they were dutiable. The Daroga has the right of search even of articles passing under a free rowanah, and exacts his *douceur* for refraining from a search, which, if repeated twenty or thirty times in a long journey, would ruin the merchant.

The report then alludes to the small pay of the chokey officers, and to the impossibility of their living on it. In the western provinces of Kariunda a person in charge of a chokey has seven rupees a month, of which he must expend two rupees and a

half in stationery ; he must be a Persian scholar, and find security for 4 or 500 rupees. Now, from the four rupees and a half left to him, if we deduct the sum he has to pay to his surety, he can have little or nothing left for his subsistence ; he must, therefore, either defraud the revenue, or plunder private individuals. Mr. Siddons observes, " It is, I feel persuaded, nearly impossible to crush the mal-practices of the ameen and peons of the customs. All sorts of native persons are exceedingly anxious to obtain these places. I am credibly assured that Sa. Rs. 200 or 300 would willingly be given for an ameen-ship, of which the salary is 12 rupees a month, and that from Sa. Rs. 40 to 60 would as readily be paid for a peon's badge, of which the wages are only four rupees a month, to any man who had interest enough to procure these places for those who are in search of them, and it is asserted to me that such offers are continually made."—" We all know that the wages of a domestic peon are five rupees a month ; yet there is not one of that class in Calcutta (though private must generally be easier and less fatiguing than public service) who would not exchange his place with avidity for a custom peon's badge, and four rupees a month. But farther, it is a fact of which I have intimate personal knowledge that khansamas, khidmutgars, jemadars, assah, and soutaburdars, hookaburdars, coachmen, taylors, and others, whose domestic wages are from 25 to 8 rupees a month, continually apply for badges as custom-house peons, and would, no doubt, readily pay a bonus in addition. This fact speaks for itself. The object which the persons have in view, is clear beyond question, and fully proves the existence of fraud upon the customs revenue, as well as the advantages derivable from conniving at it and aiding in its commission."—" My chokey ameen receive 12 rupees per month, and it is quite impossible that they should live with the comforts they are known to possess, upon that salary."

Mr. Fraser, the commissioner at Delhi, remarks, that the situation of Ghaut peon in the Meerut division to his knowledge used formerly to sell for 300 rupees. And it is such individuals who are let loose upon the country to stop the course of trade, and to arrest the progress of the traveller. On the one hand the law vests them with the most extraordinary power, and on the other, it goads them on, by keeping them in a state of poverty, to use it for the purposes of extortion.

One evil arising from the rule for requiring security from the custom-house officers, is, that the merchants who stand security

acquire an influence over the *amlas*, who being thus at the mercy of the securities, are obliged to pass whatever goods they may send.

But while the transit duties are felt to be burdensome to the last degree on the people of the lower provinces, it is the inhabitants of the western provinces who find the burden of this system to be intolerable; and it is scarcely possible to fancy how any government, calling itself civilized, could have permitted the existence of such a system. In the lower provinces, as soon as goods are clear of the chokeys, they are safe, and the traveller or merchant sets his mind at rest. Not so in the western provinces. There it has become the practice to consider goods *any where found in transit* without a *rowanah* as liable to double duties. A buffalo load of oil seed or sugar cannot be removed from one village to another without getting a pass beforehand from the nearest custom-house, which may be a hundred miles off!! Mr. Fraser, the commissioner at Delhi, observes, that "Instead of relieving the trade of the country from vexatious interruption, as is professed, every description of trade on every yard of road and on every foot of ground is liable to the most ruinous interruption." In addition, therefore, to the chokeys, patrols are sent to prowl about the country, and seize every article which they find in transit, and send it off to the custom-houses. That they make money enough in the way of exactions may be easily supposed. But what will the reader say to the fact that between the first and last day of 1832, goods to the value of 1,12,074 rupees were seized and sent to the Meerut custom-house, at a great distance from the place of seizure, of which *one-half* were released without any payment being demanded from the owners? Fancy the hardship to which the merchants must have been so unjustly exposed.

Mr. Trevelyan proceeds to shew that the intricacies of the law, the extortion of the native officers, and the detention of goods, prevent many from engaging in trade. No one can engage safely in the inland trade, without a thorough knowledge of all the tricks and contrivances necessary to secure the passing of goods, and this requires the study of a life. Many respectable men in the western provinces, and even some eminent merchants in Calcutta, have attempted to engage in the trade, but they have been obliged to give it up; they revolt from the indignity of bribing every low four rupee peon to remit the detention and search of their

goods. Another consequence of this system is, that the trade is in the hands of only a few merchants of large capital, who can afford to bribe the darogas, through, a line of a thousand miles. Men of small means cannot engage in it; the bribes they have to pay, swallow up their profits. And hence, very large profits are made in the inland trade.

But the greatest evil entailed by the system is, that it is productive of universal crime. In our own limited experience we have found that nothing sharpens the intellect so much, as living in the neighbourhood of a cluster of chokeys. This opinion is fully confirmed by Mr. T. The members of the custom establishments of every degree, except the highest, are converted into extortioners and rogues, because in many cases they could not otherwise gain a subsistence—the merchants are forced into a guilty collusion with the custom-house officers, to escape the ruin in which they would be involved, if they were to exercise the authority vested in them.—Every traveller is obliged to debase himself by conciliating the rapacity of these pettytyrants, by bribery and deceit. This is the great moral pest which equally degrades those who are the agents and those who are the subjects of it.

We now come to the most important part of the system,—the revenue it yields. We have been frequently told that the transit duties bring in *half a crore* of rupees, and that however pernicious the system, it is impossible for government to sacrifice so large a sum. Mr. Trevelyan has grappled with this objection with the hand of a master.

The gross collection of duties in 1832-33, was, 46,49,676 rupees from which is to be deducted the expense of collection 8,31,491, leaving a net collection of 38,18,185 rupees.

This system of duties was established in 1809-10; during the first eight years, the clear collection was 31,57,129, during the next nine years, 35,73,451; during the last eight years, 30,98,453. The revenue arising from this source, has increased in the western and decreased in the lower provinces. Thus the returns from the Delhi territory shew that in the last ten years, the collections have increased nearly a third, or more than two lakhs of rupees a year. The expense of collection in the western provinces is only 14 per cent., in the lower provinces 33 per cent.

But how does Mr. Trevelyan propose to deal with this revenue? Does he propose to sacrifice it, or to supply its place by some new tax? By no means. The trade which furnishes this

revenue of customs is of three kinds: maritime, connected with the exports and imports of Calcutta; foreign, or that trade which is brought across our western frontier, from foreign states into our own territories; and thirdly, the inland trade consisting of articles carried from one part of the British dominions to another. He has taken great pains to ascertain how much of this revenue was derived from the *transit* duties on articles raised and consumed within the country, and he comes to the conclusion that, the gross collections in this department amounted only to 6,81,126, and that the expense of collecting this sum at ten custom-houses, including three-fourths of the expense of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium was, 4,06,986; so that the net produce of those duties which are exclusively transit, was in fact only, 2,74,140.

. Mr. Trevelyan proposes, that the duties on the foreign trade brought across our western frontier, be continued, and that more energetic measures be adopted, to prevent smuggling;—that the duties on articles intended to be exported by sea, be still levied, not at the Mofussil custom-houses, but at the place of export; thus, that portion of revenue which is now derived from these two sources, would continue to be received, on the frontiers and at the great port, and government would be enabled at once to abolish all the interior custom-houses and chokeys. These duties, combined with a better system of collecting the public dues from the Meerut and Agra salt manufactories, and with the sum realized from the extra duty on salt at Allahabad, will more than compensate for any loss which government may sustain from the entire abolition of the transit duties. When Mr. Trevelyan has succeeded in showing that government would be no loser by liberating the country from the exactions of the transit system, he has set the question at rest.

There are many other valuable remarks in this report, with which we should most gladly have enriched our columns, but our limited space forbids it. We are obliged reluctantly to take leave of this volume. What we have already extracted from it will serve to convince our readers, that it is one of the most valuable reports ever presented to government. The Governor General has been accustomed since his arrival in India, to hear the custom regulations spoken of both by Natives and Europeans as the greatest pest that was ever inflicted on any country; but as there is a natural impatience of taxation implanted in the human breast, he might possibly have attributed the complaints

he heard to this general feeling. Mr. Trevelyan has however, shewn that this universal dislike arises from the special hardship of these laws. He has unfolded the mysteries of iniquity contained in them. Ignorance can no longer be pleaded as an excuse for continuing the system. It is now fully known, that the custom regulations of the Bengal government, are tantamount to an entire prohibition of all internal traffic; that if the Custom Darogas were for only three months to do the duty they are required and paid by government to do, all commerce would be instantly suspended; and that the trade of the country exists *not in conformity to, but in spite of the public laws*, by the connivance of venal officers. It is now fully known, that all articles found in transit in the western provinces without a rowarah, are liable to double duties, and that the transit of a single bullock load of sugar from one village to another, cannot be accomplished without bribing the patroles, who are paid by the public authority to seize it. It is now fully known that while by this wretched system of duties, the whole country is harassed to the last degree, government gains nothing by it which might not be realized upon a better system, without this machinery of of tyranny. We trust that after the exposé so ably made by Mr. Trevelyan, of the abomination of the system; after the secretary to the Board of Customs has pronounced it to be a *curse*, his Lordship's return among us will be commemorated by the immediate extinction of all the chokeys, and an entire change of system.—*Sum. Durpoh.*

Critical Notices.

Christian Researches in South India 1823, to 1828, by Peter Gordon.—*K. J. Ford, Islington, 1834.*

A VERY interesting Journal, shewing the spread of Christianity in the East, and the laudable exertions of that much abused class of men—the Missionaries.

Manual of English Grammar; Philosophical and Practical, by Rev. J. M. McCulloch, A. M.,—Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1834.

THIS little Volume is decidedly the best we have seen for the Use of Schools. The subject of the Origin and Derivation of words, so slightly alluded to in Murray's and other publications, is in this work fully illustrated, as its very great importance deserves.

N.B. We are compelled, from want of space, to postpone the Reviews of the *Annals*, &c., to our next.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

April 19, 1884.

In the matter of Ferguson and Co.—Mr. Turton applied to the court to appoint a day for the hearing. After some little discussion about the utmost distance to which it would be necessary to dispatch the notice, the 26th day of July next was decided on. *In the matter of Colvin and Co.*—Mr. Turton in this case moved that the Examiner's report be confirmed. It will be remembered that an application was made on the 22nd of March last, to discharge the insolvents from all further liability, on the consent of creditors, amounting to more than one-half the debts, in number and value, in conformity with the 68th section of the 9 George IV. cap. 73, and that the Examiner was thereupon directed to enquire and report whether the several debts set forth in the original and additional, or amended schedules had been established to the satisfaction of the assignee; whether the list of consents contained consents to the amount of more than one-half in number and value of such debts, and whether the several powers of attorney, under which, consents had been granted had been duly executed, and contained sufficient power to warrant such consent.

The report of the Examiner, set forth that Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, the assignee, had certified to him that the debts in the schedule had been established to his satisfaction; that the consents granted by creditors, personal or by attorney, satisfactorily proved before him, amounted to more than one-half in number and value of such debts so established; and that the execution of such powers of attorney as had been taken into account had been duly proved, and contained powers to warrant such consent. The report further stated, that the amount of debts on the schedule, was Rs. 103,45,105-11 due to 1015 creditors; and that the number of creditors, consenting to the discharge, was 535, whose claims amounted to Rs. 66,32,990-3-3. Mr. Turton moved, that the report be confirmed, and that the Examiner be at liberty to file any additional consents coming in before the 3rd of May next, and to examine and report on such additional consents. Motion granted.

SUMMARY.

Bengal Provident Society.—A general meeting of members of the above society was held at the office of the assignee of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. secretaries and treasurers, on the 19th of April, for the inspection of accounts, the election of office-bearers, and the consideration of the interests of the society, as affected by the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. Mr. Leighton opened the business of the meeting, by stating that he attended there as the representative of a considerable number of absent subscribers, and being entitled, in that character, to take a part in the proceedings of the day, he would beg leave to move that Mr. Bruce be requested to take the chair. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Palmer and carried, the chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Macintyre to produce the accounts. Mr. Macintyre stated that, on the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., he had committed the management of the affairs of the society to Mr. Leighton. Mr. Leighton informed the meeting, that the accounts would be found copied in the books lying upon the table, but apprehending that it would be tedious and inconvenient to the gentlemen present to proceed at once to their investigation in detail, he would move—“That the accounts of the several classes of the Bengal Provident society, as rendered by Mr. Macintyre, assignee of the estate of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., be submitted to the following subscribers, now present, and that they be requested to examine and report on them at their earliest convenience, through the medium of the public papers:—Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cowie and Mr. Palmer.” Mr. Dickens seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Bruce moved that Mr. Dickens be requested to become a member of the committee just appointed which was seconded by Mr. Cowie and carried. Mr. Leighton produced the company's papers and mortgage securities, and proposed the following resolution, which was supported by Mr. Macnaghten and adopted by the meeting:—“That the committee of gentlemen who have consented to report on the accounts, be requested to examine the company's paper and title deeds of the landed property mortgaged to the

society, reporting at their earliest convenience, whether the former stands in the names of the directors, and whether the latter are in any way defective;—and, further, to obtain from a competent professional person an estimate of the present market value of the houses so mortgaged." Moved by Mr. Leighton, seconded by Mr. Macintyre, and carried unanimously:—"That the proprietors of the Union Bank be requested to act as the treasurers of the society, and that the company's paper be forth with deposited in their hands." Moved by Mr. Leighton, seconded by Mr. Macintyre, and carried unanimously:—

"That all advertised dividends, remaining unclaimed after the limit of time prescribed by the fundamental rules of the society, be declared forfeited." Mr. Palmer opposed the motion on the ground of its illiberality and the probable hardship of its operation in many instances, and he adduced a strong case in point, where the claimants were orphans residing at the Mauritius, who could hardly be supposed to have access to the *London or Indian Gazette*, announcing the payment of a dividend. Mr. Leighton explained that his motion was founded on one of the original regulations of the institution, which were declared to be *immutable*. Mr. Dickens suggested, by way of amendment, that the motion should be modified in the following manner, in which form it was put to the meeting and adopted:—"That the committee be requested to report, whether it would not be proper that all advertised dividends, remaining unclaimed after the limit of time prescribed by the fundamental rules of the society, should be now declared forfeited." Moved by Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Macnaghten, and carried unanimously:—"That in conformity with the recommendation of the directors, Mr. Leighton be elected secretary to the society, and that he be remunerated for his services by a commission of one per cent. on receipts, and one per cent. on payments, all incidental charges being as heretofore, borne by the respective classes in the ratio of their interests." Mr. Leighton begged to offer the meeting the expression of his thanks for their ready attention to the recommendation of the directors. Mr. Dickens enquired of Mr. Palmer whether it was the intention of the directors to tender their resignation to the subscribers. Mr. Palmer replied, that so far as he was individually con-

cerned, it was not his intention voluntarily to relinquish the administration of the affairs of the society, especially at a moment when they appeared to require the exercise of peculiar vigilance and attention on the part of the existing management. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman. There was a good deal of desultory conversation on points affecting the interests of the society, but our limits only admit of our furnishing a report of the more important proceedings of the day. We understood it to be stated, that the committee would incorporate in their projected report such observations as might occur to them, in respect to the distribution of funds immediately available for the payment of dividends.

Mohun Lal.—Dr. J. G. Gerard has addressed the following letter to the Committee of the Delhi College.—Gentlemen,—The Hindoo student, Mohun Lal, who was selected to attend Mr. Burnes in his journey to Toorkistan, having returned with me to India, I cannot allow him to revisit his native city, without bringing to the notice of the committee of the seminary the highly commendable conduct of one who has been so long my associate and friend. This is as much due to the institution which has afforded him his advantages as to himself, and I should fail in my obligations to both, were I to omit making known the particular grounds upon which I found my own partiality, and claim that of others. Few at Mohun Lal's age have issued upon a severer noviciate, or terminated it with greater credit, and I but add my own testimony to that which you are aware he has already received. His mild amenity of disposition and agreeable demeanour, were well suited to the exigencies that awaited him, but, by far from his least recommendation, has been his acquaintance with the English language, and I should say the pride of education, which under a modest garb, has commanded the respect of every one throughout this diversified tour. Many events occurred to try, both his temper and his integrity, and the inclemency of the season was not among the least of the former. In the route from Meshid to the Persian camp, Mohun Lal's feet were several times frozen fast to the stirrup irons, while the moisture of respiration had contemporaneously encrusted his hand with ice, I found my own situation difficult but was utterly surprised at the high

amusement he seemed to derive in being unable to feel his toes, which remained for months afterwards a memento of the keen regions he was exposed to.

His presence of mind was equally conspicuous when we fell among robbers, the temporary loss of his journal elevated his regret, that the savages could not reap any instruction from it. At Herat, trials of a different kind awaited him, sufficient to have implicated the conduct of the most scrupulous, particularly when we were taken for spies from the enemies' camp, and afterwards for Russians. The civilities he received every where, were not among the least of these, much is due to his unassuming and conciliatory manners, but more to his scholastic tuition, which gained him so great esteem. The Prince Royal of Persia, Abbas Mirza, was very kind to him, also the ass. envoy at the court of Teheran, Dr. Mac Niel, whose conversation gave a new impulse to emulation already well developed. Wherever he went, he made friends, and many envied him for his acquisitions, both in the Persian and English, especially the latter. His journal is the best record of his zeal and abilities, and the improvement in it, and his oral converse will show that neither have been neglected during his long companionship with me, and I have a full conviction that they will be pronounced by others as creditable to himself, as they are honourable to his friends and the college, to which he is indebted for the advantages of his education. I might specify instances of these, but my object in addressing the committee will be fully accomplished, when I assure it of the incalculable results which seem destined to flow from the institution, of which Mohun Lal is so promising a pupil.—Among the rude and desolate communities in Afghanistan, surprise might have been expected, but I was certainly unprepared for the impression that was made by the Delhi student, who was caressed for his polite accomplishments with the most friendly feelings. Many people courted his society, (which I always took care should be a part of my own, though this was far from necessary to his own respect), and enquired with anxious concern, into the structure of a government that encouraged such education, the inhabitants of Herat know not Calcutta from London. Several of the chief people offered to send their

sons to Delhi with me, and would have done so, but for the crisis that then threatened the city. Mohun Lal taught some of them the English alphabet, and it is thought through such a medium as that of his own example, a knowledge of the British government of India is likely to become intelligible in these regions—an acquaintance, which is but wanted, to gain a prepossession that is naturally bent towards another quarter. A community of feeling which at present has only an existence, with no ties or attachments, is likely to receive its heat stimulus from such a source—a few Afghan youths instructed at the Delhi institution could not fail to produce the most appreciable effects. They might return to their relations and friends even if these should die with pleasure at witnessing the freedom of their country achieved by such means! Of Mohun Lal's services to myself, I shall leave them to be inferred, but as I feel that is the only requital I can make for them, I must rely upon it for the only advantage that the patrons of the institution may consider him to have merited. I have yet another observation to offer, the perusal of Mohun Lal's journal will suggest the reflection that he was drawn too soon from studies which his natural abilities were so well calculated to consummate, but it must always remain one of satisfaction that an example so creditable to his education has been furnished, which cannot fail to be imitated by the other pupils of a seminary that must ultimately confer such valuable benefits upon the public service and the country. Mohun Lal returns to India in full health and so far from being discharged by the severe concomitants of adventure, he has projected (written in his journal) a tour to Buddukeshun and the countries along the banks of the Oxus and Indus, which he hopes, with the approbation of his patrons, to accomplish at some future period. I now separate from him with a lively recollection of the events of a period exceeding two years, but particularly of the last eighteen months, in which he has been my companion, and in whose society I have found so much to interest and appreciate, and believing that my young friend will verify in his own person a testimonial to which he has so well merited at my hands, and earnestly desiring the highest prosperity of an institution so admirably adapted for public utility, and evidently so congenial

to the interests of British India, and to which I personally acknowledge myself so much indebted.—*Lahore, 27th February, 1834.*

Hail Stone.—The following extraordinary statement is communicated to us by a respectable authority, who pledges himself for its truth, and who vouches that it can be attested by four European gentlemen who were present:—"April 18, 1834.—A violent hail storm occurred on the 12th instant, about half-past five in the evening, in the neighbourhood of Pubna; one hail stone was measured and found to be one foot in circumference; another weighed eleven ounces, no tile roof could resist these masses of ice."

Death of Lieut. Kennedy.—Cawnpore, April 12, 1834.—A melancholy thing occurred here the night before last. Lieut. Kennedy, of the 70th N. I., had come over from Banda on a visit; he was dining at the artillery mess bungalow, and after dinner went out of the house, as the party supposed, to return home. The house stands close to the river, on a bank of some 40 feet high, or more—and there, in the morning, was found the body of the young man, (at the bottom of the bank) with his skull fractured, and the brains actually protruding! He must have walked over the precipice in the dark, and been killed instantaneously, as no cry or noise of any kind was heard, and till the body was found in the morning, every one supposed the poor young man was snug in bed!

Persian Interpreter.—We hear it reported, that Capt. Havelock of H. M.'s 13th L. I. is to be the Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief. Others say, however, that he is to be appointed military magistrate at Agra. From these rumours flying about we suppose he is to get *something*, though no one can tell exactly what it is to be. Capt. Havelock acted as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces employed in Ava, and subsequently wrote a narrative of Sir Archibald Campbell's campaign in that country. Rumour likewise says that Captain Higginson of the 55th regt N. I., is to hold the situation of Military Secretary to Sir Charles Metcalfe, as Governor of Agra, in the event of that distinguished personage being nominated to the latter important office.

13th Dragoons and 16th Lancers.—We hear that there is a probability of the 13th Dragoons and 16th Lancers

being relieved, the former in 1835 and the latter in 1837, by the 10th and 7th Hussars respectively. The 13th have been in India upwards of 14 years and the 16th about 11, the first named corps having arrived in 1819 and the last in 1822. As the 11th Dragoons have been three years longer in this country than the Lancers we should think they, and not the 16th, would be the corps to be relieved by the 7th Hussars.

Cotton.—The *Mafussil Ukhbar* of 15th April, states that the quantity of cotton imported this season into that great *entrepot* of commerce—Mirzapore—may be calculated at 600,000 maunds. Little or none has been yet sold, and there is no doubt prices must fall, such a large quantity as is now gathered in the godowns of that city never before having been accumulated. "It is surprising the prices remain so firm."

The Duke of York.—The ship Duke of York, which was driven on the sands below Ingelee Creek, in the terrific storm of May last, and has remained there ever since, has been floated into deep water during the present springs, and will be towed up to Calcutta by the H. C. steamer Ganges. Much credit is due to Mr. Currie, by whom the hull of the Duke of York was purchased, for his meritorious exertions in overcoming the many serious obstacles that opposed the recovery of this noble ship.

Rammohun Roy.—The subscription for the tribute to the memory of Rammohun Roy now amounts to 8,000 Rs.

Scindia.—"At Gwalior it is reported that Janokee Rao had ordered Munnee Ram the banker's fingers to be bound up with cotton soaked in oil, and the cotton to be ignited, and was heaping all sorts of ignominies on him; as the servants of the sircar were obliged to obey, they prepared to execute their cruel orders. Munnee Ram requested to be taken before the Rajah. This was complied with, and a scene took place; the Rajah took out his accounts and demanded 27 crores of rupees. At last the Rajah forgave him 18 crores, and the banker agreed to pay the rest." Janokee Rao is, as our readers are aware, the youthful occupant of Scindia's throne and the recognized ally of the British government. Munnee Ram Sett was the superintendent of the revenue affairs of Gwalior during the administration of the Baiza Bacc, and when she was deprived of the government, he was desirous of leaving Gwalior and taking refuge at Muttra.

At the solicitation and entreaty of the British resident, Mr. Cavendish, he was induced to remain and to aid in administering the same department of the Gwalior government.

We learn that government has at length been compelled to call upon the regular troops, at least on the eastern frontier, to undertake the treasury duties of the stations which before the present burkundauze system was established were discharged by the provincial battalions now disbanded. The burkundauze system it was predicted would prove a failure; and if the regular force was formerly considered too small for the duties it had to perform, these farther claims on its services will not add to its efficiency. We must suppose, therefore, that some increase of force to meet the increased duties is intended.

Appointments.—It is said the appointment of third member of the Board is not to be filled up till the Governor General receives an answer from the home authorities to his reference regarding Wm. Pitt Muston, Esq., who, it will be remembered, voluntarily forfeited promotion that he might retain his situation of Apothecary to the Honourable Company, but whom Lord William Bentinck appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the establishment to the prejudice of all the Surgeons junior to him. Mr. Muston is at present the senior Superintending Surgeon, and would have succeeded to the vacancy in the Board, but for his former relinquishment of promotion.

On Dits.—Among the rumours current at Cawnpore regarding the Oude territory, is one which states that Col. du Bois de Jancigny has returned to his attendance on the Lucknow Court. No news has been received of the mission of the Colonel's cousin, du Bois de Beauchêne, who was sometime ago sent to England by his Oude Majesty, for the purpose of making an appeal to the English King against some real or imaginary grievances. To this envoy was entrusted a sum of three lakhs of rupees, as a present to King William. Another on dit is that an A. D. C. is about to proceed to England in charge of Casanova's picture of his Lucknow Majesty, which is intended as a present to the King of England. The picture has been in preparation for nearly two years at a cost of 1,000, rupees per mensem. The honour of taking home this costly production of art is eagerly

sought after. It is not said who will be selected. — *Mafussul Ukhbar March 29.*

Mehadi Ali Khan.—*The Cist. Iron Bridge.*—The report of the Hukam's return to Lucknow gains much credit every day at Fattyghur. His return to the Vizarat of Lucknow should be hailed with joy by every lover of good order. Under his sway there will be much less bribing and jobbing than there has been of late. There is no doubt but on his return he will cause the building, or putting together of the cast iron bridge to proceed more briskly than it has done of late. Much cash has been thrown away and very little work done.

Purchase of a Zemindaree by a European.—It has been supposed that Mr. Wise was permitted to purchase a zemindaree in pergunnah Baldakbul Tipperah, prospectively under the provisions of the new Charter. But we happen to have come in possession of the facts of the case, and from which it appears that the motives which led to permission being given to a European to hold lands are not such as they have been supposed to be. The late holder of the zemindaree in question had fallen in arrears to government of about a lakh of rupees, in consequence of which the estate was put up for public sale. The zemindaree was well worth two lakhs of rupees, but no bid could be had above 56,000 rupees, though it was put up three several times. As Mr. Wise offered a lakh and fifteen thousand the authorities made a virtue of necessity, and applied for the permission of government, according to the tenor of regulation 38 of 1793. We state these facts from no wish to disparage any of the acts of government, but because we conceive that praise not earned is indirect censure.

Station of Baltool.—It is rumoured that the station of Baltool is to be abandoned by the troops, and the regt. at present quartered there to be transferred to Sangor. It appears an increase of force is much required at the latter cantonment, the duties pressing heavily on the three weak battalions which form the garrison of that station. Some of the corps have been able to muster only a dozen sipahs on parade, whilst the officers of other regiments have occasionally been obliged to fall in two deep to the right of the colours, the men of their companies being employed on command and station duties and absent on furlough. If the army

were engaged in an arduous war, they would have less irksome duties to perform than now in times of peace they are compelled to undergo.

Sagur and Nerbuddah Territory.—The principal assistants in charge of the districts of the Sagur and Nerbuddah territory are, it is said, henceforward to reside at Sagur during the hot season and rains, and to make annual tours through their zillahs in the cold weather. We are inclined to doubt the policy of this arrangement; a magistrate and collector ought always to be in the centre of his jurisdiction, for it is neither reasonable nor fair to compel applicants for justice to travel 100 or 200 miles to seek redress, which we are bound to afford them at their own doors. In fact, it amounts to a total denial of justice, and ought not to be sanctioned by a government which may be styled Churree Purwar."

The Forbes Steamer.—The *Forbes* steamer passed Kedgerie in the afternoon of the 16th April, steaming against wind and flood. The captain's letter from Kedgerie reports most favourably of her performance; she took away near 4,000 letters. Edward Stirling, Esq., of the Civil Service, and John Storm, Esq., are passengers by her for Suez.

Supercession in Diplomatic Situations.—The autocrat system continues to work well for the few, and we cannot but advert to the great deference now shewn towards public opinion. The supercession of Lieut.-Colonel Barton, the triplicate appointment bestowed on Captain Higginson,* the rigid and inflexible disregard of the mere 14 years' service of Colonel Speirs to give place for the paramount claims of Colonel Macnaghten, and the considerate removal of Captain Paisley, to make room for this youthful aspirant for a diplomatic situation, prove at once the great advantage of one Governor General. Without this Mr. Edmonstone, Lieut. Trevelyan, and Cornet Macnaghten's claims might have been overlooked, and instead of obtaining advancement through the selection system, their influential relatives might have been constrained to sue for the patronage of the Governor General; but now that odious word "patronage" is obsolete,

and the idea that powerful friends could possibly sway our liberal rulers is quite preposterous. By the bye, we think that to act on this virtuous principle will detract from discipline in this independent army. Only think of the arrogance and vexation of a commanding officer who has powerful friends at head-quarters being actually called on to forward to his friends a complaint against himself. Only fancy some old Captain of 80 years' service or grey-headed army sub. with a sick wife, daring to differ in opinion with a commanding officer, who has powerful friends in Chowringhee. Such a practice must engender feelings utterly subversive of that comfortable reliance on one's secret influence which induces a commanding officer to enforce implicit obedience from both officers and men, no matter what orders are issued. Besides, what is the use of having friends at head-quarters if we cannot obtain their support when in the wrong: for when in the right who cares for their support? Unless men were deterred from complaining from the salutary dread of powerful friends at head-quarters, our military button-hole commanders would be necessarily compelled to assign reasons publicly. Now this is a sad levelling system, and how can a commander descend to do this? We have understood that even the last number of the *Westminster* cites the Paget testimony in proof of the insubordinate spirit of the Bengal officers; and, therefore, it is we seek to uphold the powerful check of influential friends. For instance, suppose a high-minded young officer, or a pertinacious old one, steps forward to prevent a native soldier, or old native officer, being persecuted by a person with powerful friends. The officer meddler is at once put down by the intimation that "I can rely on the support of powerful friends;" or if a gross irregularity is committed, and it is respectfully represented, how much considerate it is to suppress it by a hint of powerful friends. Indeed we are reluctantly obliged to confess that without this support, some commanding officer would be constrained to substitute kindness and consideration for a systematic disregard of the rules of the service, and a brutal habit of captious coercion.—*Meerut Observer.*

Calcutta Market, April 21.—*Indigo.*
—Accounts from the interior, received

* Presidency Pay-master, Sheriff of Calcutta, and Military Secretary to the Vice-President.

in the past week, are varied in their character; some factories complain of the want of rain, and represent the plant as sinking under continued dry weather; others report the prospects from the appearance of the plant as favorable and promising; but such contradictory statements are usual, and must not, in the present stage of things, be considered in the estimation of the crop of the season. Hooghly; no rain from the 30th ult. to 18th inst. plant suffering in consequence. Jessore; rain in abundance on the 28th and 30th ultimo, but none since then. Benares; the Koontie looking well and promising.—*Opium*.—Sales of about 75 chests of Patna, at Sa. Rs. 940 a 915 per chest, and 69 of Benares, from Sa. Rs. 915 a 920 per chest, are stated to have obtained in the past week; and, although the transactions are reported actual, much dependence cannot be placed on them as criteria of the market, as the parties buying and selling are deeply engaged in the trade, and interested in the supporting of prices. The market at this juncture is rather inactive than otherwise, dependent, probably, on the result of the fourth or last government sale of the season, which takes place to-day.

The stock in the warehouse this day is as below:

	Patna	Benares	Total.
1st sale	270	55	325
2d do	1300	595	1695
3d do	1090	685	1775
4th do	1424	599	2023
Chests 4084			1934 6018

Sir Frederick Hamilton.—We learn that Sir Frederick Hamilton represented to the Court of Directors, that he had lodged with his agents in Calcutta the sum necessary to purchase his annuity, but that their failure had rendered it impossible to make the payment within the time prescribed in the rules of the fund; and in consequence the court have allowed him his pension from the 30th of April last, on his paying the money in England at the exchange of one shilling and ninepence halfpenny per rupee.—*Courier*.

Murder at Pubna.—A dreadful murder has been lately committed in the neighbourhood of Pubna, on a respectable ryot, by the servants of an indigo planter, arising out of a forcible attempt of the latter to sow the unfortunate man's paddy cultivation with indigo. He was brought into the sta-

tion (alive) and exhibited a most shocking spectacle. It appeared that he had been beaten brutally with clubs; but the cause of his death, was a sword cut on the head which laid his skull open to the brain. The magistrate (Mr. Mills) with the humanity by which he is always distinguished, applied, with his own hands, all kinds of remedies to save the poor fellow's life—but in vain—he died in the magistrate's presence without being able to make any declaration.

Affairs of Messrs. Fergusson & Co.
—The following statement of the affairs of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., is derived from the schedule which the partners intend to file immediately. It appears that there is due to creditors in India..... 1,85,77,917 7 8
To creditors in England

1,54,86,009 11 9

Sa. Rs. 3,40,63,927 3 8
On the other hand, there is due from debtors in the civil service

12,94,929 0 3
Do do. military 10,11,445 8 8
Commercial debts... 1,14,10,624 2 8
Indigo debts 1,27,58,040 5 5
Miscellaneous debts... 56,97,569 13 3
House account debts 55,51,298 15 1

Sa. Rs. 3,66,23,913 13 4

The correspondent of the India Gazette states, that he has gone over the account carefully, and finds that there are about thirty-seven lakhs of rupees, which must be deducted from the claims on the house. This deduction will leave the real claims at about three crores, and three lakhs.

Important to Settlers.—Southern Cachar, which is the most valuable part, contains about 2,500 square miles of level land, generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea, intersected by detached hills and low wooded ranges, and bounded on three sides by mountains, some of which have an altitude of five or six thousand feet. The soil is eminently fertile, and has been found by experiment to be perfectly well adapted to the production of wheat, barley, gram, potatoes, tobacco, and sugar cane, as well as that of rice, kulaio, sursoo, &c., which latter alone are commonly raised. The population of Cachar is small, and out of all proportion to its extent, but it is very various, consisting of Cacharees, Bengalees, Munnipoorees, Assamese, Nagas, and Kookies; the language, however, in common use is

the Bengalee, in which all public business has hitherto been transacted. Small capitalists settling in Cachar employ their money to advantage either in trade, or in clearing jungle lands, or in both ways. For the latter purpose ryots are procurable in any number from the adjacent over-peopled district of Sylhet, and may be located at from eight to ten rupees per family. Each family may be expected to clear a hal of land, which is equivalent to about fifteen Bengal Bēegahs, and pays a rent of six rupees including the land tax, the rate of which for all newly cleared lands has been fixed at an average of three rupees per hal. The articles of merchandize are: timbers fit for boat or house building, and furniture, grain, ivory wax, rattans, and cotton, all of which are exported at a profit to Sylhet and Dacca. Cachar enjoys an uninterrupted water communication with Calcutta, besides which it will soon have the advantage of a high road which is now in progress and more than half finished, by order of government throughout the country, from Bankandee to the town of Sylhet, from which place it is to be hoped it will ultimately be prolonged either to Dacca or Comillah, and thus complete an interior line of communication along the whole frontier northwards from Aracan, which cannot fail to be of immense value in a commercial point of view, and also by enabling the government at any time easily to occupy in force the important pass which Cachar forms from Burmah, and which renders it in fact the gate of our possessions in the eastern part of Bengal.

Sir James Harrington.—Raja Budenchund Sing sued, on 31st March in the Supreme Court, Sir James Harrington of the Civil Service, for a debt of 10,000 Rs., for which he had given him a bond on the 21st of February, 1821, payable in two years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. Sir James Harrington pleaded the statute of limitations and non-jurisdiction, but the former plea being withdrawn, the defence rested on the latter. Meer Comer Aly, an attesting witness to the bond, swore that at the time of executing it, the defendant resided at Purnea, and was a judge of that district, and that he believed he was now judge of Patna.

Mr. Wight, attorney for the defendant, deposed that he was in the civil service, and resided in the upper provinces; that he believed him to be an Englishman, but did not know the fact. Mr. Clarke, for the defendant, argued first, that its being deposed, that the defendant was in the upper provinces, was no proof that he was subject to the jurisdiction of the court, as the term upper provinces comprehended, Oude, and several other places. Secondly, that though it was sworn, that he was in the civil service, there was not sufficient evidence of his being an Englishman. Mr. Turton rose to reply, but the court after taking a note of Mr. Clarke's objections, overruled them, and decreed in favour of the plaintiff.

Brutal attack upon an Officer.—An officer of the 6th regt. at Allahabad, lately returning from church on Sunday evening, on his way to his quarters through Colonel Ginnj. was attacked in the most brutal manner, without any sort of provocation, by some fellows apparently intoxicated. It appears they first jostled, and on the gentleman's putting up his hand to keep them at a distance and prevent a repetition of the disagreeable rencontre, they commenced the grossest abuse, which they kept up, following him for some distance, when he was suddenly laid prostrate by a violent blow on the head, from a bludgeon which one of them held. Though awfully stunned and bleeding profusely, he quickly recovered himself and pursued the ruffians. One of them, the man it seems who struck the blow, bolted in a Bengalee's house on the road side, where he was instantly followed by the gentleman, who, though almost fainting from the loss of blood, seized and manfully clung to the fellow till he was secured. Two or three others have been since laid hold of, and an enquiry commenced, but what measure of punishment may be dealt out to them, is a matter of curious speculation, at a place by no means remarkable for a vigorous or vigilant police—or the perpetrators of the murder of a poor Soubadar, which was some time since recorded, would not still remain to be discovered.

Public Securities.—The relations between the Bengal and Union Banks have returned to their former course :
To buy. To sell.

Remit. Ln., 6 p. c. p. 22 8 22 8 p. c.

First Five per Cent.

1st. ex. N. l to 320 do. 1 8 1 0

2d. ex. 321 1049 do. 0 12 0 4

2d. c. 1040 1440 do. 0 4 par

Second Five per Cent.

Upds. fm. N. 1150 do. 3 0 to 0 4

Third, 5 p. c. do. 3 0 2 8

Four per. c. dict. 0 8 1 0

Bk. of Bgl. St. pm. 3600 On 3500 0 p. s.

Un. Bk. Shs. value 2,250 On 2225 0

Bills on London.—Transactions to considerable extent in American bills are said to have occurred within the past week ; sales to the amount of 20,000*l.* are reported at 2*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, and of sets for small sums at 2*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, shewing an increased depreciation of private credit under the continued pressure of the Money Market. Advices from Bombay report the exchange of creditable bills at 2*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, with much difficulty, in negotiation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—March 31, Mr. J. Davidson, Asa. to the Gov. General's Agent at Hazareebaugh, is appointed ex-officio a deputy Opium Agent of the Behar division ; April 7, Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to be Ass. under the Com. of Revenue and Circuit of 1st. or Meerut Division ; Mr. S. J. Becher ditto, ditto of 11th or Intna division ; Mr. H. M. Elliot to officiate as a Deputy Collector in Meerut ; Mr. S. J. Becher, having passed an examination on 1st inst. and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the orders issued on Feb. 24, for that gentleman's return to Europe are revoked ; 14, "The order directing Mr. R. K. Clarke to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of the 8. division of Moradabad, until the return of Mr. Okeden has been approved ; 21, Mr. W. Cowell to officiate as additional Judge of Zillah Bareilly ; Mr. A. Smith to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad ; Mr. G. C. Jackson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

FURLONGS.—Mr. J. A. Pringle (to sea)—Mr. H. Stirling—Mr. R. Walpole to Cape.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c. from the 12th to 28th April, 1834.—The order appointing Lieut. T. F. B. Bratton to act as

Adjutant to 10th regt. L. C., is confirmed—Lieut. J. Hamilton, who has been appointed a Brigade Major, is posted to the Maywar Field Force.—The order directing Lieut. J. F. Bradford, 1st regt. L. C. to continue to act as Interp. and Quarter-Master of 9th regt. L. C. is confirmed—Ensigns A. M. Bocher, F. D. Atkinson, and W. S. Sherwill, are brought on the effective strength of the Infantry—Lieut.-Col. T. Newton to be Colonel, vice Richards deceased.—Major G. F. Wymar to be Lieut.-Col. vice Newton ; 61st regt., N. I., Capt. W. Gregory to be Major, Lieut. J. Macdonald to be Captain, Ensign J. C. Innes to be Lieutenant. The order appointing 1st Lieut. W. O. Young to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 2nd batt. Artillery is confirmed as a temp. arrangement—Ass. Surg. C. McCurdy is appointed to the Medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s 88th foot proceeding from Fort William to Berhampore, and thence he will proceed and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surg. at Agra ; the suspension from rank and pay for 12 months to which Lieut. S. B. Goad, 1st regt. L. C. was sentenced by a 'general court-martial, having expired, he is directed to return to his duty—67th regt. N. I., Ensign G. J. Hudson to be Lieut. vice Kennedy, deceased—Ensign C. S. Salmon is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry. Vet. Surg. H. C. Hulce to officiate as Vet. Surg. to the Haupper Stud, during the absence of Vet. Surg. Lindsay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.—Fort William, 24th April, 1834.—No. 94 of 1834.—The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders :—"Having taken into our consideration the rates of pay at present allowed to Members of the Medical Board and to superintending Surgeons when on furlough to Europe, We have resolved that, from the date of this despatch, Members of our several Medical Boards be allowed to draw the pay of Col. of Infantry, and Superintending Surgeons the pay of Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry ; whilst on furlough under the regulations of the service." "We direct that fees upon Commissions granted by his Majesty to the Company's Officers, shall be hereafter collected by and credited to,

Government, in the same manner as the Fees on Company's Commissions are now collected and credited, and that the salary to be hereafter granted to the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, be Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Rupees, (9,250) per month, in lieu of fees and all other emoluments. We observe a great discrepancy in the rates of fees levied from Officers of the same rank at our several Presidencies, and that those rates, in most instances materially exceed the rates paid by officers of corresponding rank in his Majesty's service. We therefore direct that the fees on Commissions to be hereafter paid by the Company's Officers at all the Presidencies, be the same as those charged to his Majesty's Officers of corresponding rank, and that one moiety of those fees be charged for the Company's, and the other moiety for the King's Commissions."

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ass. Surg. D. McNab, M.D., from 32nd to 3d Regt. N. I. at Nussערabad, Ass. Surg. J. Bruce is posted to 28th regt. at Agra.—Ass. Surg. J. Murray will rejoin the 1st Brig. Horse Artillery at Meerut; Col. J. N. Smith from 40th to 59th regt. N. I.; Col. T. Newton to 40th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Cave, from 61st to 40th regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer to 61st regt. N. I.

FURLONGHS.—Ass. Surg. H. H. Bry, (to sea)—Lieut. A. Webster, Surg. W. Grime, (prep.) to Cape—Lieut.-Col. G. Hunter, C. B.—Lieut. C. Ekins:

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE—Surg. W. Glass.

MARRIAGES.—April 3, Capt. John Scott, 85th regt. N. I., to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Capt. G. Hunter, Bengal Commissariat—9, Mr. E. Goodell, jun., to Miss C. Somerville—10, at Agra, Capt. R. Wyllie, Brigade Major, to Miss L. M. Denny—19, Mr. E. Robert, to Miss E. Julian—Mr. W. Watson, to Miss M. O'Conner—21st, Lieut. P. J. Chien, 34th regt. N. I., to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut. Cunningham, Bengal Army—23, Lieut. G. T. Graham, Artillery, to Miss F. M. Delighty—Mr. C. Owen, to Miss L. M. Maclean—23. Mr. C. Brenner, to Miss E. Price, only daughter of Col. W. C. Price, 34d regt. N. I.

BIRTHS.—April 2, at Shapore, the lady of A. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter—5, at Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Sibley, H. M.'s 26th regt., of a daughter—6, at Hawl Bagh, the lady

of Lieut. C. Campbell, of a son—10, the wife of Capt. R. A. J. Roe, of a daughter—12, at Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Naylor, of a son—13, at Tirhoot, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—Mrs. M. Lochen, of a son—14, Mrs. B. Macmakon, of a daughter—at Allahabad, Mrs. J. Davis, of a son—Mrs. J. Wells, of a daughter—16, at Chirra Poonjic, the lady of Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, of a daughter—16, Mrs. W. G. MacCarthy, of a daughter—18, the lady of J. Avdall, Esq., of a daughter—20, Mrs. W. Reed, of a son—23, at Barrackpore, the lady of Major R. W. Pogson, of a son—24, the wife of Mr. W. Dickson, of a son—Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a son, who died on 26th.

DEATHS.—Feb. 5, Mrs. Louric, sen.—March 17, Mr. J. De Monte—31st, at Lucknow, the infant daughter of Lieut. Macvittie—April 3, at Akvab, Lieut. H. Mackintosh, 43d regt., N. I.—6, at Nussערabad, Thomas Oliver, infant son of Brigade Major Butler—10, at Cawnpore, Lieut. A. Kennedy, 67th regt. N. I.—11, Ann, wife of E. Mullins, Esq.—18, at Berhampore, Mr. C. J. Woodward—19, at Chinsurah, Mrs. F. D. Cruze—20, Charlotte, daughter of D. Pringle, Esq.—22, Mr. C. Gooderham—Mrs. M. Miller—Mrs. Chill—23, Master H. H. Gill—25, J. R. Fitzpatrick, Esq.

Bombay.

On 12th April last, the native gentlemen who have lately been appointed to the Commission of the Peace, met at Lowjee Castle, whence they proceeded to Parel House, for the purpose of expressing personally to his Lordship the Governor, their thanks for the honour which had been thus conferred upon them. On their arrival at Parel, they were received by his Lordship, to whom Juggowathjee Sunkersett, for himself and his brother Justice, stated their gratitude to the Governor for having considered the natives of Bombay worthy of being the first in India with whom the experiment of native capacity for the office of Justice of the Peace should be tried, and declared their fixed resolution by their discharge of the duties which had thus devolved upon them, of doing credit to the wisdom which had originated, and the liberal policy which had carried into effect the late enactment of the legislature. His Lordship, in reply, congratulated them upon the acquisition of the privilege and honour with which they were now invested, stated

that their duties, although at first laborious, would soon become familiar, and comparatively easy from practice, and expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which Sunkersett had made his *début* at the last petty sessions.

On the 16th April, the Native Justices of the Peace waited upon Sir Herbert Compton at Prospect Lodge, to return thanks to his Lordship for his kindness to the native population in general, and themselves in particular, more peculiarly manifested in his recommendation of them to the appointments which they have lately received. Sir Herbert, in reply, expressed in a most warm, and apparently heartfelt manner, the extreme gratification which he experienced in receiving the native gentlemen of Bombay as Justices of the Peace, and dwelt for a considerable time upon the nature of the duties which they were now called upon to perform. "These," observed the learned Judge, in his usual eloquent manner, are duties "of no trifling or easy nature: your countrymen now look up to you with increased respect, and attach great importance to the exalted position to which you have been elevated; and it therefore becomes you to set them an example of activity and zeal in furthering the ends of justice, as without your assistance, no system of police, however wisely it may have been devised, can produce the desired effect. His Lordship then directed their attention to the cleansing and keeping in repair of the streets and roads, thanked them for their visit and retired, leaving every one impressed with a high idea of his condescension and urbanity.

By a minute, passed on 16th April, by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the Secretaries to Government have been directed to intimate to all public officers in their respective departments, that the following gentlemen are henceforth, upon all occasions, to be known and addressed by the title of Esquire—viz., Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Jamsjee Jejeebhoy, Dalabhoy, Pestonjee Dhakjee Dadajee, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Nowrojee Jamssetjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, Mahomed Ally Rogay, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, and Hormasjee Bhicajee Chinoy.

At the Court of Petty Sessions held in the Fort on Thursday, we had an opportunity of seeing the first working of the

new regulation, by which the constitution of the Court is altered, enabling a Native Justice of the Peace to sit with the European unpaid and stipendiary Magistrates. The Native Justices who were lately put in commission will sit in monthly rotation, which, we think, will be of much greater advantage, than placing a different magistrate every week upon the bench. Juggonathjee Sunkersett sat yesterday, and seemed particularly zealous in the examination of witnesses, concerning some of whom he gave the Court a very correct opinion, from his personal knowledge of the persons who were called to speak to character. One hundred and eleven cases were on the Rolls.

Accounts from Bushire of 12th April state that a body of Russian troops had arrived at Tabreez, in support of the claims of the Son of Abbas Meerza, as successor to the throne of Persia. A report has also reached us, that several of the company's cruisers were blockading a port on the Arabian side of the Persian Gulf, (the name of which we have not been able to learn) and that the plague had appeared at Bagdad. A Russian envoy, with a large retinue, had also arrived at the Court of Persia.

The H. C. Cruiser *Nautilus* was wrecked on a shoal on the Abyssinian coast a little below the latitude of Judda, on the 13th December, all hands saved in the boats. The packets by the *Nautilus* were forwarded on as soon as circumstances would permit; but it was the opinion of the "Consul General" that they could not possibly reach England before the end of March. Mr. Waghorn's boat had grounded on a shoal to the southward of Judda, but was got off by assistance sent from the H. C. vessels of war. When the *Hugh Lindsay* left Cosier on her way to Suez on the 2d March he had not reached that place; and up to the 18th of March he had not arrived at Suez nor had accounts been received of him at Cairo up to the 17th March. Any letters, therefore, taken by him could not reach England at the earliest before the latter end of May. Captain Ross arrived at Socotra about the 10th March just as Lieut. Haines, (the officer directed by the Bombay government to perform that duty) had made a complete survey of the island, which survey with a full report by Lieut. Haines has been forwarded by the *Hugh Lindsay*, Captain Ross is now on his way to Bombay. Captain Ross stated that he had left an

agent at Socotra and landed the coal for the *Henry Meriton*, but up to the 4th April no vessel had arrived with coal from Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., FOR 1834.—10th regt. N. I., Lieut. A. F. Bartlett to be Captain—Ensign R. H. Goodenough to be Lieut., vice Taylor, pensioned—Ass. Surg. S. Fraser having been appointed Ass. Master by the Court of Directors—Surgeon A. Henderson is directed to resume his appointment as Surgeon of the European General Hospital, and Surgeon R. Pinhey his appointment as garrison Surgeon at Bombay—assistant Surg. A. H. Leith to be relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and Ass. Surg. W. R. Williams to be placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy—3d regt. N. I., Lieut. G. Caudy to be Captain—Ensign T. Edmunds to be Lieut. in succession to Cocke, *dec.*—Brigadier General B. Kennett having returned from furlough will resume command of the Northern Division of the Army, Colonel Salter, and Lieut.-Colonel Litch. *Sold* will return to their respective Commands—Ensign H. Ash, 20th regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the left wing of the 7th regt. N. I., as a temporary arrangement is confirmed—Ensign J. M. Browne, European regt., is confirmed in the appointment of Mahratta Interpreter to that regt.—Lieut. G. Pope, 22d regt. N. I., to act as Barrack Master, vice Mant to Europe—Lieut. J. D. Smythe, 4th regt. N. I., to act as 2d Assistant Auditor General—Ass. Surgeon J. J. Cunningham is appointed deputy Medical Storekeeper at Ahmedabad, vice Scott, resigned—The order at Ahmednuggur appointing 2d Lieut. Pruett to perform the duties of Adj. until further orders is confirmed—Capt. F. C. Rybot, 2d Ass. Commissary General in Cutch, and Lieut. R. Bulkeley, 3d Ass. Commissary General at Belgaum are permitted to exchange stations—Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter to the Engineer Corps at Secroor, and to have the charge of the lazaret at the Station until a qualified officer of the Engineers is available—Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st regt. N. I., is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier Gen. Kennett—Ass. Surgeon J. Gibson is appointed Acting Vaccinator in the Concan during the absence of Ass. Surgeon Robson, sick—Lieutenant H. Coventry, 20th regt. N. I., to perform

the duties of Adjutant to that regt., during the absence of Lieut. Lang—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed—Ensigns H. Boye and J. D. Leckie to act as Adjutants to that regt., the former from the 15th to the 31st March, and the latter from the 1st April, during the absence of Lieutenant Long, and Lieut. C. A. Stewart, 16th regt., to act as Fort Adjutant at Surat, during the absence of Lieut. Hughes.

REMOVALS, POSTINGS, EXCHANGES, &c.—Ensign W. C. M. Bowen is posted to the 10th regt. N. I.—Ensign A. Crawford is posted to the 3d regt. N. I.—Ensign W. Rose, of the 23d regt. N. I., and Ensign R. Travers, of the 16th regt. N. I., have exchanged, each joining as junior of his rank.

FURLONGS.—Major J. D. Crozier—Major J. Keith to sea, and event to Europe—Captain J. E. G. Morris—Lt. C. Mant—Ensign J. Sinclair, Ass. Surg.—T. Robson, to sea—Major H. D. Robertson.

FURLONGS EXTENDED.—Captain I. Worthy—Captain W. Henderson.

MARRIAGES.—April 12, at Poona, Mr. R. X. Murphy, to Miss C. Bellaw—17, Mr. Robert Waller to Miss M. A. Blowers—22, at Byculla, Mr. D. Davidson to Miss C. Brenheim—23, R. Spooner, Esq. C. S., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Surgeon L. Hathway—May 19, John Skinner, Esq., to Mary, 2d daughter of Hope Stewart, Esq., of Ballechin.

BIRTHS.—April 9, at Byculla, Mrs. A. W. Elliott of a son—25, the lady of Major J. H. Dunsterville, of a daughter, still born.

DEATHS.—April 1, the infant son of Mr. G. Caswell—2, Alexander, infant son of W. C. Bruce, Esq.—25, at Kavel, Anne, wife of Mr. C. Marshall—James Seton, Esq., C. S.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.—April 4, Mr. T. A. Macpherson to Caroline, daughter of Mr. W. Cox of Penang.

BIRTHS.—March 15, the lady of Rev. C. Blackman, of a son—21, at Kumbler, the lady of Captain J. F. Bird, of a daughter—20, at Nagpore, the lady of Capt. A. G. Hyslop, of a son—April 4, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. W. W. Baker, of a son—at Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. R. Huslock, of a daughter—the lady of Capt. J. M. Boyes, of a daughter—6, the wife of Mr. J. Corn of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 23, at Cannanore, Henry Lubben, Esq.—April 4, Capt.

J. Becker, Artillery—April 18th, J. Hanbury, Esq., U. S. Captain J. A. Atkinson, Master Attendant.

Ceylon.

Statement of the incomes of the Civil Servants.—In laying before our readers the following statement, we do so in order to show that the sheers have not been so unsparingly applied to the incomes generally:—at the same time we declare our opinion that some of the situations cannot be efficiently filled upon the pay allotted according to the new schedule, and entertain no doubt that a revision will take place, but we must observe, that although it

would materially affect individuals, we cannot assent to the amalgamation of the duties of Assistant Agent employed in the collection of revenue in a large district, and who ought occasionally to be visiting parts of it; and that of a District Judge, who should be presiding always at his Court, and as the division would give employment to many, and appears to be in unison with the recommendation of the Commissioners of Enquiry, it cannot be too strongly recommended, and without this being done, it is a question whether or not their plans can be effectually carried into execution.

• List of Offices held by Civil Servants.

Rank in Civil Service.	Years of service.		Former Pay.	Present Pay.
			Rs.	Rs.
		Right Hon'ble the Governor	8,000	8,000
26	26	Auditor General, Comptroller of Revenue and Acting Comptroller of Customs	2,000	1,750
28	20	Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps	2,000	1,750
28	22	District Judge of Kandy	2,000	1,500
28	22	ditto ditto of Colombo	1,600	1,300
27	20	ditto ditto of Galle	1,600	1,300
29	17	Government Agent of Colombo	1,511	1,370½
29	17	Collector of Customs	1,574	1,287
10	14	Colonial Secretary	2,000	2,000
11	13	Government Agent at Kandy	1,500	1,350
12	13	District Judge at Jaffna	1,500	1,250
12	12	ditto ditto of Chilaw and Pullam and Assistant Agent at Chilaw	1,514	000
14	12	Government Agent at Jaffna	1,226	1,213
15	12	Assistant Agent at Matura and District Judge	1,107	625
17	11	Government Agent at Galle	1,000	1,000
18	10	Assistant Agent at Mannar, District Judge and Supervisor of the Pearl Banks	1,188	900
19	10	Government Agent at Trincomalie	1,338	1,169
20	10	District Judge of Trincomalie	1,162	1,076
21	9	ditto ditto and Assistant Agent of Batticaloa	1,035	650
22	9	District Judge and Assistant Agent at Negombo	1,000	625
22	9	District Judge and Assistant Agent at Kurnegai	1,000	400
24	9	District Judge and Assistant Agent at Ratnapoora	1,000	550
26	8	District Judge and Assistant Agent at Fort King	640	550
28	6	Assistant Secretary	640	620
30	5	District Judge and Assistant Agent at Calcutra	512	535
31	4	District Judge and assistant Agent at Ruanwello	300	550
32	4	Assistant Agent at Kandy	300	300
33	4	ditto ditto at Jaffna	300	400

In remarking upon the changes which have taken place, the position we take, and from which we start is, that the Civil Service was formed upon the principle of progression, by promotion to higher offices; that each member entered it under that impres-

sion, and consequently had a vested right in his situation, and the precedence which his length of service entitled him to; and that it never could have been the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to have divested him of this, in the formation of the new

system, unless from incapacity—otherwise they might be charged with a direct breach of faith, for which we do not give them credit; and the Civil Servant who may have formed his plans based upon an apparent good foundation, would be ill requited by being obliged to retire on an allowance which would not support his family, and dwindle down from an efficient public servant to a pensioner. The present administration is opposed to such measures, and we feel confident those intentions cannot have emanated from home.

After pointing out the four modes by which the civil Servants will be affected, and referring to the first and second classes where appointment is abolished, or duties transferred to offices of subordinate rank or inferior grade, it provides for the accepting of a new appointment; and can it be presumed that these members are to be obliged to sink in the scale of society whilst the juniors are to rise? that they are to lose the title of honorable or to be prevented from obtaining it? No, such a step never can have been contemplated by the framers of the new instructions.

MARRIAGES.—April 7, at Trincomalee, Mr. J. B. Raux to Miss M. C. Dewith.

BIRTHS.—March 22, the lady of Lieut. Bridge of a daughter who died. April 19, the lady of Capt. G. T. Parke, H. M. 61st. regiment, of a daughter. 20, at Peradenia, the lady of J. G. Watson, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.—March 20th, at Galle, Frances, wife of Dr. Sillery, Medical Staff, and daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, Rector of Great Haughton.

China.

MR. INNES AND MR. DANIELL.—*Extract from Mr. G. A. Prinsep's letter to Mr. Innes, dated Calcutta, 9th December, 1833.*—"That paper, I admit, on looking at it again has an appearance of malice in it, which ought to have induced me not to publish it; and as the author of it, while he has dealt so freely with your name has not disclosed his own, I have the less scruple in sending you the original as I received it, leaving you to make such use of it as you or your agent here may think proper. The envelope has not been preserved, nor do I recollect in what manner it came to me. "The day before Mr. Lyall's visit with your letter, another signed *Veritas*, upon

the same subject, was inserted in the daily edition of the *Calcutta Courier*, with, perhaps, too little caution. I suppressed it from the half-weekly edition of the paper. The hand writing is the same as that of the letter which has given you so much offence. I am, &c., (signed) G. A. Prinsep, *Editor of the Calcutta Courier.*"

Mr. Daniell having arrived from Macao on the evening of the 19th, the following correspondence took place: *William Jardine, Esq., to J. R. Daniell, Esq.* Canton, 20th Feb. 1834. My dear Sir,—Mr. G. A. Prinsep, editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, having handed to Mr. Innes's friend, Mr. Lyall, a paper in your hand writing aspersing the character of the said Mr. Innes, a copy of which is enclosed as published in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 19th of July last: the original in my possession, I, as Mr. Innes's friend call upon you in his name for such satisfaction, as is customary for one gentleman to give to another under such circumstances; and, I have only to add the request that you will be pleased to refer your friend to me with as little delay as convenient. I am my dear Sir, yours truly.

Mr. Daniell to Mr. Jardine. My dear Sir,—I have just received your note and its enclosure. I beg to say that I am not aware that I ever did asperse or wished to asperse the character of Mr. Innes. The circumstances mentioned in the paper you enclosed were, if I mistake not, precisely those stated in a printed paper circulated by Mr. Innes, in which the name of Mr. Plowden alone appeared, and which inveighed in no measured terms against the Select Committee, of which I am a member. I have referred your letter, and my reply to Mr. Whiteman according to your request, that I would appoint a friend to communicate with you. My dear Sir, yours truly.

Mr. Jardine to Mr. Whiteman. My dear Sir,—I have to apologise for not sooner addressing you on the subject for the arrangement of which we met this afternoon. Mr. Innes had gone over the water to walk, and though a messenger was sent after him he did not return till our dinner-hour, so that we have not met till now, too late to be handed to you to-night, but it shall be with you early in the morning. I have stated clearly to Mr. Innes your view of the case, and have only to refer to it to observe that the printed paper you referred to, was placed in

the hands of the parties to whom it was sent with Mr. Innes's signature attached, or accompanied by a card from him, consequently was not anonymous; but a paper for which he always was and is ready to be responsible, and had Mr. Daniell adopted the plan of sending a copy of his anonymous productions to Mr. Innes previous to transmitting them to a distant newspaper, you and I would not at this late period have been called to discuss their merits. But all this has nothing to do with the point now at issue; Mr. Innes on the 14th inst. the day he received Mr. Prinsep's letter, drew up the enclosed statement, which he has determined on giving to the world with his signature. The document speaks for itself, and it only remains for Mr. Daniell to determine by 11 a. m. to-morrow, what course he intends to pursue, with reference to the demand in my note to him this morning. I regret being obliged from the circumstance of the *Sylph's* early despatch, to press for a reply by the above-mentioned, but have no alternative. I am, &c

Mr. Whiteman to Mr. Jardine. My dear Sir,—Your letter dated last night has only now been put into my hands half-past 9 a. m., 21st February. The time you name 11 a. m. is short, not owing to any delay on my part; nevertheless, if possible, a definite reply shall be given by that time. Yours truly.

Mr. Whiteman to Mr. Jardine. My dear Sir,—The questions I asked you this morning I should be glad to have replied to in writing. Excuse my troubling you, therefore, with a repetition of them. I beg to be informed whether the document by Mr. Innes, dated 14th inst. is to be made public under the event of a meeting between him and Mr. Daniell or suppressed. Yours truly.

Mr. Jardine to Mr. Whiteman. My dear Sir,—I have this instant received your note asking for an answer in writing to your question of this morning, "whether the document by Mr. Innes dated the 14th instant is to be made public under the event of a meeting between him and Mr. Daniell. I have seen Mr. Innes since receiving your note, and now state in writing what I said to you an hour ago, viz., Mr. Innes is determined to give the document in question to the public under any circumstances, more particularly after the line of argument adopted by you yesterday.—Yours truly. N. B. The

sole part of Mr. Whiteman's reply to the point being contained in inverted commas in Mr. Jardine's answer, it is not given at length.

Mr. Jardine to Mr. Whiteman. My dear Sir,—I have this moment received your letter in reply to mine of last night, and deem it unnecessary to notice any part of it with the exception of the following words, "I consider it impossible Mr. Daniell can meet Mr. Innes," leaving the public to judge of the whole without any comment of mine to aid them. I trust your phrase "precludes any farther duty on my part," will not prevent your handing the enclosed to Mr. Daniell which at Mr. Innes's request I send through you, and remain, &c. &c.

Final note from Mr. Innes to Jas. R. Daniell, transmitted through Mr. Whiteman. Canton, 21st February, 1834. You do wrong, and refuse redress, and are, strictly speaking, an unjust coward. Within the walls of the Honorable Company's factory, or at Macao, you are safe; but dare to come on the Esplanade between the hours of half-past four to half-past six p. m. these three following evenings, and I will prove to you my statement does not always consist in words, and even these places of refuge shall not protect you from my just resentment, if a course of malignant slander is persisted in.

Canton, Feb. 14, 1834.—The under statement is due to the public, who have an interest in detecting anonymous slanderers! And it is due to Mr. Innes' friends for the purpose of showing that his case in comparison with his slanderers, will bear the result of a surer test, than the present fashionable mode of settling such disputes. On the subject which led to the slander, it is not necessary to say one word; it is before the Canton public, and understood by them. Nor is it Mr. Innes' wish to give an aggravated appearance to the case by any allusion to the slanderers having been on, what the world calls, intimate terms with him. On the act out of which this discussion arose, this slanderer not only had the right of every individual to discuss its merits in private society, but he actually filled a chair of a body empowered by law with high and severe control over a British subject in China. And that body, of which he was an active member, did what they thought their power allowed in censure of Mr. Innes. Not contented

with this public power, supported by an act of the British Parliament, nor satisfied with his influence in private society, this slanderer, James Nugent Daniell, wrote a low, malicious and anonymous attack, and sent it to the editor of a distant paper, the *Calcutta Courier*, where the poison once instilled was too distant for cure; and in this libel, *as far as he could*, striking at Mr. Innes's pecuniary prosperity, and injuring his feelings, on grounds not the least connected with the matter of public interest. On application to the editor of the *Courier* (Mr. Prinsep) he transmits the original copy of the libel—*autograph of this base slanderer*. Nor is this the sole effort of his malignity, as the letter of Mr. Prinsep makes it next to certain that under the singularly inappropriate name of "Veritas," he was acting pander to the baser appetites of the silly Singapore paper, at the time he was cultivating his profession on the wider field of India. The autograph of this slanderer lies for public inspection, and as he for three seasons has signed the bills drawn by the *Hon. Company on Bengal*, *no man of business in Canton can fail to know the writing*. Now had this slanderer been alone in the world without a wife and family, the chastisement of his person till it was degraded to the level of his mental depravity would have been only an act of justice. As others, however, suffer from his shame, Mr. Innes waves such privilege—for the time, restores him to his forfeited right, and calls for the satisfaction customary amongst equals. JAMES INNES. *W. Jardine, Esq., Canton*. My dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday's date, in which, as the friend of Mr. Innes, you call on Mr. Daniell for gentlemanly satisfaction for having written a paper "aspersing the character of the said Mr. Innes," and which was published in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 19th July last, rendered it necessary that Mr. Daniell should appoint a friend to communicate with you. I accepted that solemn office, and I trust you are sensible that in our interview of yesterday afternoon, my desire and endeavours were to facilitate some arrangement of a peaceable nature, still guarding the honour of my friend with which I was entrusted.—With that view I stated the readiness on his part to make the "amende" for the phrase in the above paper "*agent quasi a non*

agendo" which I admitted was indiscreet. I must distinctly state that I have in vain endeavoured to find in the said paper any aspersions on the character of Mr. Innes of a graver nature, than those affecting him in another paper published by himself, which although addressed to the select committee, impugned the respectability and reputation of the members composing that body. Mr. Daniell's paper was prepared and sent as explanatory of Mr. Innes'. Both were published anonymously. Whatever my previous opinion may have been, I now, after due consideration of your letter received this morning, and the very extraordinary document signed by Mr. Innes therein contained, feel it my imperative duty to state that I consider it impossible Mr. Daniell can meet Mr. Innes: still more so, after the verbal declaration made to me this morning by you, and corroborated by your note last received, viz. "Mr. Innes is determined to give the document to the public under any circumstances." I confess my inability to understand that any law of honor requires an ultimate appeal to weapons, unless as complete satisfaction for injuries received. The above document signed by Mr. Innes which, by its date of 14th instant, appears to have been composed long prior to Mr. Daniell being made cognizant of his having given offence, is of such a nature as to preclude any further duty on my part, and in behalf of my friend than the appeal to public opinion. On the suffrages of the many in favour of Mr. Daniell I confidently rely; since such appeal is chosen by Mr. Innes, and I presume sanctioned by yourself. On its result I am willing for myself, and friend to rest the merits of this unhappy affair. I am, my dear Sir, yours truly, (signed) JOHN C. WATKINMAN. Friday, Canton, February, 21, 1834.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 1st, at Macao, the lady of T. R. Colledge, Esq., of a son. 11th, at Canton, the lady of J. N. Daniell, Esq., of a son.

Eastern Archipelago.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 26th, at Singapore, the lady of Capt. Jackson, Ship Hannah, of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 13th, after leaving Batavia, Capt. Mackie late of Brig Lucy.

Home Intelligence.

Conflagration of the House of Commons and House of Lords.—A remarkable event has intervened to restore circulation to the currents of public thought and excitement. The House of Commons is reduced to a pile of ashes! There are few, we believe, who possessed nerve to receive intelligence of the catastrophe without a shock—indubitably too, the first emotion was—grief. Imagination, however, exaggerates calamity as well as joy: it is only the powers of the mind united that can lead us to the conception of what is just—when to suffer our tears to flow, when to roll them back upon their source.—The 16th of the last month has the misfortune of giving date to this event. It was in the evening the metropolis was aroused by it. The first body of flame was seen to issue from the Chamber of the Lords; and then the cry was flung abroad; and then, all London, panic-struck, rushed headlong to the splendid but tempestuous arena. The flames, at each instant, gained horribly; the wind was fierce, and terrifically assisted them; no human effort could avail, and at midnight the whole was—a ruin—the chapel of St. Stephen, the Painted Chamber, the Commons' Library, the Courts (to a great extent) of Law, the innumerable offices of both Lords and Commons, and the entire fabric, save indeed, one Section, the noble Hall of Westminster! The night was a wintry and wild night—a night, *peculiarly* in its aspect—wild; heavy and sombre masses of cloud drove impetuously along the heavens, and even the moon was then, from the contrast of its fine serenity to bestow upon the scene its last effects of terror.

Whatever has a tendency to facilitate the operation of Shaving, is entitled to notice; and we, therefore, with confidence recommend the *Rhypophagn* or Super-essential Soap, recently introduced by Messrs. Winter and Thompson.

Our Indian friends will rejoice to learn that Dr. Kitchiner's Zest, prepared by Mr. Butler of Covent-garden Market, emparts a peculiar richness and delicacy of flavour to stews, hashes, and to all made

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Bladen Capel, K. C. B., has been appointed to succeed Sir John Gore in the East India Command. His flag is hoisted in the Winchester, 52 guns.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, EXCHANGES, &c., IN THE KING'S ARMY SERVING IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—*War Office, 3d October.*—75th foot, Lieut. F. A. Goulden, from 93d regt., to be Lieut. vice Halliday, who exchanges—Oct. 10, 62d foot, G. H. Gason, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice R. Gason, whose appointment has not taken place—75th foot, Ensign W. Brumell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires; J. H. Cox, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brumell—76th foot, Cornet J. A. Cruickshanks, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gillespie, who retires—97th foot, R. H. S. Jackson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Earls, who retires—Oct. 14, 81st foot, Lieut. General Sir E. Barnes, K. C. B., from 78th regt., to be Colonel, vice General Sir H. Warde, *dec.*—78th foot, Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., from 96th foot, to be Colonel, vice Barnes, appointed to 78th regt. foot—Oct. 17, 4th regt. foot, Gent. Cadet, G. W. Henderson, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dudlow, whose appointment has not taken place—40th foot, W. A. Fyers, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Stevenson, appointed to 7th Dragoon Guards—57th foot, Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, from half-pay of 11th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Russell, whose appointment has not taken place—J. J. R. W. Morgan, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Faunt, appointed to 87th foot—87th foot, 3d Lieut. W. Boyd, to be 1st Lieut. by purchase, vice Thompson, who returns; Ensign H. P. Faunt, from 57th foot, to be 2nd Lieut. by purchase, vice Boyd—Oct. 24th, 16th regt. L. D. Capt. T. W. Browne, from half-pay, unattached to be Capt. vice R. Douglas, who exchanges receiving the difference between full pay of Cavalry, and full pay of Infantry—

6th regt. foot, Capt. W. Kortright, from half-pay, of Coldstream regt. of Foot Guards to be Capt. vice T. S. O. Halloran, who exchanges—29th foot, Lieut. A. T. Hemphill, to be Adjutant vice Morgan, who resigns the Adjutancy only—41st foot, Ensign J. Campbell, from the 45th regt. to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Chambers cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial—44th foot, Lieut. J. E. Codd to be Adjutant, vice Gray, who resigns the Adjutancy only—46 foot, J. W. Graves, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Campbell promoted in 41st regt. foot.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.—*Per Enphrates.* Bombay.—Major Robertson, B. S., Mrs. Do. and three Children, Mr. W. Hornby B. C. S., Rev. Mr. Payne, Chaplain, B. S., Captain Morris, B. N. S., Mr. Robertson, two Children and Servant.—*Per Troughton, Singapore.*—Rev. H. Thomas, Mrs. Ditto.—*Per Jeneatte, China.*—John Gover, Esq., J. P. Sturges, Esq.—*Per Enchantress, Calcutta.*—Mr. Boyd.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—October 2, Falmouth, Batavia, Blair, Batavia, April 21—Clyde, Mount St. Elphinstone, Small, Bombay, June 9—Downs, Achilles, Hunter, South Seas—4, Penzance, Brilliant, Hopton, Van Diemen's Land, May 14—7; Falmouth, Hope, Grant, South Seas—Start, John, Lowe, Batavia, May 24—8, Portsmouth, Enphrates, Buckham, Bombay, May 6—Scilly, Dorchester, Carrick, Bengal, Feb. 3—Downs, Timor, Colman, South Seas—0, Liverpool, Emerald, Johnstone, Bengal, April 20—11, Dover, Troughton, Thornton, Singapore, May 9—Falmouth, Sir Charles Forbes, Leslie, Manila, June 14—Falmouth, Maria, Burton, Cape, June 14—13, Cork, Theodosia, Simpson, Manila, June 12—Falmouth, Argus, Barclay, South Seas, June 12—14, Downs, Enchantress, Canny, Bengal, May 11—Clyde, Camden, Clayton, China, May 1—15, Cowen, Antoinette, Knudson, Manila, April 27—Dover, Cadmus, Snowden, New Zealand—16, Eastburne, Lloyds, Garratt, Singapore, June 5—Downs, Neptune, Thompson, Singapore, May 17—Eastbourne, Neva, Peck, Singapore, April 27—18, Downs, Mulgrave, Coulson, Bengal, April 19—18, Falmouth, Diana, Hawkins, Bombay, June 12—Dover, Royal William, Smith, Bengal, April 10—20, Cowes, Jeneatte, Pearce, China, June 20—Downs, Fran-

ces Charlotte, Smith, China, April 27—Dover, Southworth, Maltby, Batavia, May 28—22, River, Meta, Gaskell, Mauritius, May 23.

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—October 1, Plymouth, Wolf, Stanley, Cape—Liverpool, Skerac, Clark ditto—Liverpool, Fama, Purvis, Padang Sumatra—Portsmouth, Abberton, Shuttleworth, Madras and Bengal—3, Ditto, Bairetto, jun. Saunders, ditto, ditto—7, Liverpool, Saint, Nyma, Bombay—9, Downs, Jauc, Brown, New South Wales—10, Liverpool, Asia, Tonge, Rio and Bombay—11, Portsmouth, Hindostan, Redman, Madras and Bengal—12, Plymouth, Raleigh, Quin, Cape and Mauritius—15, Downs, Renown, McLeod, ditto ditto—16, Portsmouth, Warrior, Stone, New South Wales—22, Downs, King Fisher, Field, Musat and China—25, Ditto, Resource, Smith, Alcoa Bay and Cape—26, Portsmouth, Prince Regent, Bouchier, Bombay—Ditto ditto, Achilles, Duncan, St. Helena—26, Liverpool, Collingwood, Hosey, Bengal, 26, Downs, Archus, Wakefield, China, 26, Liverpool, Bridget, Tobin, Bombay, 26, Ditto, Lord Stanley, Hall, ditto.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 30, at Stepney, Mr. R. Suttaby to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Pattison, E. I. Co.'s service—4, at Edinburgh, I. N. O'Halloran, Esq., Bengal Army, son of Brigadier General O'Halloran, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late General James Pringle, East India Company's service—15, at Queen-sq. Col. Pereira, Madras Army, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late W. Duff, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 17, in Bruton-street, the lady of J. W. Huggs, Esq. of a daughter—22, at Blackheath, the lady of Capt. Younghusband, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Sept. 30, Lady Marjoribanks, widow of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, bart., of Lees—Oct. 6, near Aylesbury, H. P. J. Layard, Esq. Ceylon, Civil Service—15, at Hackney, Frances, relict of Major Salt, East India Company's Service—18, at Regent-place, West, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of J. S. Buckingham, Esq., junior and daughter of W. J. Albert, Esq. late of H. M.'s Customs—22, in Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Colonel Alexander Caldwell. Mr. Henry Wadd, late of the India House—24, at Westhorpe House, near Marlow, Maria, wife of General Sir G. Nugent Bart.

THE
EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL
MAGAZINE.

DOWNFALL OF THE WHIGS—THE KING,
AND THE COUNTRY.

The event which we prophesied is come to pass, the Whigs are fallen—as a party are for ever annihilated! We can have nothing but pleasure in this announcement, but the event by which it is succeeded is startling enough. The Whigs have fallen through their own weakness—their own utter incapability to direct the reins of government. The Whigs despised what they should have revered, they stood from off that foundation which was alone possible to give to the superstructure of their power support. They were unworthy of the nation, who, entrusting to them its all, lifted them over the heads of their old rivals the Tories. They fawned to, and humiliated themselves before the Tories, and *betrayed* the nation. They have now reaped the measure of their ignominious treachery—the Whigs are fallen! the catastrophe supposes a national good.

Their sway over the destinies of the country continued for a period of four years; that it should have so continued, there is a no more remarkable fact in history. They were brought into office to give promotion to the cause of reform: through their offices has this reform been promoted? We should be ridiculed did we pause to furnish an answer to this interrogatory. The enumeration of their acts, is the enumeration of their instances of baseness and folly. Their sycophancy on the one hand, their dark ingratitude on the other, are the only features of their career which raise themselves as monuments to their memory. To regret the fall of such a faction, would be, therefore, a work of strange infatuation. We live, however, in memorable times—times memorable, indeed, which could witness the resurrection of the Tories!

True, the resurrection of the *Tories*, but let not this be supposed to construe *toryism*. Between the two yawns an illimitable gulf.

There may be those, (the world in all ages has given birth to those whose aliment of life is chimera) there may be those who dream, who amuse, who delude themselves, that the law of necessity may be overcome, that England may see the great principles of her march impeded, that she may again be the theatre of the crimes and pollutions of Tory-despotism. These may dream, but the hopes they dream shall they be realised? The ravings of the mad, shall they be listened to? The King may place the *monarchical* principle of the constitution, as it is called, in jeopardy; through the intrigues of court, or the miserable cravings of his own heart, he may have been tempted to throw insult upon his people, but the King, ere he could infringe *one* principle of the veritable liberties of the Constitution, ere, in these times, he could institute a decree of Toryism, his sceptre, bruised and crumbling, would pass from him—his potency vanish as a shadow. The freedom of Englishmen is not, let it be remembered, at the will of a single umpire, of a Court, or even the whole body of the aristocracy; it rests on a nobler foundation, viz. the enlightenment and intellectual lustre of the age. The British multitudes have awakened to the light of truths—political axioms, which must for ever put it without the power of tyranny to extend to them; now, in which they trembled they may laugh at the deeds of any Sovereign; the Sovereign is the puppet in their hands to be dealt with as they would—of course, as their reason and interest render expedient, Thus much they may be set at rest, the King in the extraordinary exercise which, at the present moment, he has made of his prerogative, may have injured his own dignity—betrayed, too clearly, perhaps, the views and ambitions of himself or courtiers, but the King, by his selection of ministers can do no injury to the nation, the Duke of Wellington may be Premier, but the first act of his administration will be the seal of his fate. In receiving the Duke as head of the administration from the hands of the King, the people may well know, indeed, whom they so receive; they know that the Duke, ere he can meet the popu-

lar will, must be a *perjurer*; that he must commit the damning act of recanting every iota of those principles to which, during a long life, he has professedly clung; that he must avow *Reform*, and eschew *Conservatism* as the only means, for a moment, of retaining the administration; that, in short, he must blast his reputation as a man to become at this epoch Minister of England. This the people know, and, at least, in this much are prepared for any public measure to which his Grace may resort; and in these circumstances the position of the country cannot be accounted so perilous as under the guardianship of the Whigs when treason came, although good faith was alone calculated, when promise was given to the *ear*, but to the *reality* broken. The people then know what with the Duke of Wellington they have to expect; to Lords Grey and Brougham, and Russel they trusted, they have seen with what result; to the Duke they will *not trust*; it will not be said of them, that they are again the victims of an odious duplicity. Every act of the Duke's government will be brought under the most rigid analysis; every act will be interpreted, not in its *intention*, but in *itself*; where the nation *hoped*—flattered itself with the *hope* of reform, it will now *insist* upon it; hence it is, that it is arrived at a new crisis. There can be nothing to regret in the fall of the Whigs, though followed by such an event even, as the rise of the Tories. Undoubtedly, it can redound little to the *clat* of William the Fourth to have permitted his choice of a minister to rest in such a quarter, it can redound, perhaps, but little to the honour of the nation to be governed by such a personage; but measures, not men, must henceforth be the order of the period; it is to mistake the principle of all sound policy to suppose that *any* individual should influence *now* the political system of this country. Reform must go on, and the Duke, is he at such a juncture, called to the head of the affairs, must, as in the instance of Catholic Emancipation, shew, that it is by principles, and not by men, the British world consents to be governed. No Cabinet could accomplish more vital injury to the country, than insidiously have done the Whigs; in the first instance, their prosecutions against the press exceeded all of which any administration of the Tories had been guilty.

and the very means to which they had fawned, the Political Unions, did they not scandalously spurn when their power, as they thought, no longer partook of aid from them? Again, the Foreign Policy of the Whigs, could any measures be more hideously contemptible? The Duke himself, from whom the Continental Carlists, or Tories, are said to be anticipating so much favour—the Duke himself, with Sir R. Peel, and the whole phalanx of English oligarchs, could he be guilty of a policy more thoroughly debasing to the name, or inimical to the interests of the nation? Open coalition with the tyrants of Europe, nor even the Duke, indeed, might venture to put in practice, and, short of this, at what have the Whigs hesitated? *They have crouched to Russia!* and saying this, we say *all* that in odium and obloquy of their relations with foreigners could be said. In this career, the Duke has no power to advance a step. Does he attempt openly to aid Miguel, or countenance Holland, from that moment his government is dissolved, for an instant the nation would not endure it, but the Duke *knows* this—knows he must be a *traitor* to be a British minister! In this then is it, the King has acted so unworthily of himself and his people, he has dared to call a man to preside over his cabinet, whose first measure must be the lie to his whole life—whose first declaration (or it would be followed by no *second*) must brand him an apostate, a perjurer, a wretch dead to every sentiment of truth and integrity. Whether this be meritorious in the King, let the King's conscience itself decide; whether it be meritorious in the nation to accept such a minister from the hands of the King, in the same manner, let the nation's conscience decide; in having stated the question, we wash our hands of the sin. The Duke consents to become the hireling, let him look to it, he performs the duties of a hireling; he can have no will—no dogma of his own to give him guidance, let him be sedulous that it is the nation's will—the dogmas of reform which shall be his preceptor.

The question of a *new* parliament—of the dissolution of the *old*, before this phenomenon of a ministry be called upon to act is easily disposed of. The present house of delegates have

surely acted up to little which entitle them to the people's confidence ; nevertheless, even the present house of delegates, imbecile, traitorous, truckling as its members proved themselves, would not *dare* to give support to a direct measure of toryism. A new parliament would bring an array of men into the Commons' House, before which, probably even Kingship itself would become dismayed ; hence the country in itself is safe—it is royalty and aristocracy to whom the present era may be said to constitute a *CRISIS*.

On a first consideration, the fact certainly sounds startlingly, that Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington should again be witnessed at the helm of public affairs ; but maturer reflection, if it remove not the astonishment, modifies the alarm, and the nation begins to feel the sense of its greatness, precisely at the instant it imagined its liberties most endangered. The Duke of Wellington, although had he an army of half a million at his nod, would be powerless did he conspire against the cause of Britain's reform, with the cause of this reform he must sail, or opposing it—sink !

ST. HELENA.—NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.

Oh, Victor, unsurpassed in modern song,
Each year brings forth its millions, but how long
The tide of generations shall roll on,
And not the whole combined and worthless throng
Compose a mind like thine !—*Byron*.

Saint Helena, the name was once unknown—now, it is unparalleled in interest ! A rock in the midst of oceans, a cradle for tempests, a horrible eyrie for screeching sea-gulls and storm-birds ! Saint Helena, with its affraying and terrible aspect, its dark, verdureless summits, its surf-lashed shores, its blast-swept ravines, its frowning and solitary site of grandeur ! Surely the sepulchral spot was not selected with so reckless an aim—surely, of all it was Earth's receptacle for such a tomb ! There, where nature for ever weeps, where the storm for ever darkens, where the floods for ever rage, and writhe, and roar ; there, where all is voiceless, and desolate and lone,—a region whose

only echoes are the surge—surges uplift at the strife of winds ; a region given up to the rack of tempests—to the genius of elemental-anarchy—surely, Saint Helena was the fitting vault for such remains—for such ashes, for the mouldering dust of Napoleon ! Have any visited that sea-girt isle, and not been struck with this appropriateness of which we speak—this harmony between its object and design ? Have any, gaining its difficult and precipitous coast, listening to the roar of the everlasting waves beating for ever against its adamantine walls—not been affected by this sublime similitude !—this admirable accordance of intention with its effect ? Yes, Saint Helena, with all the reproaches scorn has cast upon it, with all the opprobrium limner, and minstrel and poet have flung upon it, yet, doubtless, for the last temple—the final resting place of such mortal remains, it is the consecrate abode—the sanctuary set apart by the pre-ordaining fiat of Nature. * * * *

We were bound from India homewards, and losing sight of the Cape, rolled up through blue waters, and with a lively “ trade ” to that Ocean-isle. It was evening when we came abreast of it, and we slackened sail, standing away from it for the night. The morn burst in its richest and most imperial loveliness, the sun rose from a pavilion of purple clouds, and the billows sparkling and dancing under the ship’s bows before us were tinged and scintillated with alternate hue and radiance of pink and silver. Presently, the Rock rose before us, but it was enveloped in the early mists, and its sterile heights and savage outline became not on the instant visible. The breeze was brisk, and we neared and neared it, and ere noon were in its open roadsted at anchor, facing the only accessible point of its coast—James’ Town. The harbour wore an animated air ; it was crowded with the ships of every country in the world—from the Union Jack to the Thirteen Stars, and from the Gallic Tricolour to the Green of Brazils ;—however, but flying visitants were they ; they came for a day—a night—a term of a few hours, and then, to their several destinations they were off, leaving room for their various and rapidly arriving successors.

Impetuously we rushed ashore ; the landing was difficult—

dangerous, at length we were carried up to the jetty on the back of a heavy surge. We proceeded through a wooden gateway to the town. Every where sentries were stationed, along this carriage-road, that steep, even to the summit of the topmost cliff. Merciful God! were not the barricades of nature sufficient? What could overstep them? Could the Dried Bones of themselves arise, and over the valley of the Deep escape from the still pursuing rage of their miserable persecutors? What had sentries to do then with the Rock, Saint Helena? How odious the feature! how grovelling the spirit of its revelation! We penetrated to the bosom of the town; it consisted of a solitary street along a narrow ravine. The inhabitants welcomed us; they were themselves happy, they could not understand why the very aspect of the region should inspire us with dread and melancholy. They attempted to make us credit, that the abode was an elysium; their own felicity they concurred was extreme; how could we hesitate in regarding it as it was—perfect? They represented, that their life was gay; they may be Jews, merchants, shop-keepers, but of that what? they dined at the Governor's, supped, quadrilled at the Governor's *écarté-ed* at the Governor's—their bliss was supreme! In aristocratic England, did they enter such hallowed precincts, they should be crushed, they insinuated to the dust they trod upon. Why, at St. Helena, should they refrain from being the exhilarated mortals we beheld them—surrounded by and permitted all the fascinations of society? True! And after all what is happiness but an affair of the imagination, a *façon de penser*, a peculiarity of taste? Even the residents of St Helena are happy! The town contained a church, military barracks, hotels, billiard rooms. and a *petit spectacle*, whose histrionists were amateurs. The climate of this abode is exceeding various. In the town—the bosom of the valley through which it runs, it is nearly, at all times, sultry, humid, and, despicably Bæotian; crossing the hills you are exposed to every vicissitude of temperature; intense cold, scorching heat, and frequent showers of rain, hail or sleet. It was night, almost midnight, when we crossed them. The next morning we were to sail, and we had only a

few hours to dedicate to the proposed pilgrimage. Longwood—to whose ear is not familiar the word Longwood? lays over the hills at a distance of two miles from the town. The road to it is rocky, ill-tended, and frequently stretching along the verge of frightful and craggy precipices. In traversing it horseback is preferable; the pedestrian would have his feet torn, and in a carriage one becomes jolted to death. Unfortunately, it was the last we adopted. We left the precincts of the town in the evening at eight; when we left there was not a cloud, the light of the moon was over all, and there was a delicacy, a transparency of radiance in the over-hanging blue which gave an effect to the scene that was panoramic. Ascending to the top of the first hill, we experienced an instant atmospheric change; we were in a tremor from the cold. We advanced at no very rapid rate, and it was sometime before we reached the valley, but on reaching it, the suddenness of the new effect of heat was any thing but agreeable. The scenery during this time, was by no means improving; on the contrary, the sides of the mountains were becoming only more tree-less; the only water was, in the distance—the sea, and this was boundless, and far, and trackless enough. In an hour and half we turned aside from the main-road, and traversing an arid field came up with Longwood. It was nothing save a barn! The roof was falling in, the walls were dilapidated, cows, horses fed in mangers in it. It was deserted; few entered it; it was kept by a woman and her husband who tended the cattle it gave shelter to. Such was Longwood! Alas, how dismayed we looked, and how bitterly we sighed! There, was the bath-room; as a memento—was memento wanting? we denuded it of a small portion of its leaf of lead, with this, after a moment's linger in the vestibule, where the soldier received the *Napoleon*, not from the *hand*, but which, through the dastard policy and low suspicion of that tyrant-slave (need we name) Sir Hudson Lowe, the hero was permitted but to *fling* in bestowing upon the veteran—we departed.

Our hearts were too deeply affected, and whole thought engrossed to observe the other objects, which, in continuation of our route to its final gaol might have presented. We observed,

nought, save that the moon was lost in the deep bosom of thickly gathering, black, stupendous clouds, that the wind moaned, and that we were now at the entrance of the first wicket, opening on the first avenue, or, rather grass-plot—conducting, not immediately, but through a second wicket, and second enclosure to the tomb. We were met at this stage by the centinel, an old grey-grown veteran of the British Guards, who, on the plains of Waterloo had seen the last of that immortal phalanx, the French Guards perish, the signal that all was past—that the sun of the Victor was set—its rays quenched in the vapours of an eternal night. We perceived that the old man was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honour, and seeing this, followed in the track of his footsteps to the tomb.

The tomb!—the grave of Napoleon Buonaparte by moonlight! What a scene, what a moment, what feelings were those that crowded upon us! The grave of Napoleon, what a subject! the mind, how lost in its contemplation! Step after step slowly we advanced, speaking not, scarcely permitting ourselves to breathe. The ground we trod upon seemed sacred, the spot—the atmosphere of the region pervaded by an awe. We advanced, there, to the right hand was the fount—its waters how crystal, sparkling, cold! the fount, how its babbling fell upon the ear, how like memories were its echoes! We advanced—we were on the margin itself, the margin of the tomb! The silence was intense—oppressive; we were overwhelmed; we clung to the iron-railings which enclosed it for support. For a moment, we were in darkness—darkness that was total; but again the moon shone out, and then we saw that the face of the sepulchre was characterless—uninscribed! Our hearts beat—we were glad it was uninscribed; what inscription was that which could be stamped on such a tomb! We were plunged in reverie, we were glided through the years of the past century, we lived over the campaigns of Italy, and of Syria, of the Rhine and of Muscovy again. In imagination we saw the Victor flushed with the triumphs of Marengo, enwreathed with the laurels of Austerlitz; we saw him a second

Hannibal—greater than any Hannibal, with his victory-winged cohorts pouring down the Rhetian Alps into Lombardy; we beheld the eaglets of Austria abased and stricken before him, we saw all Italy opening its arms to receive him, we saw the Pope tremble in the Vatican; we saw Europe humbled before him, Britain, herself, grow pallid at his name! And now, what a reverse was this! here, what a tale to transmit to posterity! He, the Conqueror was overcome, the Vanquisher vanquished, the mightiest and chief of all brought low! Oh, what a destiny was this! how pitiful the destinies of all else to this! Napoleon! well may the sky weep, and the wind as it passes over thy crumbling dust, howl; well may the willow, which thine own hands planted, thine own affections feared, droop over thy bier; well may silence and solitude sit, like monuments at the footsteps of thy grave! Napoleon! thy name only, thy name is sufficient to fill the soul with sorrowing and soliloquy without end! in thyself thou art the problem of humanity! *Without* thee, the world would have been rife with wonders; *with* thee, it has but one! Thou, thou alone art marvel and meteor, and splendour—over all wondrous!

The early serenity of the evening had disappeared, and we were necessitated to retrace our steps in haste. The blast tore along fearfully, the hills shook with its roar, and the rain fell fast in dismal and heavy drops. Presently from the clouds leaped the lightning, we were deafened in the same moment by the terrific pealing of thunder, and then the scene became worthy of the genius of artist, orator, and poet. To regain the carriage we were obliged to put wings to our feet and fly, but still being ensconced in it, we could not yet move, for, the horses almost were frightened at the fury of the hurricane. For myself, I am a timid being and was alarmed, but on retrospect I enter into the interest of the moment. In the course of twenty minutes all was serene again, and the difficulties of the route became less, although the rain which had fallen in floods, washed down the steep and narrow passages of the road, in torrents.

In the vallies, and particularly in that valley in which was situated the town, reigned undisturbed calm; our pilgrimage was consummated, St. Helena was without object now to detain us, so we took leave of her clifly and cavernous shores, and at mid-day of the ensuing hours, the Rock was buried to us, in the bosom of the waters.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT
MADRAS.

A sequel to the expositions we are engaged in relative to the military Courts-martial at Madras, is the department, at that presidency, of the Judge Advocate-General. We have received a letter on the subject, most clearly elucidatory of the outrageous abuses to which it has given rise, and of the utter disrepute into which by consequence it has fallen. Such a state of things it is true, cannot be suffered a very prolonged existence. The *instigator* of those abuses—the arch-author of their origin, (a man whose name we have not hesitated in the boldest manner to denounce) must, ere the lapse of many months, be removed from a station to which in every sense he is incompetent, ill-adapted, and, in short disgraceful; and his removal will at once ensure that change of system, which is at length so imperatively called for—so indispensable in fact, to the security of every individual composing the ranks of the Madras army.

The letter to which we allude, and which we shall submit to our readers, will be observed to contain the astonishing fact, so confirmatory of our statements, that precisely in proportion with the *reductions* in the Madras army, its General Courts-martial have *increased*; and this in so rapid a degree, that the numbers of the last year, doubled those held in the previous years—in 1828, the number consisting of *thirty-eight*, while in 1833, they were increased to *eighty-two*! These Courts-martial, too, were convened and sat on persons who were *innocent*—whom the verdicts of these Courts-martial pronounced *innocent*, and hence fact follows fact, in demonstration of the misrule and evil policy, which we have so loudly inveighed against.

Exclusive of the enormity of the vicious principle in itself,

yet combine it with the recollection of the expense. Not a court can be held at a less expenditure than of thousands of the public revenue, and we demand—surely we may well demand, is it for such a purpose—a purpose of the darkest laid conspiracies against the lives and honour of unblemished individuals, that India is to be robbed—her millions plundered of the miserable pittance of their hard earnings?—for such a purpose, a purpose of so much guilt, such unrelieved despotism—the despotism of a *man* dead to every impulse of integrity, that India is to be the field only of rapine and revenue-collectors, of cupidity and insatiate tax-gatherers? This is likewise the question which the frequency of these Courts-martial comprise. Who will answer it? The Directors of the India House, dare they reply to it? or Mr. Grant, the *sapient* concoctor of the *improved* charter, dare he, in his pretended sympathy for the East, dare he reply to it? But such is a fresh illustration of the righteous system exercised over our Asiatic dominions! And this system, when shall justice see it overturned?

Every where the spirit of reform is penetrating, shall India alone stand without the pale of this great reform? The company and their deeds, have had their day; crime, perjury wrong cannot last for ever, and India must ultimately be avenged—ultimately escape from the power of a tyranny, which like a web thrown over, encompasses her in all directions. The subject at this moment occupying our attention, affects, as well as the army of India, the interest at large of India—a subject without at first sight appearing to do so, involving the well-being of the East itself. It is therefore with increased solicitude, we hasten to lay it in detail before the public, which the letter to which we refer, enables us to do. The writer doubtless is perfectly informed, and fully competent to pronounce the opinion to which he has arrived; and how insuperable must be the feeling pervading the Madras army, towards this department of Indian administration, may be definitely gleaned, when he says “it would therefore appear to be most advantageous to abolish entirely the department of the Judge Advocate General.”

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.—

"It never ought to be forgotten, that society is injured by every particle of unnecessary public expenditure; that one of the most remarkable of the points of bad government, is, that of rendering the services of government at a greater than the smallest possible expense; and, that, one of the most remarkable of all the points of good government is, that of rendering every service which it is called upon to render, at the smallest possible expense."

SIR,—1. As the further reductions that can be made in the Civil and Military disbursements of this mighty empire, will ere long become a question of paramount importance, it may be as well to point out, in what manner, savings large in amount, may be effected in the various branches of administration, without impairing the efficiency of any. I shall, therefore, commence with what may be termed the *judicial branch of our army,—the department of the Judge Advocate General.*

2. The annexed table shews the number of General Courts-martial held annually for the last six years in the Madras army, the number in each year conducted by Deputies Judge-Advocate, and the number by other officers not belonging to the department. The Courts-martial held on officers and soldiers of H. M.'s service, are *not* included in the table; which merely contains those of the company's service, and those held on camp followers, as published to the Army in General orders:—

Years.	Total of Gen Courts-martial in India.	Total thereof conducted by dep. J. A. G.	Total thereof conducted by officers not belonging to the J. A. department.
1828	38	23	15
1829	40	36	4
1830	47	37	10
1832	61	47	14
1832	64	44	20
1833	82	48	34
Total.	332	235	97

3. Now if we take the average of these six years, it will give 55 Courts-martial annually, of which 39 were conducted by Deputy Judge-Advocates, and 16 by officers not belonging to the department. We have at Madras *nine Deputy Judge Advocates General.* The Staff salary of each, inclusive of office al-

lowance, may be reckoned at about 500 rupees per mensem, making an annual charge for the whole, of upwards of a *lac of rupees*,—that is, 54,000 rupees for 39 Courts-martial; or upwards of 1380 rupees for conducting the proceedings of EACH COURT!! besides which, 16 COURTS are to be paid for EXTRA!!!

4. The expense when there is no Deputy Judge Advocate General, is 10½ rupees per diem, for every day on which the court sits, to the officer conducting the proceedings, for the duty performed, and to cover all charges of writers and stationary. That this allowance was always considered most ample, is proved by there having always been many candidates for the duty.

5. Now let us see what would be the expense of these 39 Courts at this rate. I shall assume that each Court sits for ten days, which is certainly a very reasonable allowance: 10½ multiplied by 10 and by 39 is equal to 4095 rupees! and the expense of the whole annual average of 55, would at the same time amount to 5775 rupees!! or little more than the *tenth part* of the sum paid to Deputies Judge Advocate General for conducting only 39!!!

6. I may be told that besides this part of their duty, these officers have another, and a most important one to perform, namely, the supervision of the proceedings of all Courts-martial inferior to General. As it is not, however, deemed expedient to submit the proceedings of Regimental Courts, held in His Majesty's army, for the supervision of these functionaries, there seems to be no good reason why it might not be dispensed with in those of the company; seeing that the latter are also subjected to the same supervision that is deemed sufficient in the case of the former, viz., that of inspecting and reviewing officers at stated periods.

6. It would therefore appear to be most *advantageous*, to abolish the Judge Advocate General's department entirely, at all the presidencies, retaining only, a Judge Advocate General at each, to assist the Commander-in-Chief with his legal opinion upon sentences, prior to their confirmation. It would appear to be equally desirable, that this officer should be a *professional person*,—the law officer of the government, or his deputy: as otherwise a Commander-in-Chief might confirm a sentence, contrary to the law of the land, of which there is a recent instance lately published in General Orders.

I am, Sir, &c. X. Y. Z."

The subject of course, is one which we do not relinquish here on a future moment we return to it ; public attention *must* be awakened to it—the effort, as on all matters relative to India, may be immense, but we do not on this account despair ; we have already been the instruments of certain reforms.

GLANCES AT INDIA.

The imperial palace of Delhi is constructed of red granite, and is in a beautiful style of architecture. Within it is embellished with gold, azure, and other splendid decorations. The stables were intended to contain ten thousand horses. But together with its palace, Delhi boasts of other remarkable structures, among which must first rank the *Godaie Rotelar*, the principal section of which, called the “Hall of Embassies” is superb. It is lined throughout with crystal, “and adorned with a lustre of black crystal, exquisitely wrought, which when lighted up, caused the apartment to present on all sides, the appearance of a conflagration.” In this hall, a peacock throne was still preserved in the time of Legoux de Flaix, wholly different from that described by Bernier, and which was carried away by Nadir Shah. The real value of this throne could not be exactly ascertained, but it was estimated at four crores, or forty millions of rupees. At least, thus it is stated in the *Lives of Celebrated Travellers*. It was of an oval form, and placed under a palm tree, which overshadowed it with its foliage. A peacock perched upon a branch near the summit, extended its wings like a canopy over the throne. Both the palm tree and the peacock were of gold, and the wings and leaves so delicately and exquisitely formed, that they appeared to wave and tremble at the slightest breeze. The rich green of the peacock’s feathers was represented by superb emeralds ; and the fruit of the palmtree, formed of brilliant Golconda diamonds, mimicked nature so admirably, that the observer might easily have been tempted to pluck them.” Also, Pannah, the capital of the diamond district, is adorned with many handsome temples. In one of them there is an idol, with a diamond eye of astonishing brilliancy and value. The mansions of the Rajpoots, says Col. Tod, are quadrangular piles, with an open paved area, the suites of apartments carried round the sides, with latticed or open corridors extending parallel to each suite. The residence of the Rana of Oodipoor might even be compared to Windsor Castle.

The Table of a Brahmin.

The feast of a Brahmin—of that order of Brahmin's whose diet never includes any description of animal sustenance—consists of rice curry, vegetable pickles, and a kind of seasoned bread. The Brahmin's curry is peculiar, seldom being any thing more than warm butter-milk, thickened with grain, flour, and seasoned with spices. Another favorite dish is composed of split peas, boiled with salt and turmeric, and eaten with *ghee*, or clarified butter. The dishes and plates of a Brahmin, are invariably made of leaves; he may not eat out of any thing else. For his cooking, tin vessels, or copper tinned, may, indeed, be used; but the Brahmin may not eat out of them. The food, when prepared, is served in distinct portions, on dishes of different size, form and depth, on the large verdant covering in a regular manner. In the centre of the cover is always a large pile of plain boiled rice, and at a feast there are two other heaps of white and yellow rice, seasoned with spices and salt; and two of sweet rice, to be used with *chatna*, pickles, and stewed vegetables; the latter are chiefly *bringals*, *bendre*, *turoy*, and different kinds of beans, all savourily dressed, and heated with *chilies* of every description. Brahmins, and many other Hindoos, reject the *onion* from their bill of fare. Their dessert consist of mangoes, preserved with sugar, ginger, limes, and other sweet meats, syrup of different fruits, and sometimes a little ripe fruit; but the dessert is not common. There are two kinds of *chatna*; the most usual is made from a vegetable called *colamgar*, and the other with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic and chilies, and, with pickles, this is placed in deep leaves round the large cover, to the number of thirty or forty. Hindoos are exceedingly fond of it. When the dinner is prepared, the Brahmin first washes his body in warm water, during which operation he weans his *dotee*, or that cloth which fastened round his loins, hangs down to his ancles; when, washed, he hangs up the *dotee* to dry, and binds in its place a piece of silk, it not being allowable for a Brahmin to wear any thing else when eating. If a person of another caste, or even a Brahmin who is not washed, touches his *dotee* while, drying, he cannot wear it without washing it again. After going through several forms of prayer, and other ceremonies, he sits down to his food, which is spread on a table-cover formed of fresh gathered leaves—such is the table of a rich Brahmin.

**A SYNOPSIS of the whole of the EVIDENCE taken before
the EAST INDIA COMMITTEE in relation to the
Army of India.**

*Including a Reference also to the information contained in the
Appendix accompanying that Evidence.*

(Continued from No. 48, page 468.)

727. Cavalry.—The number of cavalry employed at the three presidencies and the dependant settlements, from 1813 to 1830, with the charge of maintaining the same, were as follow :

—	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL,	EXPENSE.
					L.
1813	8,903	5,875	1,148	15,926	989,490
1814	8,776	5,928	1,103	15,807	950,192
1815	12,232	6,086	1,136	19,454	1,095,933
1816	15,017	6,012	1,089	22,118	1,069,604
1817	14,535	6,338	1,052	21,925	1,057,431
1818	18,623	6,357	1,578	26,558	1,412,030
1819	19,591	7,450	1,691	28,735	1,361,804
1820	13,160	7,252	1,227	22,039	1,178,011
1821	11,862	7,072	1,565	23,499	1,332,913
1822	11,138	6,300	3,948	21,776	1,070,054
1823	11,440	6,161	3,091	20,732	1,118,368
1824	11,845	6,162	3,193	21,200	1,137,524
1825	15,303	6,211	3,726	25,273	1,370,275
1826	17,000	6,240	4,439	27,679	1,307,515
1827	15,006	6,307	3,911	25,254	1,417,748
1828	13,827	6,031	4,214	24,102	1,311,752
1829	13,116	5,690	3,808	22,614	1,368,209
1830	10,413	5,571	3,522	19,509	1,070,834

728. Of those part are composed of King's regiments of dragoons, and the remainder are distinguished into regular and irregular native cavalry; of the company's service, in the tables in appendix (A.) Nos. 2 and 3, in which also the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, European and Native, for the whole of India are specified. Particular information in regard to each presidency and the subordinate settlements, may be had by consulting the separate returns for each year, from which the preceding table has been constructed.

729. The particular organization of a regiment of native cavalry at each presidency is compared in a separate return, and the several items of expense incident to a regiment at each presidency may be ascertained by other returns which will be found in the appendix.

730. The information relative to the cavalry of India furnished by the witnesses, has reference to the provisions of horses for

the remount, by means of the stud, or purchase from the native dealers, or the appointment of agents for that purpose in the Persian Gulph. The qualities of different descriptions of the horses of India; whether stabling be used or considered desirable in that country, and also whether the horses be well taken care of by the men: together with the provision which is made for the repair of saddlery and horse appointments, and of line articles. The witnesses have also supplied information relative to the men of which the native cavalry is composod.

731. At the Bengal presidency a stud has been established for the breed of horses since 1796 or 1797, which is divided into several branches, and as many horses are provided for the remount as can be supplied from the company's stud establishment, the remainder being purchased from native dealers.

732. The stud horses were not bred in sufficient numbers to supply the horse artillery and European cavalry when Sir T. Reynell left India: but there is, in his opinion, every prospect of a sufficient supply being furnished in a short time from that source.

733. Lieut.-col. Fielding considers that the horses supplied from the stud are the best, and the most fit for the duties required.

734. Sir J. Nicolls thinks the physical power of the high-cast northern horse purchased from the dealers is superior, but that horses supplied from the stud are more tractable and less vicious. Sir T. Reynell prefers the horses obtained from the stud to those purchased from the country dealers. He states that there is a difference in the mode of breeding horses at the different studs. At the Haupper stud near to Meerut, the mares are brought by the peasants or farmers to the stud; they afterwards take back the mare, and when the colt has got to a certain age it is purchased by the stud, and trained at the stud until fit for service.

735. Colonel Pennington is of opinion that the stud horses, as compared with those purchased from native dealers, are much superior, not only in temper but in duration, and that one of the former will last twice as long as one of the latter.

736. Lieut.-col. Watson states that the stud furnishes a considerable number of horses both for the artillery and cavalry generally, perhaps not less than 800; but that commanding officers of regiments have been empowered to purchase horses from dealers and others by presenting them for approval before a regimental committee of officers, and this plan has been found

very efficacious indeed. Very excellent and good horses are obtained from the stud, after a selection of the superior horses fit for officers' chargers, which are drafted among all the mounted corps in certain proportions; the artillery and European cavalry are next supplied with the best horses, and the remainder are sent to the native cavalry. This is done annually. Horses are never drafted from one corps to another. The native horse does not last to so great an age as the stud horse, in consequence of not being so well bred. A country horse is an old horse at twelve or thirteen: but horses of a better description and better bred work in the ranks at fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and even eighteen, admirably well.

737. Sir E. Paget states, that, during the time he held the command in India, he had no reason to find fault with the horses or consider those purchased for the service as unequal to the duties required by them; he considers the horses bred at the stud as very fair, good horses, and that they certainly ought to be so, as the expense of the breeding of them is very great.

738. Col. Dickson states that the description of the horse procured at Madras is "fully equal to the native service."

739. According to Sir T. Pritzler, the horses provided for both the king's and native troops at Madras have generally been as good as were procurable; but the Madras cavalry have suffered very much of late years from the large proportion of horses required for the artillery, which took from the cavalry all the best horses, and by the expenditure of them left only the very refuse for the native cavalry. There is no stud at Madras; all the horses are brought down from the Persian gulf by sea, and are purchased by the commissary for the army.

740. Col. Limond states that all the horses for the artillery at Madras are purchased by contract, a certain sum being allowed by government for each horse; the horses, however, must be approved by a confidential officer appointed for that express duty, or a committee of officers. The horses thus selected are sent to a depot in Mysore. The artillery are allowed to make the first selection, and afterwards the cavalry. Col. Limond considers those used in the horse artillery as very well adapted for the service, and strong, compact little horses.

741. Col. Hopkinson gives a similar account to the preceding, and states that the height of the horse for the artillery is as near fifteen hands as possible, which he considers the size best adapted to that service, from the circumstance that the horses

had only their work to do, and not to carry themselves. A great horse has himself to carry, as well as his work to do.

742. Col. Dickson states that the horses that have lately been received at Madras are rather deficient in weight for the English dragoon, and are inferior to those formerly supplied. He accounts for this in the following manner: the whole country being now in the occupation of the English, the chiefs who formerly encouraged the superior breed of horses, have disappeared, and with them the horses which they reared. The Madras cavalry, consequently, are principally mounted on horses not bred in the country, but procured from long distances, generally from the coast of Guzerat, Arabia, and Persia.

743. Major Wilson states, in reference to the Madras officer who is stationed at Bombay for the purchase of horses, that he is "looked upon by the dealers as a rival in the market to the Bombay commissariat."

744. The stud establishment of Bombay is stated by Sir J. Malcolm to be of recent formation and upon a very moderate scale; but he considers it the most efficient establishment that a stud could be placed upon in a country which, like the Deccan, is very favourable to the breed of horses, and in which the inhabitants are well accustomed to rearing them, and well taught to do so, when they see that it is rendered to them, as it now is, a source of profit.

745. Col. Leighton states, that of late years the horses procured for the Bombay army have not been of sufficient bone; they have been too small for Europeans. When the 17th dragoons went out to Bombay they were as well, if not better mounted than they had been in England; but the description of horse they then got is not to be met with now in large numbers. The horses are generally supplied by contract. A regulation was published in 1830, permitting regimental commanding officers to purchase horses for their regiments. The average number of years a horse will serve, if it is not of sufficient size and bone, will not exceed five or six years, while others, called the Kattywar horse, will last much longer. There are in the horse artillery some few horses which have served upwards of fifteen years. It is impossible to provide the whole artillery with that description of horse at the price allowed. They are not bred in large numbers now by the inhabitants of Kattywar for sale; but the Bombay government, of late years, have sent English and other horses of large bone into, that and other provinces, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses.

746. Sir C. Dalbiac is of opinion that the Bombay cavalry and horse artillery *ought* to be decidedly the best mounted of any in India; because Bombay is particularly well placed for the mounting of troops, being contiguous to the Gulph of Persia and close to the province of Kattywar. I conceive, from my observation (he adds), when I took up the horses of the 17th dragoons in the year 1822, and judging from the description and appearance of many old horses, that were then sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen years old, that some eight or nine years before that period the 17th dragoons was perhaps the best mounted regiment in the world: they had been mounted upon two descriptions of horses, partly from the province of Kattywar, which I found to be a most admirable horse, purchased previous to the famine of 1813 or 1814, when that breed was very much broken up, by reason of the general want of grass and forage in that province; subsequent to that, the Kattywar horses were not to be had in such numbers or of such good quality. The 17th dragoons had also been partly mounted on the Persian horse, not the Arab. The indifferent Persian is a sad brute, but the good Persian I hold to be as desirable a horse for the horse artillery and the cavalry as any in the world, and they were bought by two men, whom I did not know personally, but I know by character, from their initials being branded upon the horses which they bought for the service of Bombay; their names were Rome and Lindsay, and must have been men of extraordinary good judgment with regard to horses, for they purchased them of the very best description, the former officer at the presidency, the latter in Persia; and I conceive, that if the same means were taken to send equal judges to Persia, that the same horse might still be obtained, supposing the breed not to have been deteriorated, which I do not know that it has.

747. The King's regiment of cavalry and the horse artillery receive no Arabs, by reason of their small size, but the Arab is an excellent horse for the Native cavalry, and, as I said before, ought to be produced in Bombay of the best description. So that there is the Kattywar horse and the Persian horse for the King's regiments and horse artillery, and the Arab horse for the Native cavalry. The Bombay mounted troops ought to be the best mounted in India. Upon this very important subject I wish to add, that the Arab horses sent from the Gulph for the native cavalry were not uniformly purchased of a desirable description; very many were purchased at seven years old and upwards, of a stumpy, inactive sort, wholly unfit for cavalry

purposes, and after they had *done some* work. Horses at four years old, or even a few months younger, are of the best age for cavalry remounts, and it is to be presumed that, if purchased as raw colts at that age, they may be procured of a much better caste, and at as low a price as horses of an inferior caste at six or seven years old.

748. The manner in which horses are selected for the King's cavalry when they arrive in India is stated by Sir C. Dalbiac to be by a committee; the committee no doubt, when they are appointed, do their best, and they select horses according to the best of their judgment; but I need not mention to this committee, that we do not all judge of horses alike; and I should say, that one such man as Lindsay or Rome to select horses in the original purchase, was worth more than any committee which could be appointed after the arrival of horses in Bombay. The horses for the King's regiment are also selected and approved by the committee, but there is a very little interference between the two services, for the King's regiments receive no Arab horses, whilst the Native cavalry are almost exclusively mounted upon horses of that breed. Sir C. Dalbiac has been in the province of Kattywar, where the system of rearing horses is by endeavouring to breed from the best mares. the people engaged in breeding are very particular in their stallions and their mares, and they devote considerable time and property to this purpose.

749. Colonel Leighton states that horses for the cavalry are generally purchased by contract, but commanding officers of regiments have an option to purchase them for their corps.

750. It is a difficult thing, according to Lieut.-Colonel Fielding, to make any estimate of the cost of a horse to government, but according to one which was made when he was secretary to the Board of Superintendence, the cost of horses to the company, in rearing them in this way, was much the same as purchasing them; but then there was an element always taken into calculation which was liable to cavil, and that was, the value placed upon all the young stock not appropriated to military purposes. When they were highly valued, there was an increase of the amount of stock, as the merchant would call it. It was estimated to increase so much what was set off against the price of the horses, that it would not be an easy thing to say exactly what the real cost was. The mode of mounting the cavalry now is, to allow an average of 400 rupees for every horse in native corps, and 450 for those in the horse artillery

and European cavalry regiments. Very good horses are stated to be procured at these rates.

751. According to Sir T. Pritzler, the average price of the troop horse is from 350 to 400 rupees. Col. Limond estimates the cost at Madras at about 500 rupees. At Bombay, Colonel Leighton states there is a fixed price of 450 rupees for a horse for the native cavalry at the time he is delivered over to a regiment, and for European cavalry and horse artillery 575 rupees, or not more than 600 rupees at the utmost. Sir C. Dalbiac states the expense of horses in Bombay to vary from 350 to 550 rupees, and upon some few occasions to 650, but taking the general average from 450 to 500 rupees.

752. The expense of maintaining a troop horse is estimated by Lieut.-Col. Fielding at about fifteen or sixteen rupees a month, inclusive of shoeing, &c., which costs about four rupees a month more.

753. The common race of horses in India are stated by Lieut.-Col. Watson to arrive at their maturity sooner than blood horses; at four years the common breed being perfectly fit for any work they may be put to, but another year is required for those bred at the stud. Upon an average, he thinks horses may last about nine or ten years.

754. Sir C. Dalbiac states that it depends upon the shape and make how long a horse may last in India; a bad horse lasting a very few years, while a well-shaped horse (of which there were many) will last from twelve to fifteen years and upwards. Sir C. thinks that if Persian horses could be obtained at a fair price, they would amply repay the pains taken to procure them; they being far more tractable, better shaped, and better calculated to stand work than the generality of horses now to be procured from Kattywar.

755. The average size of the Kattywar horses of the 4th dragoon was fourteen hands three inches and a half. These horses are very unruly.

756. The Persian horse, as compared with the Kattywar horse, is rather less, on the average about fourteen hands three inches, of the best description. The Persian horses are very docile and good tempered. The facilities Mr. Rome and Mr. Lindsay had in purchasing good horses in Persia rested entirely upon their good judgment.

757. The Arab horse is from about fourteen hands one inch to fourteen hands two inches high. The Arab horse is very docile and good tempered.

758. Sir C. Dalbiac states that he scarcely ever saw a contracted heel in the horses of the 4th dragoons, or know a horse to go broken-winded; blindness was very rare, except with the worm in the eyes, which is a peculiar disease; the worm forms in the eye and gets alive, a sort of bag of water collects, and when that is punctured with judgment the worm comes out, and the chances are then very much in favour of the eye recovering its sight, but if the worm does not come out with the rush of water, it is impossible to get it afterwards; inflammation then ensues, and the eye is almost sure to be lost. The glanders are nothing like so contagious in India as in this country; the infection has spread in a very slight degree in comparison to that which might be expected, or to what would inevitably have been the case in this country when it has broken out in any of the regiments.

759. Contracted feet are less common in India than in England, and may be attributed to the circumstances, that during one part of the year, especially in the sandy districts, or when not actively employed, you may dispense with the shoe altogether during the monsoon; the natural state and shape of the foot then recovers itself; another is, that there are very few hard roads. Horses are not much subject to corns, because corns are produced by improper shoeing, and the state of the foot arising therefrom.

760. Stabling is not used for the horses at Madras or Bombay; but Sir J. Nicolls states that, with the exception of the stations of Nussereabad and Mhow, stabling is used throughout the Bengal service.

761. Sir T. Reynell states that horses are generally kept in stables, and that he superintended the building of the stables at Meerut, when the 10th regiment of light cavalry was first embodied there.

762. Sir T. Pritzler considers that the horses are better when they are not under cover, being liable to frequent exposure on field service; those of Madras which are not under cover are particularly healthy.

763. Sir C. Dalbiac concurs in this opinion, observing, that whilst he commanded at Kaira the horses of the King's regiment of cavalry were all under cover, while those of a troop of horse artillery were not; neither in the appearance nor in the condition of the former was decidedly superior. It is of more consequence, in the opinion of Sir C. Dalbiac, to the men (Europeans) that the horses should be under

cover, as it preserves them from the sun during their stable duties.

764. The rainy season does not prejudicially affect horses while exposed to its influence. The Kattywar horse is subject to a peculiar disease called the Bursatee, which does precede or accompany the period of the monsoon; other horses are not attacked. This disease breaks out in large greasy spots over different parts of the head, body, and limbs.

765. Lieut.-Colonel Fielding cannot say whether the Europeans or Natives take the greater care of their horses, having seen so little of the European cavalry.

766. Sir T. Pritzler states that the Native troops do not take so good care of their horses as they ought to do.

767. In the course of active service the horses of the sepoy cavalry are not, in the opinion of Lieut.-Colonel Watson, more injured by sore backs than is the case in all other services; the saddles are all procured from Europe, and very carefully looked after, and therefore he does not think the horses are more liable to sore backs. Instances have occurred of about ten or twelve in the hundred being led in the rear of regiments, from lameness and sore backs, after a great deal of marching.

768. The Native system of grooming horses is not, according to Sir C. Dalhousie, carried to so high a pitch as the European. In Bombay the King's troops clean and take care of their horses the same as they do in England, because they have only one horse-keeper to every three horses; whereas, in Bengal, they have one horse-keeper to every horse. The reason of the difference in the establishment is not on account of the warmth of the climate, but in consequence of an entirely different arrangement; the thermometer for seven months in the year at Kaira, is considerably higher than in almost any part of Bengal.

769. In Bengal every Native commissioned and non-commissioned officer has a groom to his horse, and there is a groom to every three troopers' horses. One grass-cutter is allowed to every horse.

770. A regiment of native cavalry would on all occasions be perfectly inefficient without this number of grass-cutters and grooms. It does not impede the progress of a regiment, for the Natives of India are extremely good walkers, and will make very long marches in a day, and keep it up for a considerable period. Now and then a regiment might probably out-march their grass-cutters, and then the horses must suffer inconvenience: but in

the course of a campaign the grass-cutters will always keep up with a regiment.

771. In India a field officer has an allowance for four horses, a captain for three, a subaltern for two; but none of these horses are regimental chargers.

772. Officers are allowed to select horses from those which are sent to their regiments from the stud for 800 rupees; and for the horse bought of Native dealers, they pay the regimental price of 400 rupees. The stud horses are generally bred from English stock; the stud has existed thirty-five years, and there are hundreds of colts bred there, whose pedigrees can be traced for six or eight generations, therefore they are considered much superior; but for the general remount the officers prefer buying them of dealers to taking them from the stud.

773. The arrangements by which saddlery and horse appointments are supplied and kept in repair at the presidency at Bengal are by what is termed troop contracts, by which the captain or officer commanding a troop receives a stipulated sum for each horse.

774. The articles are inspected monthly at Bengal by the commanding officer, in order to ascertain that they efficiently supplied and kept in repair.

772. The mode of equipment, in the particulars above-mentioned, assimilate as nearly as circumstances will admit in the King's and company's services. The style of saddlery is very different from that of the King's army in the present day, but it is similar to what it was formerly.

776. At the Madras presidency government supply the accoutrements, and the commanding officers of regiments (cavalry) have a contract for furnishing the horses with saddlery. The accoutrements are all of native manufacture, both for the cavalry and the infantry. Sir T. Pritzler thinks that it would be more economical, from its durability, to employ European manufacture. European saddlery is used in the Bombay army.

777. Committees are assembled quarterly for the purpose of ascertaining that the contracts for the provision of line articles are properly observed by the officers.

778. The shoeing of the cavalry horses is performed in the same manner as it is in the King's regiments in this country, by an allowance to the troop farriers; the farrier works himself, or employs work people. In some parts of India the hind shoes are not put on during the rainy season, which is of advantage to the horse, because it allows the foot to expand and to recover

its natural shape during three months of the year. During that period the allowance for shoeing is continued; the whole of the shoes in store being put in order, and completed in the event of a march; the expense at other times is often very much beyond the allowance.

779. The oldest corps of cavalry in the service of the East India company is that of Madras; and it will appear upon record that they have proved in all duties as efficient as those corps of his Majesty's European cavalry, with whom they have been for so many years associated in the public service. This corps was formed under the most favourable circumstances, being originally embodied by the Nabob of Arcot, under European officers. The pride of that prince led to his inducing some of the best families of his Mahomedan subjects to enter into it; their sons have continued in the service; and it is a remarkable fact, that while almost the whole of this corps are Mahomedans, they nearly all belong to the Carnatic, and their families are inhabitants of Arcot, the former capital of that province, and one of its largest suburbs.

780. Desertion, Sir J. Malcolm states, never occurs in the Madras cavalry, and punishments are almost unknown. The European cavalry of his Majesty have of course the advantage over this body, in being stronger men, and having more physical force; but Sir J. Malcolm is not aware of other difference in point of efficiency.

781. The Bengal cavalry has been more lately formed, but is an uncommonly fine body of men; a considerable proportion of them are Hindoos, and they may be said to approach nearer to the European in physical force, than the Madras men. The Bombay cavalry is also of much more recent formation, a considerable number of it are inhabitants of the north-western provinces of Bengal, and they are a most efficient corps. All these corps are under European officers, with the usual proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned attached.

782. Lieut.-Col. Fielding states that the greater part of the sepoys of a regiment of cavalry are drawn from pretty nearly the same part of the country. No difference is found to arise from particular districts.

783. Among the Mahomedans there is a preference for serving in the cavalry, but amongst the Hindoos there does not appear to be any. There is no difficulty in obtaining recruits for either army. They are remarkably fond of, and generally take good care of their horses.

784. Lieut.-Col. Watson thinks that the natives are well adapted for cavalry service, being excellent and fearless riders and good swordsmen, and superior to Europeans as riders. They are exceedingly fond of their horses, and take very good care of them. Sir T. Fitzler, on the other hand, thinks that the native troops might be better horsemen.

785. For a war establishment, considering the number of men and the number of officers that rapidly become inefficient, the troops should be one hundred strong.

786. The longest forced march which Col. Dickson recollects making with European and Native cavalry, was about seventy-five miles in twenty-four or twenty-five hours. There was no engagement at the end of the march, but the troops were fully equal to it had it been necessary.

787. Col. Leighton states that the Bombay regiments of cavalry get their recruits from Central India, or the province of Oude; they are the same description of men as those in the Bengal native cavalry, being chiefly Hindoos. Sir C. Dalbiac, who was inspector of the Bombay cavalry, and has had two of the three regiments under his immediate command for drill, in brigade with the fourth dragoons, and has also inspected the third regiment and all the horse artillery, states that he has no reason to find fault with the natives for not being as expert horsemen as the British cavalry in Bombay, and the native cavalry acquire their field exercises and duties with considerable quickness. Two of the regiments of Bombay native cavalry had been raised about four or five years, and the third about three or four years.

788. Col. Fielding thinks that the organization of the regiments of cavalry would be improved if they consisted of eight troops instead of six, principally from the circumstance of the easy division into two wings, each of which might often be employed where it is perhaps necessary now to send an entire regiment. Supposing the addition of two troops to each regiment to be made, and that it was also desirable to retain only the same number of cavalry as exists at present, it would be preferable to make a reduction in the strength of the different troops in order to increase their number; then on emergency a better nucleus would be formed for increasing the regiment at once by recruiting.

789. Lieut.-Col. Baker is also an advocate for eight instead of six troops per regiment.

790. A cavalry regiment consisted of six troops in the time of Lord Hastings; who increased it to eight. It has since been reduced again to six troops, which is its present establishment.

Infantry—791. The amount of infantry maintained in India, in each year, from 1813 to 1830, at each presidency and the dependent settlements, with the charge of the same, appears to have been as follows:

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Dependent Settlement.	TOTAL.	EXPENSE.
						L.
1813	78,580	58,923	23,976	491	156,970	3,644,009
1814	77,297	51,890	23,277	473	152,943	3,550,147
1815	103,224	49,546	24,130	261	177,270	4,191,944
1816	101,433	50,348	23,840	330	175,951	3,962,043
1817	95,361	51,493	24,287	356	171,497	3,761,301
1818	101,335	52,331	27,608	364	182,498	3,981,804
1819	98,835	54,883	30,309	367	184,244	3,850,873
1820	105,000	65,534	20,560	353	200,566	4,032,762
1821	102,269	65,425	29,018	467	198,074	3,679,130
1822	102,530	55,940	20,175	461	188,126	3,385,171
1823	104,098	53,537	27,776	899	187,115	3,679,139
1824	111,106	52,093	26,061	753	192,853	3,521,600
1825	128,820	58,559	31,836	756	220,001	4,186,320
1826	125,643	64,405	38,804	784	229,636	4,665,155
1827	115,424	59,949	38,024	716	214,118	4,363,372
1828	100,188	55,496	35,600	462	200,750	4,517,815
1829	100,287	53,524	32,990	524	187,325	4,268,579
1830	88,632	51,034	29,751	445	170,062	4,025,079

792. In the returns in appendix (A.) marked Nos. 2 and 3, the infantry of India is distinguished into King's and company's European and the native into regular and irregular; and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and native, are also specified in the former of these returns. Similar information in regard to each particular presidency may be obtained by consulting the separate returns for each year, from which the preceding table has been constructed.

793. Particular returns are given, illustrating the organization of a regiment of European and native infantry at each presidency; and the several items of charge incident to each description of corps may be ascertained by consulting other returns in the appendix.

(To be continued.)

THE COMPANY'S MONOPOLY OF SALT AT MADRAS.

The Madras Board of Revenue has reported, that it is not practicable to calculate with any degree of correctness the revenue derived from salt prior to the introduction of the system of monopoly, in the close of the year 1805 ; but, from an estimate of the general salt agent, it appeared that the average revenue derived from salt, for the five years preceding the monopoly was 280,300 rupees per annum. The monopoly did not include the provinces of Canara and Malabar, and it fixed the price of salt at 70 rupees the garce.

Along the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, in each zillah, the collector of the land revenue superintends the manufacture and sale of salt ; all the salt is made entirely by means of solar evaporation ; the collector contracts with the labourers for certain quantities, at prices which vary according to the facility or difficulty attending the operation in each salt pan, and he resells the salt to the dealers at a fixed price, which is the same all throughout the presidency. The dealers have to resort to the salt pans for the salt which they distribute throughout the interior of the country. The collector makes advances to the manufacturers, at his own discretion ; the manufacturers are obliged to leave the pans by a prescribed route about sun-set, so as to pass the poons who watch the salt, and guard against smuggling ; the manufacturers deliver the salt to the collector by measurement, not by weight, and a receipt is granted to them for the quantity. The government superintendant of the salt pan takes charge of the salt, and secures it, on raised platforms, in heaps of about ten garce each ; with the view of saving the expense of watching, it is an object to limit the number of platforms, and to secure as many heaps as practicable upon the same platform ; therefore each platform is made as large as possible, considering the nature of the ground, and the distance of the pan from which the manufacturer has to convey the salt ; it is directed that the platforms shall be surrounded with a deep ditch, palisades, or hedges formed of prickly pear, &c., but these orders are not generally observed, as there would be some expense in obeying them ; within the enclosure of each platform, a separate space is set apart for the express purpose of measuring, receiving, and delivering the salt. Each heap of salt is stamped all over, with a circular stamp of a foot in diameter, to secure it from depredation ; in the rains it is coated with clay, which is similarly stamped ; each heap is numbered

and marked with the quantity it contains, and the heaps are sold in order, according to the number attached to them; one heap is not opened until the former heap has been sold off; in all possible cases, the wholesale inland dealers are to be encouraged to take off an entire heap at a single purchase, and to induce them to do so, they receive the salt at 100 rupees the garce, although all other purchases are charged at the full rate of 105 rupees the garce. Under whatever superintendant, and accountant, and other servants, a heap of salt may be opened, the whole of that heap is, if possible, to be sold off by the same persons; on the completion of the sale of each heap of salt, the accountant of the pans is to supply the collector with a special account of its produce, signed by the superintendant; if the heap should produce a smaller quantity of salt than it was known to contain, the accountant and superintendant are liable to be dismissed, unless they can prove that the deficiency was caused by unavoidable circumstances. The smallest quantity of salt to be sold to one person is 40 mercals, which weigh about 1,000 lbs avoirdupois; and in all practicable cases the minimum quantity is to be fixed at 80 mercals. No salt is allowed to be sold before sun-rise, or after five o'clock in the evening; and all persons, even the servants belonging to the salt-pans, are excluded from the enclosures from sun-set to sun-rise; the peons and watchmen may not allow any salt to be removed from the platform, at any time, until the permit is produced to them.

Under the monopoly the revenue increased progressively; in 1806-7, the net revenue was 1,154,814 rupees; in 1807, the monopoly was extended to Malabar and Canara, and in 1807-8, the revenue derived from salt amounted to 1,598,002 rupees. In Nov., 1809, the government raised the price of salt sold by them at their pans, from 70 to 105 rupees the garce; but the net revenue which ought to have increased more than fifty per cent. did not increase quite thirty per cent.; for in 1808-9 it was 1,882,009 rupees, and in 1811-12 it was but 2,306,036: about the year 1813-14, abuses crept into the administration of the salt revenue, especially in the districts of Nellore and Guntoor, which made a gradual decline in the public revenue. The native officers who had charge of the salt, for certain considerations, gave over-measurement to the merchants, to so large an extent as 75 per cent. of their purchases. Not only the salt officers, but also the salt manufacturers were concerned in these frauds, because, had the government been charged for all the over-deliveries, for which they neither re-

ceived prime cost nor tax, the gross charges must have increased, in proportion as the revenue declined. In 1813-14, the gross charges, including prime cost of salt, amounted to the sum of 672,472 rupees, and in 1816-17, when the frauds appear to have been at their height, the gross charges fell to 467,064; the net revenue being 2,357,624 rupees. If the government had been charged with all the salt received, 75 per cent. of which was not accounted for, the gross charges would have increased; but the manufacture and sale of the 75 per cent. was privately adjusted between the manufacturers and the officers. In 1820, thinking that the high amount of the tax on salt had led to the abuses in the administration of the monopoly, the government reduced the sale price of salt to seventy rupees the garce, as at the commencement of the monopoly. In 1822, Mr. Cochrane, the senior member of the Board of Revenue, strongly recommended that the sale price of salt should be again raised to 105 rupees the garce, as he was persuaded that the decline of the salt revenue, which had induced the government to reduce the price, proceeded solely from the abuses of the salt officers which had subsequently been corrected, by requiring the salt delivered by the manufacturers to be struck and not heaped in the measure, and the same course to be observed on its being delivered to purchasers; and he was of opinion that the decline of the salt revenue, from 1813 to 1817, did not proceed in any degree from the inability of the people to provide themselves with salt at the former price of 105 rupees the garce; for, by returns obtained from the interior, it appeared that the consumers had not received the benefit of a reduction of price in the bazaar. However, the government did not see sufficient reasons to induce them to comply with Mr. Cochrane's recommendation; and Sir Thomas Munro observed, that the reduced price had been too short a time in operation, to enable the government to determine whether the increase of the sales and the reduction of the consumption was permanent or progressive; or whether they might, in part, have been produced by accidental causes. In the annual reports of the Board of Revenue for the years 1824 and 1825, they again earnestly recommended the measure which Mr. Cochrane had proposed in 1822. In the report for 1825, they stated that the additional experience they had acquired, since February, 1822, had tended to confirm them in the opinion that the price of salt should be raised to the former rate of 105 rupees per garce; however, they proposed to allow another year to elapse, by which time

the reduced monopoly price would have been in operation five years, a term sufficiently long to enable the government to form a conclusive opinion in regard to the effect which had been produced on the retail prices of salt throughout the country; they also stated, that, since the reduction of the monopoly price, in 1820, the consumption of salt had considerably increased; and that the average annual sales since that period amounted to 36,079 garce, which is about 43 lacks of Bengal maunds: the quantity of salt sold since 1821, in each year, exceeded the quantity sold in 1819-20 by 9,354 garce; but, in order to secure the same amount of revenue from the reduced taxed salt, it would be necessary that the average sales should exceed the quantity sold in 1819-20 by 12,827 garce. Sir Thomas Munro died, and Mr. Lushington became Governor. In June, 1828, the Board of Revenue again recommended that the monopoly sale price of salt should be raised to its former standard of 105 rupees the garce. Returns from the collectors, shewing the consumption of salt, within the Madras provinces, proved that the consumption had not fallen off, as the government had been led to suppose had been the case in 1826; but, on the contrary, that the average consumption of the three years, from 1800 to 1802, when the price was 70 rupees, compared with the three years, from 1817 to 1819 inclusive, which were the last years of high price, showed an increase of consumption of about 21 per cent., during the latter period. Hence, the Board inferred that the increase of the tax had not as was supposed by the government in 1820, materially affected the comforts of the inhabitants of the Madras provinces. They observed that the sales of salt for home consumption had steadily kept pace with the increase of population; while the demand for the supply of foreign states had fluctuated as much since 1820 as it did under the high price of preceding years. The Board referred to statements, shewing the degree in which the inhabitants of the Madras provinces had benefited from the reduced rate established in 1820: the amount of that reduction was 35 rupees a garce, or 33 and one-third per cent.; but, in eighteen districts, the average reduction in the consumption price had only been about 22 rupees per garce; in Cuddapah and Coimbatore there had been an increase instead of a decrease in the consumption price; in Guntoor, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Canara, Salem, and Trichinopoly, the decrease did not exceed half of the reduction in the monopoly price; in

Masulipatam, Chinglepüt, and Tinnevely, the decrease exceeded half, but was less than the whole amount of the reduction; and in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Madura, and Malabar, the decrease exceeded the whole of the reduction of 33 and one third per cent. After a detailed examination of the probable effects of the proposed increase of price on the comforts of the consumers, the Board remarked, that they had no reason to apprehend that a return of the former monopoly price, would be attended with hardship to the people, or lead to a diminution of the present average demand. In reply, the government stated that had the opinion of the Board of Revenue, on this important question, been merely speculative, and had their conclusions not been drawn from accurate returns, and supported by ascertained facts, the governor in council would have deemed it incumbent on him to defer giving effect to the Board's recommendation until the orders of the Court of Directors could be received; but from the clear and comprehensive view of the subject, in all its bearings, which was taken in the Board's proceedings, the known result of the reduction of price, and the absence of all objection to its increase, the Governor in Council felt assured that the present would be viewed by the Court of Directors as a legitimate occasion for the exercise of a just discretion, where delay and further reference could have no other effect than that of involving a further sacrifice of revenue, estimated at fourteen lacks of rupees per annum. The government accordingly resolved, that, the monopoly sale price of salt should be raised to the former rate of 105 rupees the garce, at the earliest practicable period. This resolution was communicated to the Revenue Board on the 20th of June, 1828. The Bombay government were likewise informed of the determination of the Madras government to restore the former monopoly price, with the view of adopting measures for preventing the competition of the untaxed salt of Bombay with the monopoly salt of Madras, in the provinces situated on the western side of the Peninsula, subject to the Madras presidency: however, it was discovered that this object could not be secured by imposing a new tax on the salt of Bombay, as the imposition of such a tax required the previous sanction of the authorities in England; but, as, under the existing regulations, salt could not be transported to the Madras territories without a permit, showing that it had paid the government tax, it was not necessary

to the success of the measure, that the salt manufactured in the Bombay provinces should be taxed to the same amount as the Madras salt, to prevent its displacing the latter in the districts subject to the Madras presidency; therefore, Mr. Lushington raised the price of salt fifty per cent. above what Sir Thomas Munro's government had kept it at, as the highest rate which could be collected on an article so abundantly formed along the very extended coasts of Madras.

In the manufacturing districts all along the coast, have peculiar laws for the protection of the monopoly, and the magistracy and police of them is vested in the salt agent, or collector and magistrate as he is termed; in the zillahs of Madura, the amildar of the salt-pans is so great a chief that even the administration of the sea-customs is placed under him; the heaps of salt are quite exposed, but travellers passing them at night are exposed to the most vexatious detention and severe punishment; fishing canoes, and other boats are also frequently interdicted from being in the water between sun-set and sunrise, under pretence that they would steal salt: the people are obliged to destroy all the salt which forms naturally about their villages, but often nature forms salt faster than the people can possibly destroy it; each fishing canoe and boat is forced to purchase a quantity of salt each month, which quantity is arbitrarily fixed according to the supposed size of the boat and the total quantity to be imposed upon all the boats of the district; each person also is obliged to buy a fixed quantity of salt every month. To crown all, the power of enforcing this system is either sold to a renter or vested in the licensed dealer of the district; the shops are even ten miles apart, and none but the licensed dealer may sell, lend, or give even an ounce of salt: the fisherman who has no fish to cure, may not lend to his own brother who has taken more fish than his own salt will preserve; the pilgrim may not convey an ounce of salt from one village to another, for he is frequently stopped and searched and when he arrives at his resting place he may find himself ten miles from any shop licensed to sell salt, the only condiment which he can afford to eat with his insipid dish of plain boiled rice.

The wholesale inland trader in salt, procures a permit at the pan where he buys his stock, but when he has quitted the coast he is subject to only the ordinary check of the inland custom stations. The existing monopoly of the manufacture and

wholesale trade in salt at Madras, ought most certainly to be abandoned, and these branches of industry ought to be considered as among the staple resources of the country, and opened to the people to the utmost possible extent. The monopoly of so common and abundant an article as salt is along the coasts of Madras, cannot fail to be a most fruitful source of oppression, violence, fraud, and crime; it places the government in direct opposition to the people.

THE INDIA HOUSE.

On the first institution of an East India Company, in London, the proprietors and directors held their courts in the dwelling house of the chairman, who was allowed 200*l.* a year for the use of his house; at length, the Company hired the house of Sir William Craven, in Leadenhall-street, which was a very large building and had capacious apartments, fit for any public concern; they hired it of the Earl of Craven, at a yearly rent; part of the house was made use of as the company's warehouse. In 1698, the new company's house was at Skinners' Hall, which served for their courts, offices, and warehouses, and was rented at 300*l.* per annum. On the union of the two companies in 1702, Sir William Craven's house became the property and seat of the united company; it had a large hall and a court yard for the reception of people who had business there, to attend on the company on their court days; and there belonged to it also a garden, with warehouses in the back part, towards Lime-street, into which street there was a back gate for the entrance of carts with the Company's goods into their warehouses: in this house, the company held their courts and transacted all their official and general business. In 1725, the company rebuilt and greatly enlarged its warehouse, and the next year it built a new house on the site of the Earl of Craven's city mansion; this house acquired the name of the India House; it was a compact house and built with taste, but not having a portico it had an unfinished appearance; the front next to the street was very magnificent, being a strong stone building, with pilasters and entablature of the Doric order; but the effect of the very handsome facade was lost by the narrowness of the street; the building was very spacious, having large rooms for the directors and offices for the clerks; a hall and a court-yard for the reception of people on business. The conquest of Bengal gave a new character to the company, and it had to erect numerous

large warehouses in various parts of London, for the reception of the tribute exacted from Hindostan, and for stowing away the tea of their monopoly, until it became flavourless and musty. In 1766, the company had extensive warehouses in Lendenhall-street, Fenchurch-street, Seething-lane, the Steelyard, and cellars for their pepper under the Royal Exchange. The company became the Lords of Hindostan and out-grew their old house, which did not afford sufficient accommodation for the augmented business of the commercial despotism; therefore it was resolved to erect a new palace for the plunderers and oppressors of India: however, when the company had determined to extend their house eastward, it became necessary to obtain an act of parliament for the purpose. The company's architects were Messrs. Jupp and Holland, and the design of Mr. Robert Jupp was adopted. After several years of labour, in 1799, the present magnificent edifice arose. The east wing was erected upon the site of the former house; a portion of the interior of the old house was preserved, but by far the greatest part was erected from the ground, on the site of various dwellings which had been purposely taken down. This noble edifice comprises within its precincts all the principal offices of the company's Home establishment, and has several very grand apartments, in which the proprietors of India stock assemble in their General Courts, and the 24 Directors meet to conduct the affairs of the British Indian empire, to manage the trade of the company, and to carry on the sales of Oriental produce at stated periods. The stone front is 200 feet in length, and it has a considerable air of grandeur; its centre has an extensive and elevated portico with six fluted Ionic pillars, which support an enriched entablature and pediment; the frieze is sculptured with various antique ornaments, and the tympanum of the pediment contains a crowd of emblematic figures relating to the company's monopoly trade, protected by the King, who, in alto-relief, is extending his right arm and shield over it. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia. On the east corner, Asia seated on a dromedary; and, at the west, Europe on a horse: all these figures are very excellent. The basement is truly proportioned, and the windows are arched, but the windows above are not arched. The cornice of the wings is altogether incorrect; for the keystones of the basement windows are richly adorned, whilst the cornice is absolutely Tuscan. The principal entrance under the portico, has a hand-

some pediment over it, and two windows on each side. Britannia and Liberty are seen embracing each other; while, on one side, Mercury, accompanied by navigation, is introducing Asia; and on the other, Order, Religion, and Justice, appear attended by the City Barge, Integrity and Justice. In the east angle is the Ganges, and in the west the Thames. The interior of the India House is well worth visiting. A stranger may see a great part of it without expense, and much of the rest by a *douceur* to one of the porters, or by a *harc* to one of the directors.

The extent of the India House is so great, and the passages so numerous, that it requires some care in a stranger to avoid travelling east when he wishes to go west. From the Hall, a long passage extends southward, on the left side of which are several apartments, occupied by clerks and their desks: this passage terminates in a court, the sides of which are offices of various designations: in this court there lies two of Tippoo's long brass guns, the muzzles of which are heads of tigers, extremely well executed. On the right of the entry is the grand court-room, a most superb apartment; it is well lighted, and elegantly fitted up; the east wall is almost covered by the chimney piece of fine white marble; two caryatides of statuary, on pedestals of veined marble, richly ornamented, support the cornice, which, with the brackets and other sculptures, are white; directly over the fire-place there is a tablet of white marble, which has on it a design in bas-relief; Britannia sitting on a globe, under a rock on the sea-shore, looking eastward; her right arm leaning on a shield, with the union cross, holding a trident in her left hand; her head adorned with a rostral crown; emblems of sovereignty and victory at sea: behind Britannia, two boys—one leaning on a cornucopia, looking up to her, and the other playing with the riches flowing from it; emblems of the advantages that accrue from trade and navigation to posterity; before Britannia are three female figures, representing India, Asia, and Africa; India, respectfully bowing, presents a casket of jewels, which she opens with one hand, and discovers a setting of diamonds hanging down; Asia holds in her right hand an incense pot, denoting the rich spices and gums of the country; and, in her left, the bridle of a camel, a beast of burthen! Africa, as a by-stander, her head covered with the spoils of an elephant, her right hand inactive, and her left on the head of a lion. Near the shore, an old river god, representing the river Thames, his head covered with flags; in his right hand

(wherewith he leans on an urn pouring out water), holding a rudder, to denote a navigable river, and in his left a cornucopia, to intimate the riches he conveys; at a distance, a man cording a bale of goods; ships going off to sea. Over the whole are placed the arms of the company, with elegant stuccoed ornaments on each side. On the right and left of the chimney are doors with handsome frames and circular pediments, over them festoons in stucco, and above, panels containing pictures of Fort St. George and Bombay. The centre of the north wall is occupied by a large folding door of polished mahogany, Corinthian columns, and appropriate enrichments; on either side are mirrors decorated with white and gold; the spaces above the glasses are adorned with mathematical instruments; the panels contain paintings of St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. On the west wall, there is a grand portico of the Corinthian order; and under it an elegant clock; on each side there are glasses and ornaments corresponding with those in the north wall—the pictures are Fort William and Tellicherry. The south side has two ranges of windows, the upper smaller than the lower. The architrave, frieze, and cornice are in very good proportion; the ornaments of the ceiling are shells combined with scrolls; the floor is covered, quite to the walls, with an uncommonly fine Turkey carpet. The south-east door opens into a smaller committee room, and the great north door opens to the Old Sale Room. •

The Old Sale Room has its west end circular, and over the chair there is a sky-light; the wall has three niches, which contain marble statues of Lawrence, Clive, and Pococke in Roman habits, dated 1764; further, on the side wall, is an excellent statue of Coote, dated 1768. He is represented in his regimentals; thus, the age and nation in which he lived is indicated, but, when the trio are put up to the hammer, they may be sold as Romans, as patriots, or as plunderers. A very considerable number of steps ascend eastward, for the accommodation of bidders. On the platform, at the top, is a Doric colonnade; the inter-columniations are guarded by balustrades. This room receives additional light from several windows on the north side.

The small committee room contains a very beautiful marble chimney-piece, over which hangs a very excellent portrait of Lawrence in his military dress by Reynolds.

The committee of Correspondence room is large. On the west side there is a handsome inlaid marble chimney-piece; on

the right there is a good portrait of Cornwallis in a general's uniform, and on the left, a similar sized picture of Hastings the tyrant. On the east there are three windows with circular tops, and on the piers, between them, magnificent mirrors. At the north-end, there is a handsome dial, communicating with a vane on the roof, to show from what quarter the wind blows; together with a clock on very curious brackets, a picture of a nabob, and two fine globes; on the south wall there is a portrait of the nabob of Arcot; the gorgeous pictures of the nabobs make a strong contrast with that of Warren Hastings in a plain dress. The following pictures were painted by Mr. Ward, and they form a series of interesting specimens of Indian architecture, which possesses an air of grand simplicity, not unworthy the study of modern builders—Trichinopoly, Viri-malli, Chillumbram, Madara, Tappa-colum, Mausoleum, Seringham, Pagoda, Choultries.

At the east end of the building a New Sale Room has been erected, it is lighted from the ceiling. This room is heavy, it has pilasters and paintings emblematic of the commercial character of the company: it is worth seeing; indeed, it may justly be considered as one of the curiosities of the metropolis.

The upper part of the India House contains nothing worthy of description. The western wing of the building contains the library and the museum. The library is one vast room in which an astonishing number of books are deposited; they are ranged in presses which project into the midst of the room: it contains an unparalleled collection of manuscripts in all the oriental languages; many of them are illuminated with historical and mythological drawings executed in the most brilliant colours, and heightened with gold; among them is Tippoo's own copy of the Koran, a book which certainly might now be restored to his family. Here also, are many volumes of Indian drawings; an extensive collection of Chinese printed books; and a copy of every European publication concerning Asia. The library is ornamented with busts of Hastings and Orme, and with a fine portrait of Futtu-ali, the Shah of Persia. A very restricted access is occasionally procured by an Orientalist or two to the Oriental manuscripts; but the Library of European books is quite inaccessible; it is public property but kept quite private.

The Museum contains many curiously sculptured representations of the Hindoo deities; bricks from the banks of the Euphrates, on which the nail headed characters of Persepolis

are inscribed; many trophies from Seringapatam, especially the standards, gold-footstool, carpet, mantle, and armour of Tippoo; three beautiful models of Chinese rock-work, &c., in wood, ivory, silver, and mother of pearl; paintings by Daniell; and numerous other articles of interest from India and China; it abounds in oriental curiosities of every description; the directors grant tickets of admission, by means of which their friends can see these curiosities, on Saturdays, for a trifling donation to the attendants. In proof of the extreme impropriety of continuing to employ the India directors as the curators and conservators of a National Museum, we cannot forbear to remind the nation that the Dareic is the most rare ancient gold coin that has come down to us moderns; two only are known to be preserved; one of these was in the collection of coins belonging to the kings of France, and the other is in the British Museum; however, on the bank of a river, in the province of Benares, an earthen pot was found buried, which contained no less than one hundred and seventy two Dareics. Warren Hastings sent them as a present to the directors of the East India Company; he thought that he was making to his masters the most magnificent present that he might ever have it in his power to send them; but when he returned to England he had the extreme mortification to find that they had consigned all these inestimable Dareics to the melting pot. At present the India House contains an invaluable collection of Indian coins; while Charles Grant dreams about removing them, they are in jeopardy of being sent over to the crucible of some of his brother Bob's jew friends in St. Mary Axe, for augmenting the guarantee fund, and thereby raising the price of India Stock. After the directors have melted down the coins, medals, ores, &c., then there will be a cry of pity, and an indignant exclamation of shame! but certainly they will never cease to gather up the plunder of nations, and to apply it without reserve to their own use: they must be reformed,—annihilated.

THE RAJPOOTNI BRIDE.

(Continued from No. 48, page 412.)

One morning the father and daughter were as usual enjoying together the pleasures of the chase, when they were separated as before. A bear having started from a thicket, was instantly pursued by the bold hupstress. The animal was large, powerful, and greatly excited by a slight wound which it had received

in the shoulder from one of the shikaries, whom it had immediately charged and disabled. The undaunted Rajpootni fearlessly approached the enemy; it instantly turned, struck her horse in the flank, and, ploughing up the flesh, laid the ribs bare. She, however, delivered her spear with unerring precision, forcing it through the bear's body;—the savage beast rolled upon the plain and expired. This was a deed of prowess that would have done honour to any masculine arm. While she was breathing her wounded steed after this rough encounter, a horseman suddenly emerged from the thicket, came up to the fair vanquisher, dismounted, placed her upon his own fiery courser, sprang up before her, then, pressing his heels against the sides of his faithful Arab, plunged into the jungle in the sight of her father and his numerous attendants. It was the Rahtore; there was no mistaking him. Vain was pursuit, for the fugitives were at a distance, and soon disappeared amid the thick recesses of the forest.

The venerable Hara returned from the chase imprecating curses on his child, and vowing the most deadly vengeance against her audacious paramour. The lovers, when they thought themselves beyond the reach of pursuit, slackened their speed and proceeded leisurely towards the Rahtore's abode. Immediately upon his return, the bereaved father summoned his followers to avenge the abduction of his daughter. His faithful Rajpoots were ready at his call, and upwards of three hundred men stood before him to rescue his child and inflict a signal punishment upon her ravisher. The old man prepared to march with the dawn, every dark passion of his soul boiling like a lava flood within him. All those feelings which a fierce sense of injury now wrung from his unrelenting nature, were concentrated into one absorbing impulse of revenge. He had no energy but for hatred and vengeance, and the sullen calmness with which he prepared to execute their ruthless injunctions, at once betrayed the intensity of his savage purpose. With the full blight of his passions upon him, he proceeded to the temple of his divinity and lay the propitiatory sacrifice upon the unhallowed altar. It was an oblation too sanguinary to be accepted by a just and merciful God—the smoke of his incense ascended not beyond the gorgeous dome of his desecrated sanctuary. The officiating Brahmin, however, as the vicarious minister of the deity to whom the sacrifice was presented accepted the suppliant's offering, giving him assurance of success, upon which the spiritual tribute was doubled, the unholy worshipper then

quitted the presence of the divinity to whom he had been taught thus to exhibit his deemoniacal homage, with the confidence of a divine sanction for any act of desperate retribution he might commit.

The morning broke brightly upon the slumbers of the indignant father; he awoke with the heavens smiling above and around him, but with a hell burning in his heart. Mounting his charger, he proceeded in silence at the head of his followers towards the abode of his hereditary foe. His impatience of revenge rendered the journey long and distasteful. A raven perched upon a tree on the roadside as he passed, presented an unfavourable omen; nevertheless, assured by the promises of the Brahmin, he interpreted it in his own favour and to the prejudice of him by whom he had been so grievously wronged. His soul was parched with a thirst which nothing but the blood of his enemy could appease. Halting his little troop after sunset under a large grove of trees, he ordered them to refresh themselves with food and rest and waited impatiently for the dawn. The night was calm, but deepened by the shadows of the surrounding groves. The scene "suited the gloomy habit of his soul," which was as sombre as the prospect immediately around him. Nature at length gave way, and, even under the inflictions of his own fierce passions, he slept. The moon rose, and traversed the blue plains of heaven like a fair angel of light, heralded by stars and embracing in her retinue the glories of a universe; while the wretched mortal who lay slumbering beneath the influence of her gentle effulgence saw nothing but the gloom within—was awake to nothing but the darkness of his own blighted spirit.

Meanwhile, at the Rahtore's dwelling all was harmony and rejoicing. The bridal feast was prepared; the bride and bridegroom had ratified the compact to which their hearts had been mutually pledged. They looked abroad into the clear calm sky, and hailed the celestial presence which seemed, to their glowing fancies to smile upon their union. Their hearts were buoyant; the sounds of mirth and congratulation were in their ears. The neighbours had assembled; the tomtom,* the sitar,† the sarinda,‡ the kurtaul,§ the sarungee,|| were uniting their harmonies in order to animate the guests. The voice of joy was in the feast, when it was interrupted by intelligence that the Hara

* Drum.

† Guitar.

‡ Violin.

§ Cymbals.

|| An instrument played at weddings.

chief was approaching to avenge the rape of his daughter. The banquet was abruptly suspended, and without a moment's delay the Rahtore mustered his followers. These were few, but resolute; they did not amount to more than a hundred and fifty men; nevertheless, their brave leader shrink not from the encounter, as a true Rajpoot never declines a contest, whatever the odds against him;—with him death is always preferable to disgrace.

The young bridegroom did not give the enemy time to take him by surprise, but, sallying forth, accompanied by his small yet determined band, resolved to fight to the last in defence of his honour and of his wife, who cheered him on his departure, bidding him a prosperous issue, and adding, that she would have the pile prepared in case of his defeat. She gave him her parting benediction, and said, with subdued emotion, "Should thy discomfiture be the decree of the Eternal; thy soul shall not occupy the swergera-bowers alone—thy *sita** will accompany thee to the abodes of the brave." He departed with the most deadly resolves. The adverse parties met; the encounter was tremendous; there was no shrinking, neither mercy felt nor quarter given—revéngé was the cry and death the issue. The weight of numbers was on the side of the Hara; but the advantage of prowess on that of the Rahtore; still nothing could withstand such fearful odds as two to one, especially where both sides were proverbially brave. The bereaved father, panting for vengeance, sought his adversary through the thickest of the fight, and at length they met. There was a deadly deliberation in the aspect of both, and the conflict was proportionably stubborn; but the declining strength of age was no match for the undiminished vigour of youth. The Hara was struck down by a blow from his adversary's sabre; fortunately his quilted tunic resisted the stroke sufficiently to protect his body from a fatal incision. The Rahtore, when he saw his foe prostrate before him, remembering that he was the father of his bride, forbore to repeat the blow. Quitting his vanquished enemy, he plunged into the thickest of the fight, where his sword did signal execution; but his numbers momentarily diminished. It was clear that they must be finally overpowered; yet they maintained the unequal contest with unflinching constancy.

A hundred and eighty of the enemy had fallen; they nevertheless still retained an overwhelming majority. Upwards of

* *Sita* signifies spouse.

a hundred Rahtores were lying on the field of slaughter, but the fury of the fight did not slacken. The field was strewed with dead, and the survivors were every moment adding to the number of the slain. The Hara chief performed acts of valour which would not have disgraced his best days; but his thirst of revenge was unslaked while he saw his valiant foe alive. He encountered him a second time, and defeat was again the result. At length, after a desperate struggle, the Rahtores were cut off to a man; their leader only escaped alive, and he quitted the field under the cover of evening, leaving but fifty of his enemies to tell the story of their sanguinary victory.

The brave though vanquished chief retired, weary and dispirited, into the neighbouring forest. He was goaded by remorse at the idea of having survived a contest in which all his companions had obtained the soldier's noblest meed—a glorious death on the field of battle, whilst he was skulking into the covert, under the veil of darkness, like a hunted beast of prey, as if to avoid a foe from whom death would now be a boon. At first his thoughts were so many goads that irritated, to an insupportable degree, the lacerations of his fiery spirit, but, in proportion as these paroxysms gave way to calm reflection, he seemed to rise above his condition and to be endued with new energies. He felt his soul on a sudden expand with the contemplation of some mighty enterprise, and while every nerve within his quivering frame seemed newly strung, he uttered, in the vehemence of his excited feelings, a deep hoarse vow of vengeance. At this moment a lion crossed his path in the clear moonlight. It appeared to be ominous of his future destiny. "Now," thought he, "here is the representative of my deadliest enemy. I will attack the monster with my sword, and, if I destroy him, it will be the pledge of my future revenge on the man to whom I owe a death. If I perish in the encounter, it will be a fortunate release at once from misery and disgrace."

He was armed with a conical shield, which was strengthened by a thick brass boss, projecting from the centre, and terminating in a blunt point. Raising his heavy tulwar, he undauntedly approached the lion, which had by this time manifested symptoms of hostility so fearfully indicative of its deadly intentions. Its head was slightly depressed; its eyes glared with appalling ferocity; it licked its quivering chaps, opening every now and then its vast mouth as if to show the formidable weapons with which its jaws were armed. The Rahtore, nothing

dismayed by these preliminary menaces, approached the grim savage with a quick step, dashed his shield violently against its head, and struck it so vigorous a blow across the skull as to cleave it in twain. The beast fell instantly dead before him. He smiled savagely as he saw it extended at his feet, as impotent to harm him as the earth-worm above which it lay.

Returning pensively from the spot, he approached his home with a sad and ominous presentiment. He dreaded to encounter the reproaches of his bride, who, he knew, would not think favourably of his escape from a field which had terminated so disastrously for him. There was a weight upon his spirits which he could not shake off, but, trusting to the strength of her young affections, he bent forward with some confidence to meet her. When he reached the house which during the previous day had resounded with the bridal festivity, he found the door barred, and was thus denied an entrance to his home. Thinking that this might have been done in order to prevent surprise from the enemy, he knocked with a determined but trembling hand. He who had fearlessly braved death in its most appalling forms, cowered before the anticipated indignation of a woman. As the door was not opened, he struck upon it with the hilt of his scimitar.

"Who knocks?" calmly asked a voice from within, which he instantly recognised, and his heart thrilled with the tenderest emotions.

"Thy bridegroom, my sita," he rapped with the energy of awakened passion, "open, and bid him welcome."

"Hah! how went the battle?" enquired the Rajpootni in the same unimpassioned but somewhat stern tone, that sent a cold chill through the whole mass of his blood.

"Against us. I alone am left to tell the sad tale of defeat. Every Rahtore, save myself, lies upon the bloody field. It was, in truth, a contest of extermination. Seeing that all was lost, I saved a worthless life for thy sake. Open, love."

"To whom?"

"Thy husband."

"I have none, he perished on the bloody field from which thou has ignobly fled. He never would have returned but with victory on his brow."

"Dost thou deny me, sita? thy bridegroom of yesterday—thy champion for ever!"

"He who called me bride, has taken his draught of the am-

reels-cup.* He was no recreant to retire from the field of glory and leave the sable garland of death upon every head but his own. He never would have saved an inglorious life to skulk through the world with the brand of infamy upon him. My husband was no coward. Thou art a stranger to this desolate bosom. Go from the door of the widow-bride, who knows the sacrifice due to one who is dead to her for ever.

The Reformer was deeply stung with the reproof. It fell like a blight upon his heart. He felt the full force of her calm, but haughty interdiction, and quailed beneath that heroism which abashed his own. He was repudiated by her who was the magnet to which all his affections clung with a tenacity that even her scorn could not subdue. She stigmatised him with the name of coward; she refused him admittance to her presence; she denied that he any longer retained an influence over her affections; she scorned, she rejected him. She had talked of a sacrifice, and the most fearful apprehensions began to take possession of his mind. He knew her resolute energy of purpose, her uncompromising notions of honour, her recklessness of suffering, her high sense of conjugal obligations, and her scrupulosity in adhering to the most rigid observances which custom had, as it were, sanctified among the caste of which it was her pride to be a member. Dreading the fearful import of her words, and knowing the austere bent of her determination, he struck again fiercely on the door with his shield, at the same time entreating, in a tone of the most pathetic persuasion, that she would immediately admit him. She did not condescend to reply. In the desperation of his mental agony, he repeated the stroke with all his might; and such was the force of the blow that the door flew open as if an engine had been directed against it. Rushing instantly into the house, with a look of wild inquiry, he saw not the object of his search. The apartment in which the bridal festivity had been held was deserted, and his heart throbbed heavily as a most horrible presentiment passed darkly across his mind.

He passed into a second chamber; the mistress was not there. Her maidens were in tears. He inquired, with an expression of agonising apprehension, where was his beloved. They pointed distractedly towards an enclosure at the back of the house, maintaining an ominous silence. He flew to the spot, and found all his worst fears most awfully verified.

* The cup of immortality.

Immediately upon her husband's departure for the field, the unhappy bride had ordered the pile to be raised, with the determination of sacrificing herself upon it, according to the custom of her race, should the object of her tenderest attachment perish in the encounter. She knew the disparity of numbers between the hostile parties, and was, therefore, prepared for the worst. When the distracted bridegroom entered the enclosure in which his devoted sista had erected the funeral pile, with a convulsed countenance and hariting heart he beheld her already upon the burning fabric. The flames were rapidly ascending to do the work of death, while she stood erect and undaunted with an expression of stern determination on her countenance that absolutely appalled him. Her eye gleamed with a portentous energy, and as he entered was riveted upon him with a look of withering scorn. Her clothes were already on fire, and her limbs dreadfully scorched, yet she stirred not a muscle; her whole frame seemed fixed like a rock amid the desert upon which the lightnings flash with harmless impetuosity. The Raktore approached her hurriedly, but she raised her arm, forbidding his advance. He was in a moment riveted to the spot. He dared not interrupt the voluntary sacrifice to which she was now submitting. Her eye moved not from him, and never for a moment relaxed its expression of indignant disdain.

By this time the fire had made dreadful inroads upon her lovely frame; still she discovered not the slightest indication of an agony too intense and terrible for description. Her features maintained the same fearful immobility. In a few moments her legs gave way and she fell upon her knees, the flames entirely encircling her. Every now and then, however, a gust of wind blew the fire from its victim, and discovered her for an instant with the same expression of lofty indignation marked in every lineament of her majestic countenance. The skin of her arms burst and curled up like a scroll of parchment; the sinews snapped, but she looked upon the havoc which the flames were making upon her beautiful body with a smile of bitter derision, as if she defied their power to inflict suffering. At length her eyes appeared to start from their sockets; she fell backward into the flames, and a period was put at once to her heroism and her agony.

The miserable Raktore watched beside the pile until her body was completely consumed, when he gathered the ashes together, and placing them in a jar, deposited it on the hearth of the apartment which had been the scene of the marriage

revels. Then putting on the saffron robe,* he sallied forth to meet death and to accomplish his revenge. Not a tear moistened his eyes—they were dry and bloodshot. His heart was marble, and every muscle of his compact frame seemed stiffened into unison with the unshaking purpose of his soul. The night was dark as the tone and aspect of his mind. The cry of the prowling jackall was a melody to his ears more musical than the sweet serenade of the bulbul,† which he had listened to in the days of his joy. He crept stealthily through the jungle, like a tiger lurking for its prey, lest he should be observed by any of the enemy's scouts. He at length gained the tent of his mortal adversary, who had been long hushed in slumber after the fatigues of that sanguinary day.

The Rahtore, covered by the darkness, reached the opening of the tent, which was negligently guarded, as it was known that the adverse party had been cut off to a man, and their chief was even supposed to be among the slain. He found no impediment—all was still as death. He entered. A dim lamp, which threw a heavy ochreous light around, was burning on the ground, near which lay the Hara-chief upon a coarse rug, and covered with a common palampore.* A sardonic smile passed over the convulsed features of the Rahtore as he gazed upon the prostrate form before him. Withdrawing his eyes for a moment from his victim, an expiration of the deepest bitterness slowly escaped from his labouring bosom. He drew his sword; it gleamed faintly in the lamp-light. He tore the covering from his sleeping foe, standing over him like an avenging demon to whom the cry of pity would have been at once a mockery and a provocation. The old man started from his sleep, instantly grasped his sabre, but ere he could raise his arm, he felt a headless trunk at the feet of the vindictive Rahtore.

The noise occasioned by this work of destruction was heard by the guards, who immediately rushed in. When they saw a Rajpoot standing in the saffron robe, they but too well knew what had been his purpose, and a single glance sufficed to show how terribly he had accomplished it. He deliberately bestrode the body of his prostrate enemy, and, darting a look of

* When a Rajpoot puts on the saffron robe, he devotes himself to death.

† The Indian nightingale.

‡ Counterpane.

fierce defiance at the intruders, pointed with a grim smile at the reeking corpse over which he was standing in ferocious triumph. The guards rushed forward to avenge the death of their chief, and the Rautore, in the paroxysm of desperation, soon laid three of them dead at his feet. His weapon was raised to immolate another victim, when he received a javelin in the temple and fell dead.

Thus ended this sanguinary feud, of which many instances are recorded equally terrible in the annals of Rajpoot warfare.—*Oriental Annual.*

THE COMPANY'S BORROWING SYSTEM IN INDIA.

(A Memorandum made at Madras, after the close of the Burmese War.)

The Company is borrowing in India at 5 per cent., and sending the specie to England at a considerable cost in money and in time, although the money might be borrowed in England at a lower rate of interest, and would not be subject to any charge for conveyance; it would also be immediately available for the purpose for which it was borrowed. England readily lends money to Spain, to Mexico, and to every State; for England considers the lending of money to be a profitable trade; but in the case of British India, where the lender ought to have British security, the English money-lender is denied the privilege of bidding for a loan; loans for British India are opened only in the markets of India; the policy of this expensive measure, is, that by borrowing in India the government of England pretends to avoid responsibility, especially having regard to the day when India will separate from England. In every point of view, this motive is extremely base; and, like all measures of low cunning, it is a very false policy: even with regard only to its economy it will not stand the mere test of figures; already, the enhanced interest has amounted to more than the actual debt; but, independent of this, the lenders are chiefly persons born and bred within the united Kingdom, and even themselves settled within that kingdom; therefore, even when India separates from England, the India creditors cannot be defrauded by England without the most manifest injustice to her own people, and injury to her own inhabitants. When India separates from England, the Indian debt will not be wiped off the Company's books, but those books will merely be transferred to Leadenhall; the inspection of the books will show that the debt is a Loyalty Loan, and humanity to people within

the British Islands will lead to its recognition by the government of Britain. The Indian Loyalists will certainly be indemnified by Britain for their loyalty in lending their money to their own country, and retiring to an asylum in Britain.

Every person will readily allow, that the immediate operation of the actual system of borrowing in India, entails a very enormous expense upon the Company, that it also deprives the capitalist of England of a safe and profitable branch of employment for his money,—and, that, it withdraws much of the capital of India from being employed in the purchase of salt and opium from the company, or invested in the transport service, and in other branches where the success of the public service essentially depends upon the energy of private speculation, and which, in those channels, would have been employed more beneficially for India than by being lent directly to the Company, and being brought into competition with other portions of the capital of India which are lent to the company, indirectly, in the shape of ships hired to them, and goods provided for them.

The merchants of India expected that the invasion of Birmah would employ their ships and their funds. The war created employment for four million sterling of capital, which may be considered as mercantile; nearly all of this money was derived from Calcutta; but at the very same moment, when the merchants' coffers were poured out in equipping the various expeditions, the government itself stepped forward into the money market, and asked the constituents of the private banks in Calcutta to lend money direct to the government to an indefinite extent. Thus, as soon as the merchant had contracted to supply the government with ships and with stores, the same government embarrassed him, by causing his constituents to withdraw their old deposits from him, in order to lend their money, in the shape of hard cash, direct to the government. The government actually caused a competition between those branches of its service which were supplied by contract and by private adventure, and those which were directly administered in all their details by the Company's own purveyors and artisans; generally speaking,—between the maritime service and the land service. The immediate effect of this unwise and cruel competition for money was, that the merchants of Calcutta, being engaged to supply ships and stores to the government, were obliged to retain the money which had been lent to them by their constituents; and, in order to do so, they were obliged to pay for it whatever rate of interest their constituents

considered equivalent to the offers made them by the government. In fact, the merchants, or rather contractors, being deeply engaged with the government, were absolutely obliged to outbid the government, which ignorantly attempted to withdraw from them the capital with which they were fulfilling the contracts into which they had entered.

The sudden new demand for capital withdrew much money from its former channel of employment; much had been invested in metals, and such like durable staple imports; much more had been invested in landed property in Calcutta; imports, houses, and grounds were offered for sale, and sold for what they would fetch; of course, all such property became greatly depreciated in value. The war soon took a most unfavourable aspect. It did not invite the natives to invest their capital in Calcutta. It was feared that the Burmese would invade Bengal and plunder Calcutta. The massacre at Barackpore was but the first panic of a long continued series of alarms, which, after they had passed over, appeared too ridiculous and unfounded for serious attention. Indeed, the origin of these false alarms may be traced far back; they were the guilty tears of a weak and wicked system of government, always alive to its own crimes, and aware of its own real weakness. The Indian government always has been an alarmist government, with regard to its own troops, subjects, allies, and neighbours, and even with regard to its own countrymen; it was alarmed at interlopers or rival traders, then it said that the missionaries had caused the massacre at Vellore, and now it denounces the gentlemen of the press as political incendiaries, and would impute to them every evil which has resulted from despotism in the last twenty years; the contagion of fear spread from the government to the people; the confidence of the people in the wisdom, humanity, and prudence of the government, was shaken, and therefore their confidence in its stability was also shaken; the impression was that it would be destroyed; they could see no adequate destroying power, but they looked on all sides for a destroyer—a deliverer. The imbecility, injustice, and cruelty of the government made the people regard it as insane, and about to commit an act of self-destruction; it had failed in provoking its own subjects and its own troops to strangle it. Capital ceased to flow in from the surrounding native states; gold was buried; markets were depressed, and property was depreciated. The expenditure of the government was enormously increased, but much of it took place abroad, and the country was drained to supply the foreign war. Extraordi-

nary expenses fell on the persons employed in Birmah; all this money was drained from India and sunk in Birmah; in peace, and under ordinary circumstances, these persons would have been in India spending a portion of their pay among the people who contributed it, and lending back the remainder indirectly to those from whom it was originally drawn. Capital which would have circulated in India was destroyed on the invasion of Birmah. It was expended in killing persons whose families became pensioners on India, and in maiming and invaliding others who had, therefore, to become dead weights on India.

A very short foreign expedition having caused the present system of loans in India to produce so much injury to the government, and to those persons who most promptly and materially assisted the government; it is evident, that, in a war for existence, the effect of such a system of loans, would prove very destructive to the government. Every event that threatens the durability of the British government in India, must naturally depreciate the value of all their loans, made on the security of their territory in India alone. But whenever the British empire in India is felt to tremble, or even when it is only seen to quake, or suspected of fearing or doubting; then, the security which it offers for money lent in India is bad, or of doubtful goodness; it is a security on which the native and the colonist cannot possibly lend their money permanently; the thick and thin adherents of Britain, that is, the British officers in India alone can dare to lend on such a security, but it is only by calculating upon indemnification, in the event of the separation of India. The company avows a fraudulent intention, and naturally has to pay the penalty due on loss of character. Whenever the British government in India is embarrassed, its own officers will compel it to guarantee all the debts contracted by the British government in India; this step will necessarily be preliminary to the opening of any new loan. In any time of trial or day of danger, the swindling attempt to borrow money for Britain; on the mere security of territory in India, would be, but the barefaced avowal of a deliberately fraudulent speculation, and of course it would fail and prove impracticable; however, the attempt would embarrass trade, and aggravate every previous difficulty occasioned by the want of money and of credit. In such a day of trial, every loan made in India, even when guaranteed by the British parliament in the most explicit manner, must become liable to some degree of suspicion.

A high interest debt in India attracts to itself foreign funds, which being invested, leaves the scanty capital of India afloat for investment in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. The lowering of the rate of interest on the public debt in India, causes the foreign funds invested in that debt to be withdrawn; the loss of a profitable employment of floating cash being taken from the banking houses, they are also obliged to reduce the rate of interest which they allow on deposits, and this compels the withdrawal of foreign capital from them also. The foreign capital thus withdrawn from the government, and from the private banks, is necessarily supplied by Indian capital, which is withdrawn from agriculture and other such employments, and invested in government securities. Thus, whenever the government reduces the rate of interest on its debts, it forces capital from India. India is so miserably poor, that it cannot be deprived of any amount of capital, without manifest injury; yet, notwithstanding this very important consideration, the financial operations of the British government in India are sudden, frequent, violent, and extensive; the effect of them is irresistible and universal. Moreover, by means of the banks, the government influences the issue of paper in shape of notes and discounts; the mints are also powerful instruments in the hand of the government; the government monopolies of salt and of opium, and the government sales of goods imported from London, all aid in placing the bankers of Calcutta very much in the grasp of the government, and in giving to the government a very unusual and improper degree of power over their prosperity. Under a despotic and irresponsible government, which has so decided a controul over capital, the banker is obliged to be much more cautious than he need to be under a popular responsible government, which is confined to simple objects, and does not trade or interfere unnecessarily and tamper continually with the money-market; and consequently capital itself is deprived of much of the value which it would have under a more liberal government, under one which would allow the capitalist to manufacture and import salt; to cultivate the poppy, and to export cheap and good opium. It is not insinuated that the profits of trade in India, are not great—but merely that the employment of capital is not certain. At Constantinople, Algiers, and Morocco, the Jew merchant often derives great profits from trade, but it is because the possession of his property, his family, and his life, is insecure.

Formerly India supplied Europe, America, and Africa, with calicoes, muslins, and chintz, &c., which were paid for in

bullion; but now India receives from Europe, calicoes, muslin, and chintz; hence so far the course of trade is reversed. England has also been borrowing many millions of money in India, and has left it optional with the lenders to demand their interest, and the repayment of their principal in London, at the rate of half-a-crown for each rupee. The return to cash payments in England, the decreased means of export from India, and the increased import into India, have all combined to make the rupee worth less than half-a-crown, and therefore to cause every creditor to prefer payment of interest and principal in London. Payments being transferred from India to England, has diminished the demand for money in India, and at the same time choked the means of remitting it to England: it has also withdrawn from India much capital which would have been reinvested in India, if the principal and interest of loans had been paid in India. Certainly, when the operation of the optional clause, was felt by the company, and when it was found that it caused India to be drained of money, then a transfer loan ought to have been opened at Leadenhall; but that would have been inconsistent with the honourable company's avowed policy of swindling their creditors whenever they might be deprived of their territories, and the parliament is not honest enough, or clear sighted enough to see the folly of such a mercenary and base policy. The consolidation of the debts of all the presidencies, has done much to put them on a fair footing, and to render it impossible that Britain should ever dare attempt to disown them under any possible circumstance: the next step ought to be, to transfer them and all their management to London; and then, perhaps, it would be found right, to unite the Indian exchequer with the exchequer of England, of which in fact it has long been a branch. As long as India is absolutely under the sway of the parliament of the United Kingdom, so long ought its interests to be bound up as closely as possible with those of Britain.

The option of paying off a debt, keeps down the value of it; it prevents it from ever rising much above the par at which it is to be paid off. The lender should be considered only as the purchaser of a perpetual irredeemable annuity; and whenever the State wished to buy that annuity, it should have to deal for it as any other purchaser. In this way the value of the annuity might rise much above the sum originally paid for it, and with this view, the loan would be made on favourable terms to the government. The company's reserved right of paying off loans,

has been exercised in a very ruinous manner upon the company's creditors, especially upon their own retired servants.

The proper means for counteracting the burthensome effects of a national debt is to increase the wealth and population of the country; with this view every agent should be employed, and every natural aid should be employed. If the debt is contracted in gold or in silver every encouragement should be given to the increase, the abundance, and the cheap supply of that metal; no royalty duty should be exacted on its production, neither should there be any duty taken on its import, transit or export; there should not be any seniorage charged on coining it into the coin which the State has to pay to its own creditors. The State should keep clearly in view that it is under an obligation to pay to its creditors a certain specific coin, which cannot be converted into any other coin, much less superseded by an imaginary money; it ought to be considered as sacred, even in its quantum of alloy, and the uses to which it is applicable by law ought neither to be increased or diminished; it is only by this strictness that the interests of the creditor and those of the debtor can be rendered at all permanent and uniform. The practice of every State is to keep faith only to the letter of the Bond. The company has been especially politic in the management of its loans; every species of experiment and of trick has been tried to lighten the burthen of them; fortunately for the credit of the company, and of the interests of their creditors, the company's own governors, counsellors, and secretaries, have been so deeply interested as lenders that they have opposed a resisting interest to the orders of the company.

The necessity of transferring the management of all the public debts of India from Calcutta to Leadenhall cannot be too strongly urged upon the people and governments of India and of England; but it will be long before any government will believe that honesty is the best policy.

The extension of paper-money to India, is a measure of too great importance for the present clumsy machinery of government to dare attempt. Paper-money is a powerful instrument; in the hands of a wise and virtuous government, it is a most beneficial medium of circulation, and agent of intercourse; but the company would employ it only to drain all specie from India. Private bankers require laws and institutions to protect them and their property, before they can have credit enough for their notes to pass better than gold.

DIARY OF A STATE PRISONER.

(Continued from No. 45, page 153.)

On the fourth of January, 1828, at four o'clock in the morning, I was obliged to set out on my march from Ramnad towards Madura; I was guarded by four badge peons who were armed with swords and daggers, they were supported by a posse of village police watchmen armed with bludgeons. The road, as it is called, is merely the track of people travelling on foot. We frequently crossed the bed of the river, which was quite dry. The country through which we passed was well covered with villages; the lands were quite open, and, in most places, they had been recently ploughed up; in some fields, the dry-grains were quite ripe; we did not see any paddy; the fields of grain are strictly watched to prevent the depredations of cattle, and also those of birds and thieves. The Palmyra is the most common tree, it grows spontaneously in the most coarse and arid sands. We passed a good deal of horned cattle, but no buffaloes, and only a few sheep and goats. On the whole, the country looked better than I expected: it is level, cleared, cultivated, and healthy. The only merchandize we met with was half a dozen women laden with the shoots of the palmyra-nut, a very coarse article of food, for the supply of the market at Ramnad, we met with two persons mounted on ponies of the country, I conclude that they were Brahmins in the immediate service of the government, for no other class of persons in this miserably poor country can afford to ride on their journies. At eight o'clock in the morning, the sun was so hot that we put up for the day in a Chuttrum, a very good building, close to a fine large tank full of water; which is at a little distance from the village of Chattimungalem. At noon, the chief of my guards, gave me two rupees, which they said was the sum which the company allowed me as a prisoner for a march of four days, being at the rate of half a rupee per diem. I returned the two rupees to the company. At three o'clock, in the afternoon, we continued our march; and, at eight o'clock, we arrived at the town of Permagoody, where we were lodged in the police office for the night. The officers and servants of police were employed with their accounts in the office, until after nine o'clock; their behaviour towards me, was what I was accustomed to. The peons who guarded me gave them their cue, and set them the example of insulting and annoying me in every manner in their power. In India, at all times, a

foreign white tyrant is at best a fair object for ridicule, at present, I am privileged to see this, with even less restraint than I saw it, when I was in Persia ; for, just now, the tyrant of the country commands his slaves to let loose all their rage on one of their tyrants. Their own wish naturally must be, that, every white man was driven through the country by black men with swords in their hands, just as they are now driving me through the country. We reprobate the cruelties which Tippoo inflicted on those foreign invaders of his country, his throne, and his life, whom he captured in war ; but, as far as the company dares, at this moment, it is applying the exact system of Tippoo to me. The company's collector by his fair professions inveigled me into the country ; by his lies he swindled me, and when I resisted his frauds and impositions, the Board of Revenue pledged its word, that it would protect me against him, "because I had improved those branches of revenue" in which I had been snared.

In the town of Permagoody the houses are built merely of mud, but sometimes they are faced with brick ; very many of these mud-walled cottages are covered with tiles, for thatch appears to be scarce. The first time I passed through Permagoody, it struck me that the inhabitants of the town, appeared to be in more easy circumstances than those of any other heathen town in the Ramnad country which I have visited, and, I still think the same ; they are industrious and clever weavers and dyers ; the women take an active part in these trades, and they are covered with a profusion of heathenish rings, collars, bracelets, anklets, and other ornaments, most of which appear to be of gold, many of considerable weight. Permagoody is the seat of a District-Ameen, whose court seems to be full of business. This may be an advantage to the towns-people by facilitating the recovery of debts, and by checking the revenue police officers in some slight degree ; for the Ameen is not connected with the Fiscal, but only with the zillah Judge, and in seeking for his own master's favour, he might chance to tell of some of the most glaring outrages committed by the police servants.

On Saturday, the 5th, a little before sun-rise, we started from Permagoody, leaving the town, the fields we passed had good high well constructed mud walls ; by the side of the river there were some water courses and some reservoirs, but all these water-works for irrigating the fields were of the most temporary nature ; the bed of the river was dry, except in one place

where the water stood in a pool. Water-works should occupy a large portion of the attention of a government which has seized on all the land of the country, and which receives, as the rent of its land, a half of the annual produce of the whole country. The land seems good, Palmyra-trees grow well on the margin of the river; from their numbers, compared with other trees, I suppose they must be the most productive species of tree in this part of the country; they seem generally to be quite stripped of their leaves for writing upon, and for the covering of houses, &c. ; I do not think that toddy is drawn from any of them here about, although this is the season for toddy. Cocoa-nut trees are rare, and the farther we recede from the sea the smaller the nuts become; some of the cocoa-nuts here are very small, just like the cocoa-nuts of the Laccadives. Timber and other trees are not scarce; there is some open jungle on sands and on rotten stone rocks. Some of the fields were planted very regularly, others were being ploughed up; the paddy was two feet high; in some of the fields of tobacco they were transplanting it, and in other fields the plant was half grown. The road, in many parts is bounded by banks of mud, on a straight line cut through the jungle; so that it really looks something like the highway of a civilized country; a great part of the road is on a fine binding gravelly soil, offering very fit materials for making a durable hard road, but the road itself has not had a hoe applied to it. In this part of India, the land is level, and, during the greater part of the year, the beds of the rivers are quite dry; therefore, here, under the existing system of the misrule and mal-administration of public affairs by the company, it is a good thing for the people, that the government totally neglects the making of roads; however, in other parts of India, where the country is more difficult to travel over, the government should pay some degree of attention to the construction of roads, and wherever the rivers are deep or rapid, even the company might apply some of its own extravagant mis-management to throwing bridges over the most frequented passages. A few ropes would almost connect the Island of Ramiseram with the continent, and save the annual lacs of pilgrims from much exposure and suffering; but, throughout the whole country, the means of inter-communication are in the worst possible state; the government ferries are earthen-pots, such as a traveller would expect to find only near a kraal of uncivilised Hottentots: the government bridges over mere ditches seldom stands two monsoons; and the govern-

ment roads thrown over level paddy-fields are washed away by the first good shower of rain that falls. The deepening of the passage between Ramiseram island and the continent, might very easily, speedily, and cheaply be effected; but, if ever the existing government of the British empire in India does more than estimate that, or any other public work in India, which would cost 20,000*l.*, then, the seven wonders will be rivalled, for a mercenary company of monopolists will have undertaken an act of self-denial; the directors will have made up their minds to forbear pocketing a portion of the crop of India; they will have resolved to allow the people of India to glean their own fields, after the company has carted away the crop.

I was heated and tired, but the guard continued to drive me along until noon, when we arrived at the village of Managoody, which lies half-way between the cities of Ramnad and Madura; here, again, as usual I was imprisoned in the police-office. As soon as we arrived, the badged police officers of my guard hurried the naked village watchmen for the headman, accountant and other police officers of the village; and as soon as they appeared, they ordered them in the most peremptory manner to bring a supply of firewood, milk, eggs, fowls, cocoa-nuts, &c. The village was kept on the alert half the day: the village officers were brow-beaten and scolded, the watchmen were kept running about and threatened, and the villagers were forced to neglect their own affairs, to part with their property at less than its value, and to suffer some good hearty lacerations about their naked legs. I had whatever supplies I wanted, and my servants paid for them—not direct to the villagers, but through the hands of the police peons, who took receipts from the villagers. We expended about sixpence. This system of purveyance is indeed a vile system. It is not without reason that the villagers abhor the very idea of supplying the officers and other gentlemen who reside in the country, and who travel through it; for a favourite fowl cannot possibly be kept, whenever demanded it must be given up at the company's own price; indeed, without payment; even the law of purvey merely directs that the villager shall receive credit for the supplies which he furnishes, in his account current with the East India company! Throughout all South India, every person has an hereditary open and never closed running account current with the company; all the entries are made and decided upon by the company, the other party only has the task of making the payments. If my servants had been unaided by the police, they

would have got on just as well ; but, even if the villagers would not sell supplies to travellers, then travellers could very easily purchase the articles they required for their journies in the towns and convey them from town to town ; milk is the only article they could not carry with them. But this wicked mode of interference with the people is not accidental, it is systematic—its object is fraud ; the system of purveys is maintained by the whole body of the officers of the government, white as well as black, military as well as civil, for the purpose of robbing the people, and living on the best the country affords, free of cost to themselves. When I first perceived the existence of the system and its nature, and began to expose it, my friend, Mr. Hughes, begged of me not to attack it, for, if I did, I would have every body in the country on me ; he also said, that as sure as Bishop Heber came to the South, a dozen miles on each side of his road would be plundered, under the pretence of furnishing him with necessary supplies. The fundamental rule of the company's government is—Do not do any thing quietly, if it can be done forcibly.

During the afternoon, as I sat in the police office, my guards, the police officers, and servants of the village, together with their companions, amused themselves by hallooing out to the travellers, who passed us on their way towards Madura ; one would say, " Give our salam to Mr. Peter—to the commanding officer—to the goddess Menatch, &c. ;" then, another would say to him, " Oh ! you are a very fine sort of a Mahomedan ; you send your salam to Menatch ! The first would reply, laughing, " Oh, yes ! my salam to Menatch, Comatch, Domatch, Bomatch, Romatch !" &c. And then they continued amusing themselves in the same strain.

I have not seen any other country so utterly devoid of every species of moral principle for the support of its government, as this country is. Even the repression of such crimes as murder and theft is approved of only as far as it affects self ; but, as a mere act of common public justice, it is not approved of so as to be esteemed. A just government, which expends its strength in acting justly and arbitrating justly, would suffer from this moral degradation, for the true value of its labours would not be properly appreciated ; but the unjust and unmerciful government of the company gains greatly by means of the moral debasement of its subjects ; for, its own illegal extortions cause no disgust from their illegality ; they create no abhorrence either from their great amount, or from their improper application ;

they merely excite a slight degree of sympathy in those who feel their turn near at hand.

Since my arrest, I have heard the police peons and other persons converse a great deal about the politics of the country; but, from my very imperfect knowledge of the Tamil language, I cannot be certain that they express their own ideas, or whether they ironically adopt my own ideas on many common subjects of general interest. They often speak of the neighbouring Rajahs and of old times. Speaking of the last Rajah of Ramnad, several of them exclaimed O! O! O! in a manner which seemed to be in recollection of his severity,—not of his generosity. They relate to one another many of the villanies which the butler of the late Colonel Martinez practised in procuring supplies of provisions by means of the Cutwal of Ramnad. They all agree in stating that at present the pay of the sepoys at Ramnad is three months in arrears, and that they are therefore reduced to the necessity of living on conjee. My guards seem to think that the causes of my arrest are just those which I myself consider them to be,—the offended pride of the repulsed Brahmin, and the jealous rivalry of Mr. Gleig.

The village of Managoody is situated on the bank of the river, and has in it a considerably large heathen church with an old tower of four stories in height, adorned, as usual, with ornament in relief. On the opposite side of the river, there is a smaller church, which has a tower similar to that of Managoody. Several times during the night there was music in the church. I was guarded very numerously and very strictly; a pariah dog was my companion, much to the amusement of my guard.

On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, the guards awoke me and ordered me to proceed on my march. I would rather have rested and remained quiet, but was not at all inclined to remonstrate, being as anxious as they could possibly be to end this most unpleasant journey. We passed many villages. This part of the country is tolerably well watered, and therefore it is under cultivation with paddy; however, all the water-courses are as rude as they possibly can be; they are all of the most temporary nature; there is not a brick employed in their construction; their dams, dykes, and embankments are formed entirely of mud, and instead of sluice-gates, they have but a bank of mud, which is thrown up and dug down as occasion requires. The government, as being the proprietor of the land

annually advances to the cultivators such sums of money as it deems necessary to construct and repair the water-works connected with the lands they cultivate; this advance is called *Meeramut*; lately an Indo-Briton was employed in Madura as *Meeramut* surveyor. The proprietor of land also makes other advances of cash to the cultivator to enable him to buy seed and to meet the general expenses of cultivation; this advance is called *Tuckavy*. The villages are composed of mud huts, which are ill thatched. Wherever a village has a road, there the road serves also for a water-course; therefore, the best cultivated villages are the most sloppy and muddy. A high road is being marked out by planting a row of trees on each side of it; this is done in an expensive manner; a large high bank of earth is thrown up round each tree; but, so little care is afterwards bestowed on the work, that, along long lines all these banks have fallen in and smothered the trees they were intended to protect from the depredations of cattle. Cocoa-nut trees, Palmyra trees, and other trees, are numerous; Plantain and Beetle gardens are frequent. Large herds of horned cattle were seen grazing on very scanty herbage; no sheep were seen; a fowl was sometimes seen in a village, but they were very rarely seen. Some large convoys of cotton and of grain passed us on their way towards *Permagooty*.

At ten o'clock, I was fatigued with my march, and oppressed with the intense heat of the sun, and therefore afraid of exerting and exposing myself any longer; finding that the destined resting place was five miles further, I insisted on putting up at a small building in the village of *Treecoody*, where I had lodged on two or three former journeys. Here we found the police busily employed in collecting supplies for the gentlemen of Madura; they had got possession of one sheep and eight fowls; a basket was being wove for the birds; as usual, about a dozen persons were employed on this state affair, and the whole village was on the alert and grumbling. A fowl and the other necessary supplies for the whiteman, were called for; a villager passed by me at that moment, and he seemed to sneer and mutter, as he well might do. My coolies applied to me to procure for them also,—an order for a fowl at the company's price! In the year 1823, when I put up at this village, I saw a grand collection of several dozen fowls, for the collector of Madura, who was thus providing for the entertainment of the circuit Judge. What would Sir Matthew Hale have said to any High Sheriff, who would have dared steal sheep, for the pur-

pose of bribing him with good cheer? The village of Treecoody has paddy fields to a considerable extent, but some few of them are not cultivated.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, we continued our day's march; most of our road lay along the river, which was on our right hand side; close on the bank of the river there was jungle, yet considerable villages lay pretty near to each other, they had many large plantations of cocoa-nut and castor-oil, together with many palmyra, tamarind, and timber trees. We met with no travellers, or merchandize worthy of notice.

At five o'clock, in the evening, the guard put me up in the police office, at the village of Treponam; here I had a snug lodging. As we entered the office we found a police officer sitting in close consultation with a knot of the leading men of the village; I had no doubt about the nature of their deliberations,—undoubtedly, they were plotting to combine their powers together, and thus to benefit themselves as much as possible, at the expense of the weaker inhabitants of the village. In every village, at the earliest dawn of the morning, in the heat of noon, and again in the cool of the evening, headmen are continually met with in groups, planning and contriving how best to govern their people, and to manage with the government. The company will not permit the voice of the people to be heard in any common national council, to deliberate on the laws before they are made, but it cannot possibly prevent the people of each village from combining together to preserve themselves from the fatal effects of laws, made in ignorance and recklessness; and, in like manner, the company will not permit even civil causes to be tried by jurors, but enforces the rescript of an ignorant register, as the voice of the law; therefore, the people are obliged to combine together, to counteract the decrees of the company's courts, and to preserve themselves. The government is so very infamous, that the people cannot possibly retain any degree of truth, of honesty, or of frankness. Slaves must either deceive their tyrants, or they themselves must perish.

We saw two or three, recently built, very small heathen chapels, which seem to have been founded by Brahmins in the service of the company, not by any rich village cultivators. Throughout the whole country, the villages and even the towns seem unable to repair their churches.

The following statement, will give some idea of the price of plantains and mangoes at Ramnad, as compared with some other

places, in the same climate, but which are under different laws, or which have the same laws administered with less oppression.

	Price of one Plaintain in Challies.	Price of one Mango in Challies.
Ramnad..	4	3
Treponam	2	
Negapatam	0½	0½
Colombo.....	0½	0½

Hence, at Ramnad, plaintains are 12 times as dear as they are at Negapatam; and Mangoes are 6 times as dear as they are at Colombo. The Challie is the doit of Holland, a small copper coin, which yet circulates freely, and is generally esteemed in all the ancient possessions of the Dutch in India; indeed, it formed a material portion of the treasure hoarded in Kandy, both by the sovereign and by the people; in Ceylon, 3 challies are equivalent to one pice, which is the fourth part of three half-pence; therefore each challie is the half of a farthing; but, on the continent, 2 challies are one cash, so that 7 and one-fifth challies are equal to one penny sterling.

Monday morning, before three o'clock, I was marched onwards; as we approached the city of Madura, it appeared to me that the country in the immediate vicinity of the city had been greatly improved since I last left it in June, 1824; many fields appeared to have been enclosed with hedges; the approach to the city had been much improved by draining and mending the road; formerly, the streets in the city were utterly neglected and filled with filth, now they are cleaned, and the dirt is carted away; yet, after all, it is a beastly dirty city. The roads are repaired and the town is cleaned by Mr. Nichols the zillah Judge.

On arriving near the Tepacolum suburb of Madura, and where Mr. Peter resided, the guard wishing to put their own dress and persons in order, also to have a previous communication with the Police Brahmins allowed me to enter a small choultry, where I had lodged during several weeks, in the year 1823; here I breakfasted and dressed; and in order to be prepared when taken before the magistrates, I made the following note in my diary of what I had to say to him:

I beg the warrant for my arrest.

I beg to see the warrant for my arrest.

I beg to have a copy of the warrant for my arrest.

I beg to have a copy of the summons issued for my arrest.

I took the memorandum book and the pencil in my hand, and I was marched onwards to the residence at Tepacolum.

MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

If the power of the press ever exerted itself to correct, and has ever succeeded in correcting the abuses practised by despotism over society, we are *resolved* that it shall hence be exerted, and hence succeed in correcting the abuses, and bringing to a close the career of the most atrocious instruments of despotism which in any country or any circumstances ever existed, viz., the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army—Sir Robert O'Callaghan. We denounce this individual in the most unequivocal, the most open, and the broadest terms. We do not hesitate, and in *alleging, insinuate*, rather than *state* the grounds of his accusation, but *avowedly* we array ourselves against him, and, as we above intimated *denounce* him as a conspirator against the rights, the interests, and the honour of every upright and noble-minded officer in the service over which the malevolence of his sway extends. Sir Robert O'Callaghan is unfit to the exercise of the duties of his station; he is unfit in that he has perverted the power entrusted to him, to the most unjust ends, in that he has used it to the commission of acts of the foulest and darkest iniquity. Sir Robert O'Callaghan *must* be recalled. If the *Honorable*, the Sovereigns of Leadenhall, refuse to recall him, the British government itself must exercise its right of interference. Sir Robert O'Callaghan *must* be recalled through one instrumentality or another. A disgrace to the power which caused his nomination, he is a scourge to the whole Indian army coming under his jurisdiction—and disgrace in the one instance, scourge in the other, he has at the same time proved himself a traitor to every principle of law, justice, and honor—wherefore, Sir Robert O'Callaghan *must* be recalled, and more than *recalled*, must be brought before that tribunal which shall award the desert of his innumerable intrigues and conspiracies.

Sir Robert O'Callaghan's rule over the Madras section of the army, is a connected series of the most diabolical acts of turpitude; it does not consist of *one—a solitary* instance, but is a tissue of *multiplied* aggravated offences; it stands out in the most startling relief, it can admit of no extenuation; there is no excuse for it—no palliation. We have recorded the melancholy fate of Lieut. Hiern; we have adduced the persecutions practised against Captain Sprye; in our last we touched, rather than dilated, upon the *blasting* infamies cast upon Col. Smythe, and we have, on this occasion, to bring forward the case of a Native officer of years standing, and of acknowledged worth,

on whom not only were false imputations attempted to be heaped, but who, after a sentence of the most unqualified acquittal, was detained in prison, not for hours, for days, for weeks—but for months!—for months in the face of the whole army of Madras, of the whole armies of the world—in the face of all the principles of individual freedom and right—of all the laws protective of individual right which obtain throughout the world! This case we shall lay in the full relations of the court which sat upon it before the public. Is there justice in England that such a wrong—such iniquity shall be perpetrated, without the strong arm of her intervention and resistance?

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 31, 1833.—"The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European General Court-martial, holden at Secunderabad, being an appeal to an European Court under the Provisions of Regulation 3, of 1829. On Monday, the 29th day of April, 1833, by order of Colonel Charles Albert Vigoreux, C. B. commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him, by His Excellency, Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief are published to the army."

"Subadar Ahmed Khan, of the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on the complaint of Major John Watkins of the same regiment."

CHARGE.—"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

- *First Instance*—"In having, at Bowenpilly, on the twenty-seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, said, in the presence of the Native officers of the 6th regiment of Light Cavalry, who were assembled at his, Subadar Ahmed Khan's, house,—*'If Major Watkins joins the regiment he will find out what has been going on, and we shall all be ruined; we must effect his removal from the command;'* or words to that effect.

Second Instance—"In having in camp, near Hyderabad, on the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, endeavoured to excite discontent and insubordination among the Native officers of the 6th regiment of Light Cavalry, by declaring that I, Major John Watkins, intended to get seven of them pensioned on a quarter of their pay.

Third Instance—"In having at Mole Alli, on the second of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, endea-

voured to excite discontent and insubordination, in the A troop of the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry," by taking out his watch and exclaiming to the said troop,—*'You have been kept too long at cleaning this morning; and if we are worked in this way now, how shall we be worked when we make long marches, and have our families to attend to;'* or words to that effect. The above being in breach of the Articles in War. (Signed) J. WATKINS, Major, 5th regiment Light Cavalry. By order (signed) B. R. HUTTONS, Acting Adjutant General of the Army." Secunderabad, October 15, 1832.

"The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution; as well as what the prisoner, Subadar Ahmed Khan of the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry, hath advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof; is of opinion—

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the First Instance of the Charge."

Finding on the Second Instance of the Charge—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the Second Instance of the Charge."

Finding on the Third Instance of the Charge—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the Third Instance of the Charge" (Signed) J. GREEN, Lieut.-Col. 28th regt. President. (Signed) T. B. CHALON, Deputy Judge Advocate General. (Signed) WILLIAM CRAIGIE, Lieut. 28th regt. Interpreter to the Court.

"CONFIRMED." (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. Madras, Aug. 31, 1833.

"The prisoner is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty with the Head Quarters of his regiment at Jaulnah."

And now, since the reader is acquainted with the *technicalities* of this proceeding, let him follow us a moment while we examine into its spirit; and, in the first place, who can this *Watkins* himself be, that, on such pretexts could be instigated to bring such a man as the Subadar to trial? Who can *Watkins* be, that he could lend himself to such miserable villany—such a low, contemptible, debasing piece of intrigue? We know not, we do not seek to know—some fawning, crawling, sycophantic parasite, borrowing his notoriety from the audacious turpitude and infamous *eclat* of others doubtless he must be, but else we know nought of him, so to his original nothingness at once commend him.

Not only were the grounds of accusation most flimsy and insignificant, but they were *false*; the court pronounced them so,

yet, again, it is to the *dates* of those *simny* and *insignificant*, and *false* charges, public attention should direct itself. First, it ought to be observed, the charge is dated on the 15th Oct. 1832, while the first instance of accusation is laid on the 27th Jan. 1831—twenty-one months *previously*! and the second and third instances of accusation in Dec. 1831—eleven months *previously*! So that these *simny* and *false* accusations took even the period of years for their maturity! But evidencing, as this fact does, the *spirit* of the proceeding, there is yet a more important observation to be made, which is the *imprisonment* of this *guiltless* and *wronged* Subadar, for a term of six months *before*, and four months *subsequent* to his trial! Of this most monstrous portion of the proceeding, who, of course, was the immediate author but Sir Robert O'Callaghan?—of course, who but Sir Robert O'Callaghan? And Sir Robert O'Callaghan, in addition to his other abominable commissions, has *dared* to commit even this, to deprive an innocent man for *ten* months of his liberty! On this head rests indubitably the most obvious grounds of action; and what are the Englishmen of the present day, if they will tamely behold a member of their own body, a British subject, and what ought to be a higher claim on their sympathies—one of a conquered, fallen nation, basely victimized to the cruel tyranny and wanton insults of a wretched hireling of a company of a once joint stock association, of tea dealers, impudently raised to the name of Sovereigns of India!—what, we wish to know, are the men of England—do they sanction, by permitting such an act as this to pass with impunity? For their own honour, their own reputation, let them *insist* on the secession from power of this—this Sir Robert O'Callaghan!

At the present moment, we can afford the subject no additional space, but allegation after allegation, as we have already adduced, still allegation upon allegation have we to adduce, and we bring forward these allegations in no-to-be mistaken point of view, but openly, unequivocally, and broadly; we do not *insinuate* but we *state* them, and we demand, *will* Sir Robert O'Callaghan or his friends—*can* Sir Robert O'Callaghan or his friends, permit that such allegations shall be brought, and no notice be taken of them, will they consent such imputations boldly to be flung, and flung not repelled—will they sit quiet under impeachments, damning if *true*, slanderous if *untrue*—will Sir Robert O'Callaghan find his character aspersed, vituperated, destroyed, and suffer that it shall be thus aspersed, thus vituperated, thus destroyed, without a

plea raised in its exculpation—a word in its defence! If Sir Robert do permit this, will our charges against him be thought to want confirmation?—again, if Sir Robert do permit this, on this ground alone, is he a fit man for the high and honourable post of head of a branch of the Indian army? We deem not, and the whole world will deem not, and Sir Robert O’Callaghan may rest assured, that an era is overtaking him, when his very name will be as a jibe, in the mouth of degradation and obloquy.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

The recent unfortunate conflagration of the chambers, offices, and papers of parliament, draws every mind strongly to consider the nature and extent of the loss. On the very eve of the fire, it was our painful duty to expose the diabolical threat of one set of public officers, to set fire to the records at the India House, rather than allow the foreign agents of parliament to inspect them; we had previously shewn that the order of parliament, for a return of the territorial extent and population of India had been absolutely “burked” by the scandalous and slovenly return made by the officers of the India House, who appear to be quite unchecked by the directors and commissioners, who are paid by the nation to control and direct the business transacted at the India House.

In the face of the yet smoking ruins at Westminster, it is truly gratifying to witness the strenuous exertions of the officers of parliament, for the preservation of the records committed to their care, and still more so, to contemplate their whole lives devoted to the service of their country, by exhibiting the archives in the most inviting points of view, to the nation at large. We cannot let slip this occasion of giving vent to our personal feeling, for the fire calls on every man to declare the whole truth; during five years, our duty has made us familiar with the officers of parliament, and also with those of the India House; without any exception, we have always met with intelligence, frankness, and politeness from the officers of parliament, and with ignorance, suspicion, and rudeness from the directors and other officers of the India House.

When parliament called for accounts of the population of the United Kingdom, they were not put off with a half-sheet carelessly drawn up, nor were the parochial returns and registers thrown in heaps before them like pigs’ meat, but Mr. John Rickman has most skilfully and carefully compiled all the

information procurable into three thick folio volumes, which he has prefaced with no less than 45 pages of valuable remarks, and illustrated with 4,200 notes. The information which he has collected is so extremely interesting that we have drawn largely from it, and here we present it to our readers, equally for its own sake and as an example of what we desire to know concerning the territory and population of the empire in India.

The act which was carried into effect in the year 1801, for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof,—having now been repeated in the years 1811, 1821, and 1831, a comparison of the results of these national investigations seems to be required, not only as the population abstracts, now four in number, may hereafter be referred to in connection with each other, but, because large volumes, consisting chiefly of names and figures, cannot be readily and effectually consulted without such previous explanation, as may serve to shew the method and order pursued in digesting and connecting the subject-matter of the enumeration abstract, and of the parish register abstract; and in so doing, on the present occasion, many of the observations prefixed to the volume of 1821, will be repeated, with such additions as have become necessary from another repetition of the population act, which not only affords a further comparison of results, but has produced an additional mass of information, by entering into details never before subjected to national enquiry.

In the year of our Lord, 800, King Egbert assumed sovereign authority, and then the name of England was established. The Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Essex, formed part of the Heptarchy. The kingdom of Wessex, contained Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, before the accession of Alfred in 871; about this time, mention is made of Devon and Cornwall; and soon after, of Gloucestershire; most of the other counties are named in history previously to the Norman conquest. In 1086, the Conqueror completed his Domesday Book, which shows the limits of each county.

Lord Chancellor Clarendon attempted to transfer to Berks that part of the parish of Wokingham, which is part of Wiltshire, although surrounded by Berks; but the bill was rejected; and in 1825, a similar attempt failed in like manner; in fact, the limits of counties have been maintained with so much jealousy, that from the conquest until the present day, they have certainly remained unaltered. This permanence of accustomed limits is very desirable.

The further division of the southern parts of England into Hundreds is also unquestionably of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in the parent country of the Saxons; but, in what manner the name was here applied is not certain. In Saxon nomenclature an hundred means 120; therefore, at least 120 free-men, householders, answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each hundred; for that the hundreds were originally regulated by the free population, is evident from the great number of hundreds in the counties first peopled by the Saxons; thus, when Domesday Book was compiled, Kent and Sussex, each, contained more than 60 hundreds, as they do at present; and in Wessex, the counties are sub-divided into almost as many hundreds, whilst their regularity of size and the scattered confusion of the component parts of several of these ancient hundreds, must have been the result of usurpation or of improvident grants, very inconsistent with the good purpose for which hundreds were established. On the other hand, the East Anglian counties of Norfolk and Suffolk maintained a regularity of division still applicable, in many instances, to the administration of justice. In the Midland counties, the hundreds increase in size, but are not deficient in regularity. Lancashire is divided into but six hundreds, and Cheshire into but seven. Upon the whole, this sub-division of the counties into hundreds is so irregular, that, whilst some of the southern hundreds do not exceed two square miles in area, and one thousand persons in population, the hundred of Salford has a population of 420,000 persons. This striking irregularity was felt as an inconvenience. In 1531, Henry the Eighth assented to an act to remedy the irregular size of the hundreds, by ordaining divisions, limits, or circuits, in most of the counties, formed by a junction of small hundreds, or a partition of large hundreds, as convenience required in each particular case. To alter the names or limits of the ancient hundreds is quite unnecessary, as temporary divisions for present convenience can always be formed around each place where petty sessions, &c.. are held; and, in like manner, for the business of the Lientenancy of each county, sub-divisions are formed from the ancient hundreds, subject to such alterations as circumstances may require. The lathes of Kent are Saxon divisions, which seem to have been civil jurisdictions, perhaps connected with the Cinque ports, and for the defence of the coast against invasion. The Rapes of Sussex were military governments, in which the Con-

queror stationed his principal captains, in order to secure a ready passage to and from the coast, and his communication with Normandy. The four northern counties were so liable to predatory incursions from Scotland, that the frequent occasion for military array, predominated over the peaceful purpose of civil jurisdiction, and caused those counties to be sub-divided into Wapentakes and Wards, words evidently of warlike origin.

The parochial division of England may be deemed Ecclesiastical; during the ninth and tenth centuries, it became settled that tithe was generally due to the Church; then, of course, every Lord of an independent manor, appointed a clergyman of his own; for, in default of his doing so, the tithes of his manor would have become due to the nearest mother church; hence, in the modern sense of the word parish, each country parish seems originally to have been of the same extent and limits as the several manors then were. In the reign of Edward the First, from 1268 until 1292, the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* was compiled; from it, the parochial division of the country appears then to have been nearly the same as it now is; in the towns, indeed, there is considerable variation, personal tithes having been much more productive before the reformation of religion than afterwards, and, consequently, a greater number of clergymen were maintained in populous places; formerly, the number of parishes in towns was suffered to increase in proportion to the population. Personal tithes and dues must always have been in a great degree voluntary, and the profits accruing from a parish were not confined to any one religious community, house, or person; under such circumstances, it is not likely that town-parishes were strictly limited, either in number or extent; but tithe conflicting rights of the owners, and the perambulations ordained by the canon-law, must have established the boundaries of the country-parishes much earlier. In later times, the boundaries of every parish has been gradually settled with precision, and indeed, rendered immutable by any authority, short of a special legislative enactment. This exactness has been produced by the laws for the maintenance and relief of the poor, whose claims in a parish being regulated by their legal settlement in it, and the assessment which takes place in consequence, being levied according to the property of the other inhabitants, a double motive for ascertaining the boundary of a parish continually subsists; and, ever since the poor laws became burthensome, the boundary of a parish has

frequently been a subject of litigation. In the northern counties 30 or 40 square miles is no unusual area of a parish; and generally speaking, in the north, parishes average 7 or 8 times the area of those in the southern counties. In the 43rd of Elizabeth a law was passed for the relief of the poor. The due administration of the poor laws must always be founded upon a personal knowledge of the situation and character of every one applying for relief, and, therefore, it is a subject to which no general rule can be applied with propriety; hence, as soon as the operation of the poor laws began to become burthensome, it was apparent that in the northern counties the parishes were much too large for a due administration of the poor laws: soon after the restoration, a law was passed permitting townships and villages, although not entire parishes, severally and distinct, to maintain their own poor; under this law, in the north, the townships have become as distinctly limited in practice as if they were separate parishes. It is not easy to determine what strictly constitutes a parish. It has been asserted, that, a parochial chapel is that which had the privileges of administering the sacraments, (especially that of baptism) and the office of burial: "for the liberties of baptism and sepulture are the true distinct parochial rights; and if any new oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a parish church; and until the year 1800, in all trials of the rights of particular churches, if it could be proved that any chapels had a custom for free baptism and burial, such a place was adjudged to be a parochial church;" but, however true this may have been, until the date of the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, yet, in the present sense of the word parish, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every chapel of ease would thereby constitute a separate parish. Chapels depend upon their mother churches in various degrees; where the curate is appointed and removable by the incumbent of the mother church, and more certainly where church-rates still continue to be paid towards the repair of such church, the chapelry is not parochial. On the other hand, in a perpetual curacy although the curate may be appointed by the incumbent of the mother church, yet he has a permanent tenure, and, therefore, the curacy may be considered as a parish. The act of 1818, for building additional churches in populous parishes, has created another class of doubtful parishes; by which, ecclesiastically speaking, the total number of parishes has been materially increased. For my general purpose, the number of parishes and parochial chapelries may safely be

taken at 10,700 in England and Wales, and 948 parishes in Scotland; 11,648 in all.

Besides parishes and their tithings, or townships, there are many extra-parochial places; they are found usually to have been the site of palaces, abbeys, castles, &c., the owners of which were unwilling to permit any interference with their authority, within their own property; and in rude times, the existence of such exemptions, obtained from the crown by favour or purchase, is not surprising. At present, the case is widely different, and there seems to be no good reason, for permitting extra-parochial places still to avoid sharing the burthens borne by the rest of the community; in the language of the ancient laws of England, such places were not "geldable nor shireground" *non sub districtione curiæ Vicecomitis*; hence, they were neither taxable, nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; still, the inhabitants are virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices, in which other persons serve for the benefit of the community at large. In these places there is no overseer, therefore no poor's-rate; no constable, therefore no ballot for the militia; no surveyor, therefore no highway-rate; besides all this, the inhabitants have a chance of escaping from direct taxation of every kind. The number of such places is not inconsiderable, though difficult to be discovered; above 200 are known; the subject is the more worthy of attention, inasmuch, as the acquisition of new lands, whether by the reclaiming of forests, by the drainage of fens, or by embankment from the sea, furnishes frequent occasion for endeavouring even now, to establish extra-parochial immunities. The subject of complaint being an unreasonable exemption from the laws, the remedy might be applied to that defect only.

Liberties are districts of larger extent, which interrupt the general course of law, as affecting hundreds; this irregularity prevails chiefly in Dorsetshire, where some of the grants are dated even as late as in the reign of Elizabeth. The proper remedy for these improvident grants, is to abolish them whenever they elude or obstruct the course of the law and of justice. England and Wales are divided into two Archbishopricks and 24 Bishopricks; which contain 10,533 benefices, and 11,825 churches and chapels.

For the purpose of ascertaining the area of each parish in England, those county maps which profess to mark the limits of each parish, were sedulously corrected, wherever error or defect was discoverable: not less than 3000 letters of local

enquiry (enclosing explanatory tracings) having been dispatched for that purpose. After correction, thus obtained, the area of each parish was computed by means of glass plates marked in squares of 40 acres; and although reliance for any accurate purpose would be misplaced, on the result thus obtained, it may be deemed usually correct within one-tenth part, seldom erroneous beyond one-fifth part: the result which has been cannot be deemed useless, if it shall only serve to recommend more exact enquiry, in proportion as topographical knowledge shall be applied to rural statistics, especially as to the agricultural, pastoral, woodland, or other descriptions of territory.

In England and Wales petty sessions or divisional meetings are annually held at 609 places, and the number of acting county magistrates is 5321; but no doubt, many of these act under more than one commission of the peace, which must make the number of magistrates much less.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN W. ADAMS, K. C. B.

The character of every officer is public property. No officer more merits a publication of his services than Sir J. Adams. It is due to him as well as to the army at large, and even to the state, to publish the acts of one who has so repeatedly received the thanks of government—those of parliament, and been noticed even by his Sovereign. The modified orders regarding the honours of the Bath, precluding any officer under the rank of a Major General being made a Knight Commander, Sir John had nearly retired from public life, before he had obtained that distinction; though his services in 1817, when a Lieut.-Col, entitled him to such an honourable reward.

Major General Sir J. W. Adams entered the service in the year 1780. In 1794, he was present at the battle with the Rohillaes, fought by Sir Robert Abercrombie, and held the rank of Lieutenant. Brevet-Captain 1796. In 1797 he went to Hyderabad with the old 10th regiment as Captain. In 1799 was present at the battle of Mallievellie, fought by General (late Lord) Harris, with Tippoo Sultan. In the same year was present at the night attack of the Tope, at Seringapatam, under Colonel Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington.) On the 4th May 1799, he commanded a Grenadier Company at the storm and capture of Seringapatam. In the same year he accompanied a detachment of Bengal and Madras troops under

Colonel Stevenson, of the Madras army, against Doondiah-whah; and was present at the taking of several forts during the operations which ensued. In 1800, he returned from the coast to Cawnpoor, where he commanded the 1st battalion 10th Native Infantry, (promoted to Major 21st September, 1804.) In 1809, he commanded his regiment in the Force under Major-Genl. St. Leger, which marched to the banks of the Sutlege, to dispossess Runjeet Singh of his conquests on the left, and confine him within his present limits on the right bank. Those on the left bank were restored to the chiefs to whom they belonged; and are now styled "the protected Sikh States." In 1809-10, Lieut.-Colonel Adams commanded a detachment of 2 battalions, and 2 corps of cavalry, &c., for the invasion of the Bhuttee country; and effectually succeeded in the object of his service. In 1813, the Lieut.-Colonel was selected by General Sir G. Nugent, Commander-in-Chief, to succeed Colonel (the late Sir G. Martindell,) in the command of the Field-Force in Rewah. Opened the campaign by the siege and capture, by storm, of the strong fort of Entarrie, and received the thanks of the Governor General. The capture of this Fort was followed by the fall of several others in that country. He was associated with the late Mr. Wancape in arranging the treaty with the Rewah state. Selected in 1814, by the Marquis of Hastings to accompany his Lordship on his tour through the Upper Provinces; and received his Lordship's unqualified thanks. In 1815, the Lieut.-Colonel was made a companion of the Bath. In the same year, selected by his Lordship to succeed Colonel (now Major-General Sir Jasper) Nichols, in the command of a large force in the province of Kumaon, during the Nipaul war. In 1816, was selected by his Lordship to command the Nagpoor subsidiary Force. In 1817, he was appointed to the command of the 5th division of the army of the Dekhan, in the Mahrattah war of 1817-18, by the Marquis of Hastings, who desired Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop to keep the Lieut.-Colonel in command; though there were senior officers not holding such commands. The object of the war was to anticipate the Pindarees said to have amounted to 40,000 men. The Mahrattah war rose out of the circumstances of the connection of Scindiah, Holkar, &c. with, and support given by them to, those freebooters. The Lieut.-Colonel struck the first decisive blow. By well planned and executed movements, he fell in with 2 out of the 4th Durrahs, commanded by Wussul Mahommed, and Nahdar Khan (in the

absence of Kurreem Khan) killed 1,000, and dispersed the remainder. Namdar Khan surrendered himself, and Lord Hastings, well knowing the Colonel's knowledge of native customs, feelings, and prejudices, assigned to him the difficult and delicate task of reducing, and afterwards of reconciling a large body of freebooters to a state of social order, by settling their chiefs and followers as peaceful inhabitants in the very country in which they had lived as a lawless banditti.

In 1818, the Lieut.-Colonel being on his march to Nagpore to rescue the ex-Rajah, Appa Sahib, the ex-Peshwah being in full march on that place, pursued the latter with a part of his division; made a gallant charge at the head of a small part of it; which ended in the dispersion of the whole force commanded by Gokla. This defeat took place at Sonee, on the 17th April, 1818, being left with only 5,000 men, the Peshwah was compelled to enter into terms with Brigadier-General (late Sir J.) Malcolm. In 1818 the Lieutenant besieged the strong fortified city of Chandah, and took it by storm on the 20th May, 1818, after nine days operations. Lord Hastings in a private letter observed. "That your campaign has closed so brilliantly by the capture of Chandah is a matter of true gratification to me. You had merited every triumph by the activity and judgment of your exertions throughout the campaign, and this last event occurred fitly to claim the tribute of applause for you." The G. O. of Government 18th June, 1818, stated that "the skill with which Lieutenant Colonel Adams made a scanty supply of heavy ordnance suffice for the capture of a strong fortress, powerfully garrisoned, fitly crowns the conduct that had distinguished him during antecedent operations." In 1819 he planned and successfully executed the invasion of the extensive range of the Mahadeo hills in 3 columns. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanded the right column, succeeded in driving the enemy from their strong-holds; freeing the country from the terror of their inroads; and in completely settling the grand territory. Aug. 19, 1819, promoted, by brevet, to the rank of Colonel in the army. February 20, 1821, became a Regt.-Colonel. In 1824, Col. Adams, received a Brigadier General's commission, and was ordered down to Dacca during the Burmese war; subsequent events rendered his services unnecessary. In 1825 the Brigadier General was compelled, by sickness, to proceed to Almorah for the benefit of his health. At the end of 1825, it being determined to lay siege to the Fort of Bhurtpoor, the Brigadier

General was offered the command of a brigade in the army destined to attack that place. Though on medical certificate he immediately accepted the offer, joined the army, and was appointed to the command of the 3d brigade. On the 18th of January, 1826, at the storm of Bhurtpoor, he was appointed to the honorable and important command of the reserve; with which he entered the fort and took possession of the citadel. Lord Combermere, in a G. O. 31st January, 1826, thus expresses himself—"The Commander-in-Chief embraces the present opportunity of acknowledging his high sense of the zeal and public spirit evinced by the Brigadier General in joining the army assembling for service against Bhurtpoor, although at the time on sick certificate, and for the valuable services rendered by him in the command of a brigade during the whole of the operations." There is one circumstance in the character of Sir John Adams which I cannot withhold, I mean the veneration with which he is held by the Native soldiery. When about to lead the reserve into the fort, he was immediately recognised by the old soldiers and greeted by all, with the flattering appellation of "Baba Adams," with the respect and reverence due to a father. And here we may learn a lesson. The officer who is attentive to the wants of the native soldier will meet with the sure return of gratitude from him; the *Native soldier* is susceptible of that feeling, if no other class of native be. That the native soldier of the present day is not equal to the sepoy of former times, I grant; but that is the fault of a bad system of enlistment; we are less attentive to his wants, and he feels the neglect, were he to receive an additional rupee for 10 years service—1½ rupee for 15 years, &c. we should stimulate the good men to enlist. I hope the new Charter will sweep away the cobwebs of the old system. I despair not to see a regeneration of the Bengal Army. On the breaking up of the Army from before Bhurtpoor, he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier General to the command of the Agra and Muttra frontier; and was appointed to the command of the Sirhind division, the most important post in the army, on the 3d May, 1828. On the 22d July 1830, he was promoted by the general brevet to the rank of Major General, and subsequently made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The decoration he never wore: because he never received it. The General completed his 70th year on the 17th February 1834. The benevolence of his private character is well known to a great many. I trust that, after a service of 53 years, with a high military reputation, with good service ren-

dered to the state, and retiring from public life with high credit, he may for many years in private life enjoy the "*otium cum dignitate*," carrying with him, as he does, the esteem and regard of all who know him, and the respect of all who are not personally acquainted with him. And I hope in his latter days he may be as happy as he has been during so long a period of service; during which he never had leave of absence, on his private affairs till the present time. This is the only tribute a private individual can pay him," but, it is hoped, that the editors of all the papers will publish this statement, that it may become generally known. Sir John is the last Major General ever likely, perhaps, to be employed on the Staff of this Army; and since by the death of Sir D. Ochterlony we have lost a Grand Cross; who than Sir John more worthy to take the vacant ribbon?

W. H.

Delhi Gazette.

SERENADE FOR THE EAST.

Beauty, wake! the breeze is sighing
 O'er the weeping flowers to thee;
 The moon is up—the moments flying—
 Oh, listen to my minstrelsy!
 Peri, wake! the stars of heaven
 Are scattered o'er yon rich dark blue,
 The fleecy clouds pass quickly riven,
 Like thoughts of passion's brightest hue.

Loved one, wake! my bark's sail trembles
 Soon as this fevered night is o'er—
 Tell me that thine heart resembles
 All thy glance has told before!
 Come, the perfumed gales are sweeping
 Music from thy golden harp,
 Wake, Houri, wake! the day is sleeping.
 Haste, and calm my thrilling heart.

Beauty, wake! this cruel silence
 May not long be thus endured,
 Oh! this soul-bound, fond reliance—
 Perish—hopes thou once allured!
 Then, Peri! sleep! To yon lone isle
 Where summer flowers never bloom
 I hasten—there in sorrow's wile,
 To hush my thought in darkening gloom

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

INSOLVENT COURT.

May 17th, 1834.

Before Sir J. Peter Grant.—In the matter of Colvett & Co.—Mr. Turton said that a petition had been filed in this case, the object of which he could not conceive, and the reasoning of which he could not understand. It had been filed by a party as the agent for another, one Captain William Gregory, and it was supported by an affidavit from the agent stating that he believed it to be true. No party appeared to support it, and he should as a preliminary ask for costs. He apprehended the proceeding was wholly irregular, for if any opposition were intended against the discharge of these gentlemen, it should have been made at a proper time. This was no opposition to the discharge of the parties, but a petition filed against them, which would place them in a most disadvantageous situation, for it would be put on the record of the court, and might affect their characters, without their having an opportunity to meet it. *Sir J. Grant.*—How does it come before me? *Mr. Turton.*—It is filed, *Sir J. Grant.*—I don't know any thing about it. I don't think you need trouble yourself about it if nobody comes forward to support it. Is there any one here to support it? *Mr. Presgrave.*—I am. I am his constituted attorney. *Sir J. Grant.*—Are you an attorney of this court? *Mr. Presgrave.*—No. *Sir J. Grant* observed that if Mr. Presgrave had taken the trouble to look into the act, which every body ought to do before undertaking to transact business in that court, he would have found that creditors could only be heard personally, or by counsel, and referred him to the 84th section. He was obliged therefore to decline hearing him, as he did not come within the words of the act. Besides this the officer had very properly called his attention to another clause, which directed that no person shall be permitted to oppose unless he gives three days' notice upon affidavit. Under these circumstances he could not lawfully be heard, and the petition could not therefore be noticed. Mr. Turton applied for his costs, but *Sir J. Grant* said, that his objection to decree costs were that by so doing he should be giving a sanction to the notion that this was a petition before

the court, to which he could not agree; but if he were asked to order that it be taken off the rolls of the court, he had no objection to comply. Mr. Turton made the request, and the order was given.

The further consideration of the application for the release of the insolvents from all future liability, under the 63rd section of the act, postponed from the 3rd instant was then resumed. Mr. Turton argued strongly and at very great length, in favor of the application; but it is sufficient to give the learned Judge's decision, together with his reasons for coming to that decision, which, as it is one of very great importance, and likely to be brought before another tribunal, we shall endeavour to do in full. *Sir J. Grant* asked Mr. Turton if he had seen the minutes of the decree which he had intended to make after the former argument, and the engrossing of which he had directed to be suspended in consequence of an application by the parties to have the case re-argued. Mr. Turton said he had. *Sir J. Grant* said, if there were anything in the wording of the minutes upon which counsel could offer any suggestion that might make it more fully answer the object he had in view he should be happy to receive it. "The question," he proceeded, "arose upon the application of the Insolvents for their final discharge from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of the debts established in this Court" the clause in the Insolvent Act, under which the application was made, is in the following words. *Sir J. Grant* here read the section on which the application was founded, and then proceeded as follows:—My intention in drawing up the minute, was, that it should appear that all the requisites of the act had been complied with except so far as the exercise of the power given the court was limited at this precise time by the construction put upon the subsequent words of the clause, and to express the nature of that limitation in order that so far as concerned matters of fact, they might appear to have been determined by this court to have been satisfactorily established, so as to give all the jurisdiction and power which the legal construction of the act warranted, leaving the question of law upon which my decision was founded to stand clear by itself for further examination in the Court of Appeal, if

desired. A great part of the argument of the learned counsel with reference to the inconvenience arising from the construction, not only of this but of other parts of the act also might be addressed with more advantage to the legislature in order to point out to them how far they may have fallen short of what was required for this country—the peculiar circumstances of which they seem not to have been aware of; this is apparent by their having introduced, not the provisions of the bankrupt law, but the principles of the insolvent act of England, with some attempts by the insertion of a few additional provisions to extend the benefits conferred by the insolvent act, so that they might embrace some cases of mercantile bankruptcy. That the legislature contemplated the enormous failures that have occurred here,—to which not only London, but London and Amsterdam united afford nothing in their history at all similar—the amount of the transactions of the houses of agency—the prodigious extent of credit afforded,—the frequent making of large loans to persons who had no means of repaying them but by small annual instalments taken from certain fixed allowances, dependent upon their lives,—I cannot conceive; and that these circumstances, peculiar to the country, rendered it necessary to give the private merchants and bankers of India the full benefit of the English code of laws in bankruptcy, I am certain they were entirely unaware; and it is not unnatural that they should have been so. Now, it is for me to consider, not what might have been the best suited to the circumstances of this country, but what the intention of the legislature was in the forming of this act, if I can find it out, because, without all doubt, in all acts of parliament, what is to be done is to discover the intention of the legislature; for an act of parliament is to be interpreted like a will, according to the intention of the persons who framed it; and that is to be gathered, first, from the words used in the passage in question, and then, from taking into view the preamble, and the whole purport and object of the act, so as if possible to render it efficient for the purposes for which it was passed. There are differences in the mode of construing an act of parliament which it is necessary to consider in reference to those purposes; some are to be construed very strictly as being penal laws, others with a larger interpretation of

the words, as being remedial laws; but you can never by interpretation frame a new act: you can only interpret the words used as to carry into effect the object of the legislature, so far as the words used may reasonably bear such meaning as may be sufficient for that purpose. Now, here it is agreed that every thing depends on the construction of these words, “Further proceedings in the matter of the petition before the court.” If this means the matter of the petition of the insolvent for the benefit of the act, or the matter of the petition of his creditors for an adjudication of insolvency—then it means the matters which are brought under consideration of the court by that petition, which is the foundation of the jurisdiction of the insolvent court in the affairs of that insolvent; and then all proceedings in this court in the matters of that insolvency are at an end. Then, if this be the meaning, the passing of the order applied for will have the effect, and the legislature must have intended it to have the effect, of stopping all further proceedings in this court in the matter of this insolvency, and the order of the court is not merely an order that the insolvents shall be for ever discharged from all liability, but also an order that no further proceedings relative to the insolvency shall be had in this court. Upon this construction, therefore, if this be the meaning of the words “Proceedings in the matter of the petition before the court”—it must either be held that the court has, I will not say a discretion confided to it, but a duty imposed upon it of determining as well whether the matters of the insolvency are in such a state as that all proceedings in these matters may be terminated—as whether the conditions of discharge be fulfilled, or it must be held that it was the intention of the legislature that the whole of the proceedings should cease upon these conditions being fulfilled, without reference to the state of matters in dependence and progress before the court, or it must be held that these words may be left out by construction, and taken *pro non scriptis*. It then comes to this, if the words necessarily bear the interpretation I have suggested, that “the matters of the petition before the court” means “the matters in the insolvency”—“all the matters that are brought under the cognizance of the court,” then one of two things must follow, if effect is given to these words—either that

the court must exercise its judgment in determining whether the matters of the insolvent estate are in such a condition as to admit of the passing of an order that will stop all further proceedings,—or that the legislature being aware of the consequences of such an order, nevertheless imposed upon the court the necessity of issuing the order attended with such consequences. Now the consequences would be very large. The assignees are vested with all the property, and may not have accounted for any part of it. In the present case they have not. They are trustees, and no proceedings can be had against them, except in a court of Equity, where every creditor must be a party. Mr. Turtton—It would not be necessary, Sir, for every creditor to be made a party to a Bill in Equity. Sir J. Grant—I am not prepared to say, that in a case of this nature—where creditors have separate interests, and where the decision upon their rights is transferred to a Court of Equity from a court where they have all appeared separately, each for his own interest, it may *not* be necessary for every creditor to be, or to become a party to the suit. It will be time enough to decide to what extent this must go when the case shall arise. Neither can the assignees obtain directions, nor compel their discharge, but by means of a suit in Equity, nor can the different claims of creditors nor any other matters be settled otherwise. This, therefore, would be a contrivance for doing away with the whole benefit of the Insolvent Act—for throwing the insolvent loose and his creditors into a Chancery suit; this is so serious a result that it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of parliament, and it is not too much for me to say that I feel bound to take especial care not to take a step that may involve these consequences without being well assured of the grounds on which I proceed—that before I decree that I am bound to order the discharge of these insolvents and all others from liability in terms of the act on the bare fulfilment of one or other of the conditions therein mentioned without further enquiry whether the proceedings in the matter of such insolvency can be put an end to with safety to the interests of the creditors and of the estate—I should be thoroughly satisfied that the words “matter of the petition before the court” have some and what other than their natural and obvious meaning—that they relate to some other matter than

the matter of the main petition before the court—the only matter which cannot be before the court otherwise than by petition—or on the other hand I ought to be well satisfied that I have authority by construction to reject these words. If I am satisfied upon what I have heard that these words may be safely rejected by construction,—or that they apply to some other matter, and not to the main petition, I am at liberty to consider whether I am not bound upon compliance with the conditions stated in the act to pronounce this order setting the insolvents free from all liability. The first question therefore as I have said entirely depends on the construction of these words, “the matter of the petition before the court.” To ascertain this, it is first to be inquired what is their natural and more obvious meaning. Now it is quite clear, according to this they must be taken to refer to the petition which is the foundation of the proceedings—and which is the only petition which must necessarily and at all times be “the petition before the court.” But a doubt is suggested—and it is said that they refer to the petition praying for the discharge. It is to be seen therefore what is the next immediate antecedent—supposing the words were such petition, or the said petition—and here it immediately strikes the observation that the word in this part of the clause is *petition* not *application*—which is the word in the first part. “Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any court for relief of insolvent debtors upon the *application* of any insolvent” &c. Now this *application* need not necessarily be by *petition*. It may be by petition or without petition, by motion. If this were the matter to which reference was made in the subsequent part of the clause the words would have been “in the matter of such application.” It seems to me impossible to limit the large words, “no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the court,” by holding them to refer merely to an incidental proceeding, which is denominated, not a petition, but an application—which it is not said shall be made by petition. But it is of more importance to examine what is the sense in which this word *petition*, when standing alone, or the words, *petition before the Court*, are used where they occur in other preceding parts of this act. Now I find that the words,

"matter of petition before the court," occur in several different places, in section 29-34-52-60, and in all these they can only mean such matter as arise out of the initiatory petition. The words, "matter of the petition of such insolvent," occur in sections 33 to 38 with the same meaning." The words "petition,"—"matter of petition"—"proceedings in the petition" refer all through the act to the petition which is the foundation of the proceedings, and never to any thing else. A more particular description of this petition, stating the purport of it, occurs only three times. Section 11—32—and 45—and with these exceptions the word the petition—or the petitions of the insolvent, or the petition before the court are used without more, and can refer to nothing but the original petition on which the proceedings are founded. Lastly in the latter part of the very clause in question—Sec. 63—the very words "*the said petition*," that is the petition mentioned in that part of the section now under consideration as "the petition before the court" occur; where they can mean nothing but the petition which has originated the proceedings. The words refer to creditors not resident in India, and they are "*creditors who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition*," that is in any of the proceedings in that insolvency. Therefore, the whole question depends upon whether I have authority to reject these words, in the construction of this clause, or whether I am by a forced construction to give them an interpretation which is not affixed to them in any other part of the act. In considering their meaning, I have said that what I am to do, if I can, is to endeavour to discover the intention of the legislature. To do that I am not entitled to add words, but I am entitled to give such an interpretation as they will bear, and to reject words, where necessary, to give effect to such intention clearly appearing. Holding, therefore, that the meaning of these words, in the place in question, is such as I have described, it only remains for me to inquire whether there are any grounds upon which I can hold myself entitled to reject them by construction, in order to give effect to the intention of the legislature? Now, I am to gather the intentions of the legislature from the other parts of the statute; to expound it according

to the reason of the act, to repress the wrong and advance the remedy. The preamble may be taken as a key to the intention. The rule and principle of Common Law is a guide to that intention, and where it concerns liberty the act should receive a liberal interpretation. Light is also thrown upon the intention by other statutes in *par materia*. And lastly, in rejecting certain words, I must see that the effect of the rejection does not produce a greater inconvenience than it would remove where there is no power to add any other provision for its prevention. Then what is it that the legislature intended here. There is a marked distinction between sections 25 and 63. Section 25, which discharges the debtor from imprisonment, is not encumbered with any such proviso as is introduced here; and the cause is obvious. The discharge from imprisonment was intended to take place immediately, the insolvent being still kept liable to process till the final close of the matter of the petition. By section 61, the adjudication of discharge from imprisonment is made final, except in one case, by special and particular provision. But by 62, it is specially provided that an insolvent, after his discharge from imprisonment, may, notwithstanding, be brought up when wanted for further examination under pain of further imprisonment. There is no such provision in this section which relates to the final discharge from liability, although it is the very next to the other which does so provide. It does appear to me that this is indicative of an intention in the legislature that the last and final discharge is not to take place till the affairs of the estate are finally wound up. That is one circumstance which weighs with me. If the discharge from liability were intended to take place before the close of the proceedings, these provisions would be equally necessary as in the case of discharge from imprisonment. If it were not intended to take place till after the close of the proceedings as a final act, then no such provision were necessary and they were properly omitted. Again, in this case, where the discharge is intended to be immediate, pending the proceedings, but not reviewable except on appeal, viz. the discharge from imprisonment, the legislature has taken a distinct course by precise enactments. There is no declaration that no further proceed-

ings shall be had in the matter of the petition; but that such adjudication and the order thereon shall be final, unless it is obtained by false evidence or other fraud. Where the legislature intended that the discharge should be pending the proceedings they have used plain and distinct terms. The proceedings in that case are carefully directed, and very special directions are given to avoid a misconstruction of the words "final and conclusive." It proceeds specially to provide that, notwithstanding such discharge, where the assistance of the insolvents is necessary to the discovery or management of their estates they shall be compellable to attend. With respect to the discharge from liability, the enactments are quite different, for it is declared, not that such adjudication shall be final except on appeal, but "that no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the court." There is no exception of further proceedings, which may be had but one, namely, on appeal; and no provision that further assistance of the insolvents may be required or compelled. Now it is a known rule of construction that where the legislature in one part of an act having a certain object in view has used certain precise words to express it, and enacted certain express provisions to effect it, and it is questioned whether in another part of the same act it had the same object in view, its having used different words, whose more obvious meaning is different, and having enacted no such provisions, is evidence that it had not such object in view, provided the more obvious object is not inconsistent with reason, for otherwise it must be presumed it would have taken the same means to express and accomplish it, which it considered necessary in the first case. Again if we consider the probable intention of the legislature upon the reason of the thing as between the insolvent and his creditors, it appears very reasonable that an insolvent, having surrendered all that he has, having acted fairly, and having done his best to repair the injury his misconduct or misfortune has occasioned, should be free from arrest or imprisonment on account of debts he has done all in his power to discharge; but it is not reasonable that he should not afterwards be obliged to discharge his debts if he acquires what will enable him to do so. Further, if we judge of the intention of

the legislature from the rules and principles of the common law—it is no part of the common law that a man should be arrested and deprived of liberty for debt: but it is that his property should be seized for it. By releasing him from imprisonment, leaving his future property liable for his present debts, so far as they are unsatisfied by his present property, the law restores him to the benefits of the common law upon one condition,—that he shall surrender all his present property for equal division among his present creditors. No rule for the construction of statutes would lead to the extending such a law by construction against creditors beyond the plain meaning of the words; the statutes by express words does go further, and so far as it goes, by express words, the court is bound to go with it; but where it is not so expressed, there is nothing that can entitle a court to construe it beyond its express words against the creditors and in favor of the debtors. It is well known that the Insolvent Acts were introduced in England upon the principle of the *Cisio honorum*, not on considerations applicable to mercantile bankruptcy. The *Cisio honorum* involves no discharge from the obligation of the debtor to pay the balance unpaid of his debts at the time of the *Cisio*, if he become able by future acquisitions so to do. The foundation of the Insolvent Acts is this, that a debtor shall be released from the hardship of imprisonment, but remain liable, if he should ever acquire property, for the payment of the balance of his debts, as is most just between man and man. The learned Judge here read a passage from Mr. Bell's commentaries on mercantile jurisprudence—and a law of the Emperor Alexander Severus, explanatory of the law of *Cisio honorum* in the law of Scotland and the Roman law; and then proceeded as follows;—It does not rest here. The English Insolvent act, which was passed 7 Geo. IV. two years before this statute, involves the same principle,—it gives no discharge from future liability, there is provision for the debtor's release from custody, but by the 57th section he is required to execute a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the name of the assignee for the whole of his debts which shall remain due and unsatisfied, and if at any time it shall appear to the Insolvent Court, that he is of ability to pay such debts or any

part thereof, or dies leaving assets, execution may be taken out in the discretion of the court and the sum distributed. This act as relates to ordinary insolvents, is in *par materia*, with the 9th Geo. iv. c. 73, the Insolvent Act for India; though as to traders it more resembles the Bankrupt Acts in its objects, not so much, however, as might have been wished or expected in its provisions; and I may further say, that the legislature could not have been aware that the state of private commerce in India was such that the act would not answer the purpose as applied to mercantile insolvencies; otherwise they might have seen the propriety of introducing the Bankruptcy Laws into India. The clause of this act, now under consideration, it must be remarked, applies to all insolvents, whether common or mercantile: now as applied to common insolvents it is quite opposite to the insolvent law of England. The discharge from future liability to pay his debts, if at any time the insolvent is able to do so, is a boon conferred upon the insolvent, and a sacrifice exacted from his creditors by the Indian insolvent act, not founded on any principle of justice between the parties, not on the principle of the *Cassis bonorum*, on which insolvent acts are founded, not agreeable to the provisions of the English insolvent acts, and extended beyond cases within the policy of the bankrupt laws. There is no ground, therefore, to impute to the legislature an intention of placing this discharge from liability on a footing in point of time, or other circumstances, with the discharge from imprisonment. The consequence of such construction requires much consideration. Unless this declaration "that no further proceedings be had" is directory to the court in regard to the time when the final discharge from liability shall be decreed, there is no direction in regard to the time other than "whensoever" it shall be made to appear that the estate has produced sufficient to pay three-fourths of the debts, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value shall signify their consent, and if it shall appear that the insolvent has acted fairly, the court shall be authorised *thereupon* to order," &c. This may be before the time required by section 23 for creditors in India to examine into the truth of the petition and

schedule, before the hearing, enquiry, examination of insolvent, &c. required by section 24. Again, whenever a man could pay three-fourths of his debts and, so far as could be then discovered, had acted honestly, he might obtain a discharge for ever of the remainder, before there was time thoroughly to investigate his affairs, and ascertain whether he could not pay more or the whole, provided he could contrive to secrete any of his property. It might very commonly be before creditors not in India had time to take part in the proceedings, giving them a manifest and unfair advantage, to be unaffected by the discharge, and yet entitled to come in under the insolvency, the words being "who shall not have taken part before order of discharge," which would be contrary to the meaning of section 51, enacted for the purpose of giving them time to come in, and of forcing them to do so on an equality with Indian creditors. As I before said this would leave the court without any hold over an insolvent to obtain his assistance when necessary to wind up his affairs. There is no provision made in this or any subsequent clause for this event, which there must have been if the legislature had intended to produce it. There is no power in the court, by the act so construed, if the conditions are fulfilled by the insolvent, to suspend his final discharge, unless he can be charged with unfair conduct. According to this construction he must be instantly discharged from liability; but, if this had been the intention of the legislature, they would have qualified it as in other cases, so as to keep him within the jurisdiction of the court so long as the affairs of his estate required. In regard to the rule of construction applicable to this clause upon general principles of law, it is certain that this is not an enactment in favor of the liberty of the subject. It is not to free him from prison but to free him from the obligation to pay his debts when he shall be able,—an enactment founded in the policy of the State not in the liberty of the subject. It deprives the creditors of their undoubted right to insist upon payment of their debts when the debtor shall be able to make it. It gives power to the court to deprive them of this right as to one-fourth of their debts if three-fourths be paid. It gives power to a majority to deprive the minority of this right, though never so small a part of their debts have

been paid. It is, therefore, to be interpreted evenly between the parties according to its certain meaning. This is a strict interpretation, not indeed in the sense of a strict interpretation applied to a penal statute, but as opposed to the liberal interpretation given to an act in favour of the liberty of the subject; to give effect to the words, but not to extend them against the rights of the creditors beyond their obvious and ordinary meaning, or to construe them contrary to it, or to suppress and leave out by construction any that are necessary to controul the meaning of other words in regard to the preamble, it recites the establishment of laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in Great Britain and Ireland, and the expediency of giving relief *also* to insolvent debtors in India. It is, therefore, quite clear, that in framing this act the legislature had in view the insolvent Act as it is in England. It appears to me, on full consideration that it was not the intention of the legislature to release and discharge a debtor from all liability until the final winding up of the affairs of the estate. There is a great hardship which may be produced by this enactment in the case of mercantile insolvents, if I am right in my construction, and one which is fit to be brought to the notice of the legislature. Without doubt it is a great hardship to the parties, and a great detriment to the public interest, the tying up such men from that degree of usefulness which they might be of to the public and to themselves if finally and completely discharged. That is a question which concerns the public policy of the country; but if it requires a remedy, which I think it does, the only course is to appeal to the legislature, whether to a larger or a smaller body having the powers of legislation, it is not for me to say, but I am clear that the remedy does not lie in the power of this court; and, bound as I am to consider the whole clause together, and the consequences being such as I have described them, it is too much for me to rest upon the single word, "thereupon," as discharging the court from the duty of considering the whole effects of its act, and upon the instant to pronounce an order which has the necessary effect of terminating its jurisdiction and its power when they are the most wanted to carry into effect the purposes for which it was created. I have not bestowed upon this case more care than its importance deserves, but I have endeavoured to give it my best attention,

and to express myself in such a manner that if I have gone wrong, counsel may know the points on which I rest my opinion, with a view to bring the question before another court. I have no hesitation in saying, that the conduct of the insolvents has been fair and honest to their creditors, and that they are well entitled to a final release from all liability, as soon as it shall appear to the court that no further proceedings are necessary to be had in the matter of their insolvency. Having fully considered the question before, and not having been able to alter my opinions in consequence of any thing that has been urged by counsel in the able argument to which I have listened with great attention, I have thought it better to pronounce my decision at once, than to delay the matter longer, in order that the utmost time may be given to prepare the case to go before another tribunal, should it be thought necessary to adopt that course.

SUMMARY.

Drains in Calcutta.—We learn that Capt. Rigby, of the engineers, and six of the sapper and miner recruits, who have lately arrived in India, have been employed by government in making a survey of a portion of the town drains. The vicinage of the Muchua Bazar-road, has been selected as being a portion of the town in which least has been done for improvement, and which most urgently requires attention.

King of Oude.—The report of the King of Oude's dissatisfaction with the present minister, and of his intention shortly to remove him from office, gains belief daily in the best informed circles at Lucknow, but his Majesty's disposition is so capricious, that it is impossible to say what will be the eventual upshot of affairs; one day he refuses to see or to hold any communication whatever with the minister, at other times he lavishes upon him honours and caresses. The people are most anxious for a change of rulers, that they may be freed from the dreadful extortion and oppression practised by the Chukledars, and connived at by the present government. The country is now impoverished to such a degree that it will require years of good management and economy to restore it, the people are discontented, and justly so, with the present government, which, instead of protecting their lives and property, aids and abets the farmer in his licentious cruelty and plunder. In the reports

relating to Oude, which are circulating among the natives is one which states, that his Majesty has recalled the Hakeem Mendi Alee Khan for the purpose of obtaining his assistance towards the completion of the bridge, which has been so long in progress, but which through the mismanagement and corruption of the subordinate officers, seems never likely to be completed.

Extraordinary salubrity of Agra.—From the returns of mortality among the troops in various parts of India, it appears that Agra is without question the most healthy station in India. One proof of this assertion is given in a late Agra paper. Two companies of the battalion of artillery have been stationed at Agra for some years, and two others during the same period at Dumdum. The details are as follows:—

In Dec.	1830	Agra	0	Dumdum	2
12 months	1831	do.	5	do.	15
12 months	1832	do.	5	do.	11
12 months	1833	do.	2	do.	16
3 months	1834	do.	0	do.	3

Total deaths at Agra 12 Dumdum 47

The Coorg Country.—It does not appear yet to have been decided what is to be done with the territory of Coorg. A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier* states as a rumour that the ex-*raja's* sister will be raised to the throne. It was in fact about her that this affair occurred. She is now living at Bangalore at the house of a lady of rank. She is about 24 years of age, pretty, and very fair; she is quite the lady, and appears extremely well informed for a native lady. She had no scruples about sitting unveiled in the presence of European gentlemen, and conversing with them without ceremony. Her husband looks like a clown, but is very shrewd and intelligent.

Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.'s Estate.—We learn that as soon as all the tickets in the lottery scheme are disposed of, the assignees expect to make a dividend of 10 per cent.

Military Bank.—We are glad to announce a second dividend by the military Bank, of 2 annas in the rupee, payable to such depositors as have not received the eight annas dividend. This will make the payments to them four annas.

Governor General.—We understand that letters have been received from the Neechgheries, which state that the Governor General has been prevailed

on by his medical advisers to postpone his return to Calcutta to October next. The arrangements connected with the new Charter will of course remain in abeyance till his Lordship is able to resume his place in Council.

Fever and Small Pox.—We learn from a correspondent that a dreadful bilious fever is at present raging in Aracan, by which the valuable lives of several European gentlemen have been lost. Amongst those that have been carried off are, Lieut. Mackintosh, Capt. Browne, Lieut. Duff, Mr. Cullen, rice agent, and a child of Captain Simonds. Among those that have suffered and are now suffering from the fever are, Captain Dickenson, Capt. Simonds, Lieut. Maling, Dr. Macintyre, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Williams, and some others, together with the Clerks and Amlas of this Court. Dr. Macintyre has been so very ill, as to be put on board the *Ganges*, Capt. Ardlie, who has taken him to the Coromandel Coast, from whence he will probably proceed to Calcutta. In addition to this fever, the real small pox prevails also to a great extent now among the natives of this country; and to crown our misfortunes, we were yesterday, the 14th instant, visited by a most furious hurricane, such as we have never experienced before in this place. It commenced at about four in the morning, blowing from the north till about eleven a. m., when it shifted to the west, and from that quarter blew most violently, carrying every thing before it, till about five o'clock p. m., when it ceased. During these few hours it has dilapidated the town of Akyab. Hundreds of houses, together with the huzar and the native shops have been blown down. Had not the gentlemen's houses in the station been erected on large strong thick posts, and fastened with nails and bolts, they would have been in the same situation as the rest. A few vessels in the harbour likewise drifted away from their moorings, and a Chittagong sloop and one of the government boats were sunk and some of the crew lost.

Opening of the Indus.—While the folks at Bombay have been talking about the prospective benefits to be derived from the opening of the Indus, and indulging perhaps the hope, that their great grandsons will have the courage to make the first argonautic expedition, the more enterprising merchants of the Punjab have con-

menaced the downward navigation of the Sutledge. A letter from Loodianah of the 1st of May, informs us that "the Sutledge is now free, and a fleet of boats left Loodianah last month with a cargo for Mittenkot," a place situated on the confluence of the Ghurra with the Indus, the lowest confluence of streams in the course of the latter. Under the protection of Runjeet Sing, Mittenkot is said to be destined to supersede Shikarpoor, and to become a mart of great importance.—*Calcutta Courier*.

Tea Plant.—The number of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* just published, that for April, in addition to other interesting matter, contains a useful paper on the aptitude of the Himalayan Range for the culture of the tea plant, by Dr. Falconer, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Seharunpoor. Whatever may be the result of the appointment of the committee of Tea culture, the information which in the progress of its investigations it must collect and record regarding the climate, soil, geological formation, &c. of some of the least known tracts of the country cannot fail to be valuable. After an examination and comparison of the authorities known to him on the subject, Dr. Falconer arrives at the following conclusion regarding the circumstances of climate under which the tea plant is cultivated in China:—"The circumstances of climate, therefore, in regard of temperature and moisture, under which the tea plant is cultivated in China, may be stated thus,—that the tea is produced, over an extent of country where the mean annual heat ranges from 73° to 54° 5' fahr.; where the heat of summer does not descend below 80°, and the cold of winter ranges from 54° to 26°; where the difference between summer and winter heat is on the northern limit 50°, and on the southern 30° fahr.; that it is cultivated in highest perfection where the mean annual heat ranges from 55° to 64°. That rain falls in all months of the year, and that the moisture of the climate is on the whole moderate." The tea plant has been introduced and failed at Ponang, St. Helena, Java, Rio Janeiro, and in the Carribee Islands, the failure in the instances in which the causes can be judged of, being attributable to excessive heat, excessive moisture, or, the general equibleness of the climate.

Fort William Financial Depart-

ment, May 9th, 1834.—Notice is hereby given, that No. 1 to No. 397, inclusive of the promissory notes of the Bengal remittable loan of 1822, will be discharged on the 10th of August, in the year, 1835, after which date no interest will be demandable thereon. It will be at the option of the proprietors of the said notes, as stipulated and provided in the body thereof, to receive payment of the same on the said date, either in cash, or by bills of exchange to be drawn upon the Honorable Court of Directors at the exchange; of two shillings and sixpence for the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable twelvemonths after date, but with liberty to the said court to postpone payment of the said bills for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement.

Fort William. Financial Department, May 9th, 1834.—Notice is hereby given, that the third class of the promissory notes of this government, bearing date the 31st March, 1823, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of this presidency No. 1041 to 1440 inclusive, amounting to sicca rupees 1,50,00,000 will be discharged on the 10th July next, on which day payment of interest thereon will cease. The conditional transfer of notes of the numbers advertised for payment as above, into the 4 per cent. loan now open, will be allowed on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, in cases where the proprietors, not being themselves resident in India, shall have furnished no powers to agents or attorneys in the country to receive payment and grant discharge on their behalf, but no notice disallowing a transfer so made conditionally, shall be received after one year shall have expired from the date fixed for the payment of the loan transferred.

Forbes Steamer.—The Forbes steamer has been obliged to return to Calcutta, and all our hopes of a speedy voyage to England, are for the present blighted. Just as the vessel reached Madras, it was discovered that there was a defect in her boiler; every effort was made to repair it at that place, and government afforded the most liberal aid, but it was found that the repairs could not be executed at Madras, so as to allow the vessel to proceed on her voyage with confidence. She has been carefully surveyed, and it is discovered that she

cannot be ready for sea under six weeks. It is therefore proposed not to start her till the 15th July next. The mails of the *Forbes* were left at Madras, to be forwarded by the first opportunity.

The Begum Sumroo's property.—Within the course of the last month, says the *Meerut Observer*, the Begum Sumroo has made a final disposition of her property, in favour of Mr. Dyce the son of Col. Dyce. Col. Dyce, who is a relative of Sumroo's, the Begum's husband, who died many years ago, was formerly in her confidence, and had the entire management of her affairs, and the command of her troops, but some occasion of dispute having arisen, the Begum refused to see him, and he has for some years past resided wholly at Meerut. These disagreements have caused his being passed over in favour of his son, who by her will succeeds to all her property, which yields an income of *one lakh and sixty thousand* rupees a year, and this on condition of his taking the name of Sumroo. The legal instrument by which this property is thus disposed of, is drawn up in Persian, but it ratifies a previous testament in English. The Begum's territory comprising her jageers at Sirdhana, and elsewhere, devolve, according to treaty, on her demise, to the British government, with certain exceptions.

Agra College.—Some new arrangements have been proposed it appears for the Agra college, which are likely to render that institution more eminently useful. It is intended to make the instruction in oriental literature, subsidiary to education in the learning and science of Europe. Each student will be obliged to enrol himself in the English department, with liberty to attend such of the oriental classes, as the superintendent may approve of. The English language is to be the ground work; but no provision is made for preserving the Arabic and Sanskrit classes. This is as it should be. The Mahomedans can well provide for the teaching of Arabic, and the Hindoos can, and do, and will amply support colleges for teaching Sanskrit; and government without diverting their funds to training up students in these two languages, will always be able to command men of the first attainments in these tongues, when necessary for the public service. It would appear that the Agra committee, have referred the new rules for

their college, to the committee for public education in Calcutta. When the new presidency at Agra is established however, it is probable that a separate education Board will be formed for the western provinces, than which nothing can be more reasonable. The Calcutta Board, will have still enough to do to provide adequately for the education of Bengal, Assam, Orissa, and the territories conquered from the Burmese.

Bundlekund.—The heat this year in Bundlekund has been more oppressive than during any year since 1806, in consequence of which the cholera has broken out and is depopulating the province. We, in the lower provinces consider the heat all but insupportable when the thermometer rises to 98 in the shade. But in the neighbourhood of Chuteepore in this unfortunate province the thermometer has risen to 106° in the morning, and in the course of the day in the shade to 115°. Nearly all the wells at Banda are dried up.

A fatal Duel.—We regret to state that a fatal duel occurred at Kurnaul on the 27th May. Some dispute upon a mere trifle arose at the mess table, between Captain Beattie and Lieut. Dickson, which led to very strong language. The parties, therefore, met the following evening, and at the first fire Captain Beattie fell and died instantaneously, the ball having passed through his heart.

Rajah Ram Mohun Roy.—We understand that Lord William Bentinck has subscribed 500 rupees to the fund for erecting a testimonial to the memory of Ram Mohun Roy, and has further expressed a wish that the talked of scheme for endowing a Professorship in commemoration of that eminent individual could be brought to bear, in which event his Lordship has declared his readiness to assist with a large increase to his present subscription.

The Governor General.—Letters from the Neelgherries, of the 2d June, mention that his Excellency the Governor General was in high health and spirits, and at that time occupied in a short excursion of a few days, among the hills. It was expected that Mr. Macaulay would repair to Headquarters on reaching Madras, and that the Legislative Council was certainly to assemble there, and the new General Government to commence its political existence from that commanding position.

New Iron Steamers.—The *Bureas* just arrived from England has brought out three iron boats in pieces, with engines for one of them. The iron boats have their names already given to them, and are called the *Jellinghee* and *Bhageerutee*; the tug which is come out is called the *Jumna*; she resembles, in every respect, the *Lord William Bentinck*, which was launched the other day.

Observatory at Lucknow.—From an article in the *Cannore Examiner*, it appears that the King of Lucknow has liberally expended a lakh of rupees in erecting an Observatory, and set aside a monthly sum of 2,300 Rs. for the allowance of an Astronomer and his Deputy. The situation of Astronomer to the King of Lucknow is at present vacant through the death of Captain Herbert. Several candidates, gentlemen of the highest scientific attainments, have been mentioned in the papers; but we have not heard that any one has as yet been appointed.

Cotton.—The price current in the Mofussil Ukhbar of the 7th June states that 100 boats, equal to 1,00,000 maunds of cotton, have been purchased at Mirzapore by merchants for the Calcutta market, principally by Europeans; in consequence of which the price has considerably risen.

Ranjee Singh.—The Mofussil Ukhbar under the head of Lahore, mentions that Ranjee Singh has been discussing the propriety of sending an accredited agent to the court of London. The report of the death of Dost Mohammad is contradicted.

The Burmese Empire.—The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a private letter, that the resident at Ava, Major Burney, had been obliged through ill health to retire to Rangoon. Daily expecting some change in the government, he had remained at the metropolis as long as he was able. His Majesty, who when roused by any thing, is furious as a tiger, has for some time past been tame as a lamb. He has almost entirely given up all concern about public business, and the only person, besides the inmates of the palace, with whom he holds intercourse, is his physician. Dr. Hayfield, of the Madras establishment, remains in charge of the residency. He speaks the Burmese language well, and in point of temper and discretion is well qualified for his work.

Government of Travancore.—Great changes are expected to take place in the government of Travancore. The inhabitants are said to be unanimous in their hate against the present Dewan. Petition after petition has been forwarded against him to the Madras government and to the Governor-General; and the unqualified curse of a whole nation seems at last likely to check the guilty career of the lawless miscreant. It appears to be the general opinion that Soobhroo must go; and if he has not gumption enough to resign, go he must, and go he will, some time or other.

The Bark Mercury.—Great fears are entertained about the *Bark Mercury*, which left Calcutta for New South Wales seven or eight months ago, and has neither reached her destination, nor been heard of. Mr. Calder, a member of the late firm of Mackintosh and Co. was a passenger on board; and his friends are necessarily anxious about his safety. In addition to Mr. Calder, the following gentlemen were passengers on her; Mr. Bayner, Mr. G. O. Pattie, Mr. Beadle, Captain Cowles, Mr. T. Nisbet, and Mr. Austen. Mr. Pattie of Calcutta, and Col. Becher applied to the Admiral to send a cruiser to the Coco Islands in search of the passengers and crew of that vessel. Hearing afterwards that the Admiral Sir John Gore had sailed from Ceylon to the Mauritius, these gentlemen addressed a similar application to government asking for an order to employ on that mission the Bombay vessel now stationed in the straits. We are happy to learn from the *Courier*, that this request had been granted and orders will be forwarded to Singapore by the first opportunity for the vessel to proceed in search of the missing ship.

Cultivation of the Tea Plant.—We learn from the *Meerut Observer*, that Mr. Falconer, the Superintendent of the Botanical garden at Saharunpore, has been directed to select such spots in the Hills as he considers most suitable for the growth of the tea plant. Mr. Gordon (of the late firm of Mackintosh and Co.) has also been appointed on a salary of a thousand rupees a month to bring round tea plants from China, and to obtaining as much insight as possible into the manner of the culture.

We are happy to learn that the venerable Archdeacon Corrie has been appointed Bishop of Bombay, and will

proceed to England almost immediately for the purpose of being consecrated.

Hon. Capt. Hamilton.—The Insolvent Court was held for the first time to-day, in the room hitherto devoted exclusively to the business of the Supreme Court. Nearly the whole day was occupied in the examination of the Hon. Capt. Hamilton, who was opposed by Mr. Turton, on behalf of the assignees of M'Kintosh and Co., on account of four bills drawn by Capt. Hamilton on his brother Lord Belhaven, and negotiated to that firm, none of which bills had been paid. It appeared that a similar fate had attended several other bills, all drawn by the insolvent upon Lord Belhaven in favour of Alexander and Co., and other parties, under the same letter of credit, and that only the first negotiated by him for £600, had been paid; that the letter itself had been destroyed by Capt. Hamilton; and that afterwards, in 1830, at a time when a number of these bills were known to be unpaid, Capt. Hamilton, being then in Europe, had received the amount of three legacies of £1500, £500, and £500, and paid the whole over, the first to Mr. Paterson, Lord Belhaven's factor, and the other two to a Mr. Johnston, and subsequently to a Mr. Jacks, farmers, for distribution according to his own verbal directions, under which all the money, he believed, had been exhausted, no part of it having been applied to the discharge of the protested bills. The case excited a good deal of interest in court, where an unfavourable impression seemed to arise from the avowed destruction of Lord Belhaven's letter, by the insolvent. But if the evidence of Mr. Morgan one of M'Kintosh and Co.'s assistants, was called for, (we could not spare the time to wait the conclusion of the investigation,) we understand that evidence, would confirm the account given of the contents of the letter by Captain Hamilton,—namely, that it was an open credit of two or three thousand pounds, permitted to be drawn for in bills not exceeding £300 at a time, and negotiated at intervals not shorter than one month. Captain H. explained the cause of the non-payment of drafts to be some losses and pecuniary embarrassment which his brother had experienced. He swore positively, that he had

never received any letter from his brother complaining of his drafts, or giving him notice that they would not be paid. Mr. Turton further urged that Captain Hamilton's schedule was imperfect, as it did not include a contingent reversionary interest in certain entailed property of the family, which, however, according to the insolvent's explanation, would only come to him by right after an elder sister and her numerous family. Since writing the above, we hear that the insolvent was remanded to file an amended schedule.—*Calcutta Courier, June 7.*

Astronomer Royal.—We understand there are several candidates in the field for the vacant office of Astronomer Royal to the King of Oude—Amongst the number mentioned are two men whose scientific acquirements are well known to the Indian community. Lieuts.-Colonel Hodgson late surveyor general, and Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oliver of the 3d regt. N. I., who was formerly employed in the Delhi survey, and who, as an Indian Astronomer, ranks, we imagine, next to Major Everest; Captain R. B. Pemberton, the Surveyor in Mannikpoor is likewise, it is stated, a candidate, and possesses as good a chance of succeeding as either of the others, Lord William Bessineck having a decided objection to officers of the rank of Lieutenant. Colonel entering the service of native Princes except in a strictly military capacity. The appointment, we believe, was offered to Captain Troyer of the lottery committee who may be a very fit man for the situation, though there appears to us as great an incongruity between the gambling science of *Nartilegr*, and the celestial science of astronomy as between a piece of green cheese and the orb of Diana—Captain Troyer, like many other men, not yet brought to notice by the merit fostering regulation, may, however, be labouring in a sphere unworthy of his talents, though he does not appear to think meanly of his present situation, for he has declined the Astronomership which was offered to him. The King has left the selection of a qualified officer entirely to the Governor General.

Persian Ukhar.—A weekly Persian Ukhar is about to be established at Loodianah, which will contain a

summary of all the most recent intelligence from Sinde, Bhawulpore, the Punjab, and Afghanistan.

Gwalior.—A letter from Sett Munneeram, dated the 1st day of the light side of the moon of Jiestee (7th June) gives the desirable intelligence, that, by the intervention of the Resident, matters between the Rajah and the Sett have been adjusted. The Sett was at the Residency, and about to be re-instated publicly in his bank. Letters from his Agra bank mention further, that this change has been brought about by the expulsion from the Durbar of the Rajah's uncle, to whose rapacity and intrigues the persecution of the Sett is attributed.

We regret to announce the death of R. M. Tilghman, Esq., Commissioner of the 7th or Ilumerpore division.—“Mr. Tilghman was many years Secretary to the Sudder Revenue Board at Allahabad, from which latter office he was promoted in 1832 to the one in which he finished his distinguished career. Mr. Tilghman was one of the ablest revenue officers in the country, and his premature demise is most particularly to be lamented at the present time when so much distress prevails in Bundelkund. To the relief of the wretched population of that province the best exertions of his energetic mind were constantly directed, and much good was expected to ensue from his benevolent labours in alleviating the heavy burdens which have so long borne down the unhappy people of that half famished country.”

Muha Raja Runjeet Singh.—We learn, that according to the latest accounts, Muha Raja Runjeet Singh was in a fair way of recovery. Dr. Murray left Lahore on the 18th April, when his highness's health was so much improved as not to require farther medical aid. From the middle of February, when the crisis of the Muha Raja's disease occurred, up to the date of Dr. Murray's departure, he was making rapid progress towards recovery. Runjeet Singh, fully aware of the dangerous nature of his last illness, is taking particular care of himself; and if he adheres to his present regimen, and regularity of habit, there is every probability of his living many years.

We hear that the General Court-martial, of which Brigadier Cartwright is President, has been directed

(after concluding the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Hunter) to proceed to the trial of Captain P. O'Hanlon of the 1st regiment of Light Cavalry, on charges preferred against him, we believe, by the Commanding Officer of his corps. A Court of Inquiry is now sitting at the same station (Meerut) to investigate the circumstances of a dispute which has occurred between Lieut.-Col. Hunter and Captain O'Hanlon. We are acquainted with the particulars. The sittings of the Court-martial now assembled for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Hunter are likely to be protracted to a period of a month or six weeks' duration at the very least.—*Cawnpore Examiner, June 14.*

Literary Agency.—A proposal to establish a *Literary Agency* for supplying suitable school books to the numerous seminaries which are rising up in India, signed by C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., of the Civil Service, the Rev. A. Duff, and the Rev. Mr. Pearce, the Superintendent of the Baptist Mission Press, has just appeared in the papers of the Presidency. The plan has been freely discussed, and one of the editor's censures the association of Mr. Trevelyan with the project, he holding a responsible situation under government, and hints that the introduction of his name is intended to give weight to the new scheme. We cannot agree with him in the idea that there is any thing objectionable in Mr. Trevelyan's association either with any fresh plan which he thinks any benefit to the country, or with any more of the established plans of beneficence.

Sudder Dewannee Adamlut.—We learn, that in consequence of the late regulation which throws open the office of pleader in the two Sudder Courts to all classes, Mr. Coulan applied for permission to practice in the Sudder Dewannee Court at Allahabad but was refused. We learn from the *Meerut Observer* that a memorial, very numerously signed, has been prepared for submission to the Court to review its decision.

Distress at Balasore.—Great distress is still prevailing at Balasore and in that neighbourhood. Such has been the extent of the calamity, that it is estimated, that the average of the number of children is not above one to a family. Thousands are utterly destitute of the means of support.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.—May 5, Mr. J. P. Grant to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Department—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut—Mr. R. M. P. Clarke, ditto ditto of Cawnpore—Lieutenant J. Anderson of Engineers, ditto as an Assistant Superintendent of Roads in the Cool Division of the Dehli and Allahabad Road—Lieutenant A. C. Rainey, 25th regt. N. I., ditto as a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan—The order directing Mr. G. U. Yule, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Dinagore, to proceed to Rungore for the purpose of relieving Mr. T. P. Marten from the charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judges' Office [at that Station is approved—8th, Lieut. J. Awdry, 55th regt. N. I. to officiate as an Assistant under Captain T. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor General under Reg. XIII., 1833—Lieut.-Col. W. Morison, C.B., has been appointed by [the Governor General to be Solo Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of the Raja of Mysore—12th, Mr. G. M. Batten to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department, vice Geo. Alexander to the Cape—15th, Lieut.-Colonel Lockett to be Resident at Nagpore, in Succession to Mr. Græme—Major N. Alves to be Agent to the Gov. Gen. for the States of Rajputana and Commissioner for Ajmere—June 9th, Mr. T. A. Shaw to be Civil and Session Judge of Rungore—Mr. A. W. Beggis to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 7th or Humeerpore division—Mr. J. Lewis, ditto as Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong—Mr. W. Crawford, ditto as Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Bundelcund—Mr. C. Bury, ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Rajeshahye—Mr. J. C. Dick, ditto as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna—The order directing Mr. H. C. Hamilton to assume charge of the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghye from Mr. F. O. Wells is approved—16th, Mr. W. P. Palmer to be Super. of the Salt Golahs at Sulkea—Mr. S. G. Palmer to be 1st Ass. to the Secretary to the Board of Customs: Salt and Opium, Superintendent of Sulkea Salt Chowkies, and Collector of Calcutta Stamps.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c. 18th regt. N. I., Major W. W. Moore to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Watson *dec.*, Captain J. Campbell to be Major; Lieut. W. A. Ludlow to be Captain, Ensign J. R. Abbott to be Lieutenant; 31st regt. N. I., Lieut. R. Mensies to be Captain; Ensign W. P. Hampton to be Lieutenant, vice Rowe, *dec.*; Ensign W. Y. Siddons is bought on the effective strength of the Infantry, vice Kennedy *dec.*

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Ensign C. E. Goad, from 45th to 67th regt. N. I.

FURLOUGHS.—Ass. Surg. H. H. Spry—Capt. R. Stewart (prep) Capt. J. Gouldhawke.

MARRIAGES.—May 6, at Cawnpore, Lieut. T. B. Studdy 8th regt. L. C. to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of W. Bishop, Esq. of Haslemere—12, Mr. J. H. Hatton to Miss Anna Williams.

BIRTHS.—April 17, at Muttra the lady of Captain W. Martin 57th regt. N. I. of a son—20, at Simla, the lady of Lt. C. Chester of a son—28, at Kurnaul, the wife of Over. J. Shaw of a son—28, at Benares, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Lewes of a daughter—29, the lady of Lieut. W. Ashmore of a daughter—May 5, at Meerut, Mrs. G. P. Lumley of a son—At Sultanpore, the lady of Lieut. R. P. Pennefather of a daughter—8, at Chunar, the lady of Ass.-Surg. Barber of a daughter—the lady of G. Walker, Esq. of a daughter—9, Mrs. A. Fleming of a son—Mrs. R. S. Strickland of a son—10, at Burdwan, the lady of H. Millett, Esq. C. S. of a son—Mrs J. D' Santos of a daughter—12, at Bancoorah, the wife of Mr. J. W. Ricketts of a son—13, the wife of Sergeant Gray of a son—14, the lady of I. F. Leith, Esq. Barrister, of a son—15, at Baraset, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq. C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.—April 3, at Mhow, Nicholas, 2nd son of Sergeant N. Reilly—May 7, Mr. John Agacy—4, at Akyab, W. Angelo, son of Captain W. Limonds—7th, Catherine, wife of Mr. W. Walker—9, Master Henry Leach—12, Caroline, wife of Captain W. P. Wood, Country Service—W. Macleod, Esq., Attorney at Law—14, Richard, son of Mr. R. Huviland—15, Mr. B. H. Daunt—Mr. R. Crookford—Miss C. Robam—16, Agnes, daughter of D. Disandt, Esq.—19, Monsieur F. Detours—at Berhampore. Major G. M. Greville, H. M. M.'s 38th foot—June 24, William, infant son of W. F. Fergusson, Esq.

Madras.

Coorg Prize Money.—Fifteen Lacs of Rupees is stated to be in hand. Most of the treasure was discovered after the surrender of the Rajah, and it is hoped that other large sums may be also forthcoming. The Rajah is to be brought to Vellore under the escort of H. M.'s 35th and 48th regiments.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.—April 15, Mr. J. C. Morris to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Government Bank during the absence of Mr. Hanbury—Mr. J. F. Thomas to act as Register to the Sudr and Foujdaree Udaltut—Mr. C. J. Bird to act as Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern division during the absence of Mr. Pycroft—Mr. S. N. Ward to act as Register of the Zillah Court of Chittoor during the absence of Mr. Wilson—May 13, Mr. J. A. Cassamajor to be Resident at the Courts of the Rajhas of Travancore and Cochin—Mr. F. N. Maltby to act as Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Strange—24, Lieut.-Colonel M. Cubbon to be Sole Commissioner of the Territories of the Rajah of Mysore—Mr. J. Bird to act as 1st Puisne Judge of the Sudr and Foujdaree Udaltut, during the absence of Mr. Lushington—Mr. E. Story to be 2d Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah—Mr. M. Murry to act as Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Salem—Mr. C. R. H. Keate to be an Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore—Mr. W. H. Bailey to be an Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot—Mr. G. Bird to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Combaconum—Mr. S. Crawford to be Superintendent of Government Lotteries on his present allowances—Mr. G. P. Dumergue to be Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Messrs. E. H. Woodcock, and H. Vibart, from 1st May, 1834—Mr. T. Teed, Company's Solicitor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c., from 7th April to 14th June, 1834.—**Artillery.**—Lieutenant T. Baylis to be Captain—2d Lieut. H. H. Bell to be 1st Lieut.—Supern. 2d Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore is admitted on the effective strength, vice Booker pensioned—The orders ap-

pointing Ensign H. O. Marshall to act as Adjutant, and Ensign C. C. Foote to act as Quart. Master and Interp. to 42d regt. N. I. during the absence of Lieuts. Macleod and Smith, and Ensign H. P. White to act as Adjutant to 47th regt. N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Hughes, are confirmed—4th regt. L. C. Capt. D. Macleod to be Major—Lieut. J. T. Brett to be Captain—Cornet W. L. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton retired—Supern. 2d. Lieut. J. Inverarity is admitted on the effective strength of the Engineers—7th regt. L. C., Cornet W. D. Erskine to be Lieut. vice Nutt, *dec.*—14th regt. N. I., Lieut. F. W. Todd to be Adjutant—43d regt. N. I., Lieut. J. C. Salmon to be Adjutant—47th regt. N. I. Lieut. J. E. Hughes to be Adjutant—7th regt. L. C. Lieut. H. Fuller to act as Quart. Master and Interp. during the absence of Lieut. Blogg—Lieut. J. T. Philpot of 23d regt. N. I. to be Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General J. Doveton, C. B.—17th regt. N. I. Major J. Low to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Pickering, *dec.*—Capt L. W. Watson to be Major—Lieut. E. Massy to be Captain—Ensign H. A. Tremlett to be Lieut.—Brigadier General J. Doveton, C. B., to Command the Centre division of the Army, vice M'Dowell—Colonel D. Foulis is appointed to the Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, and to command the troops in the Ceded districts—Colonel J. Allan, H. M.'s 57th regiment to command the troops in Malabar and Canara, vice Foulis—Capt. A. Kerr to command the Governor's Body Guard, vice Chaze to Europe—23d regt. N. I. Ensign J. H. Tapp to act as Adjutant, vice Philpot—Lieut. G. Hall is brought on the effective strength of the Horse Artillery, vice Orr to Europe—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th regt. N. I. to act as Assistant Military Auditor General during the absence of Lieutenant Power, and to officiate as an Assistant to the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore during the absence of Lieut. Halsted—21st regt. N. I. Ensign B. G. Giraud to be Lieut., vice Messiter, *dec.*—Surgeon A. Paterson, 51st regt. N. I., and Assistant Surgeon A. E. Blest to be duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Bangalore, to attend on the sick and wounded—Lieut. A. Foulis, of Artillery, to be Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Foulis, command-

ing in the Ceded districts—Lieut.-Col J. Carfrae, to be Col., vice M'Dowell, *dec.*—11th regt. N. I., Major W. H. Rowley to be Lieut.-Colonel—Captain G. Stott to be Major—Ensign H. L. Burleigh to be Lieutenant—7th regt. L. C. Cornet T. Shell to be Lieut., vice Nutt, *dec.*—Col. J. Woulf to be entitled to a half-share from the Off-reekonings, from 16th May, 1834, vice M'Dowell, *dec.*—43d regt. N. I. the order appointing Lieutenant C. M. Maclean to act as Quarter-Master and Interpreter during the absence of Lieut. Robley—17th regt. N. I., Ensign W. A. Mackenzie to be Lieut., vice Marshall, *dec.*—40th regt. N. I., Ens. J. M. Charteris to be Lieut., vice Thompson, retired.—*Artillery.*—2d Lieut. H. Congreve to be 1st Lieut.—Supern. 2d Lieut. T. Austen to be 2d Lieut., vice Booker pensioned—Ensign W. A. Mackenzie, 17th regt. N. I., to officiate as 2d Assistant Military Auditor General during the absence of Lieut. R. S. Dobbs—32d regt. N. I., Capt. R. W. Sherriff to be Major—Lieut. H. Power to be Captain—Ensign J. H. Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, *dec.*—40th regt. N. I., Ensign T. Osborne to be Lieutenant, vice Dickinson, *dec.*—Supern. 2d Lieut. S. E. O. Ludlow, of Engineers, is admitted on the effective strength—The employment of Capt. T. D. Carpenter, of 48th regt., in superintending the affairs of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, so long as he shall remain at Bangalore, is sanctioned—The orders appointing Lieut. C. H. Warren to act as Adjutant to 25th regt. N. I., during the absence of Ensign Farran on furlough, and of Lieut. W. Biddle to act as Quart.-Master during the absence of Lieut. Nicholls on furlough, and of Lieut. W. T. Bodden to act as Cantonment Adjutant at Arcot during the absence of Lieut. Cumberlege, are confirmed—5th regt. N. I., Lieut. M. S. Poole to be Captain—Ensign W. Herford to be Lieut., vice Burgess, invalided—Major Tulloch will take charge of the Commissariat Department, until arrangements can be made, vice Oubon placed at the disposal of Government—Artillery 1st Lieut. C. H. Best to be Captain—2d Lieut. J. Patrickeon to be 1st Lieut., vice Grant, *dec.*—Supern. 2d Lieut. W. H. Grubb is admitted on the effective strength—22d regt. N. I., Capt. J. F. Palmer to be Major—Lieut. J. Harkness to be Capt.,

vice Sherriff, *dec.*—The order directing Capt. W. E. Litchfield to conduct the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adj. Generals Department Southern division, during the absence of Capt. McNeill is confirmed.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Lieut. Col. J. Anderson from 16th to 50th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Low is posted to 16th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel H. Degraives from 2d N. V. B. to C. E. V. B.; Major W. T. Brett from the C. E. V. B. to the 1st N. V. B.; Major C. O. Fothergill from 2nd N. V. B. to the C. E. V. B.; Ensign R. Jackson, F. Templer, A. Wyndham, F. Vardon, J. Watt, D. R. H. Beadle and C. H. Worsley to do duty with 27th regt. N. I.; Surgeon W. E. E. Conwell from 10th regt. N. I. to 30th regt. N. I.; Surgeon A. Paterson from 30th regt. N. I. to 51st regt. N. I.; Surgeon D. Reid from 51st regt. N. I. to 10th regt. N. I.; Colonel J. Carfrae to 50th regt. N. I., Lieut.-Col. T. Marett from 11th to 43d regt., N. I., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Rowley to 11th regt. N. I.; Ensign G. J. Carter from 42d to 2d regt., N. I., as senior Ensign; Ensign W. F. Eden to do duty with 1st regt. N. I.; Ensigns J. Marjoribanks, R. L. J. Ogilvie, A. Robertson, J. Robertson with 25th regt., and Ensigns J. Goodden, H. Nixon, T. Haines, C. Mackinnon with 9th regt. N. I.; Ass. Surg. E. G. Bradwell to do duty with H. M.'s 45th regt.; Ass. Surg. J. Cooke from H. M.'s 55th regt. to H. M.'s 63d regt.; Ensign E. Kevin from 5th to 20th regt.; Ensign J. Marjoribanks from 25th to 1st regt. N. I.; Cornet W. H. Le Geyt to do duty with 2nd L. C.; Ensign C. A. Bhargave, with 14th regt. N. I.; Ensign T. H. B. Ludlow with 13th regt. N. I.; Ensign W. Bird with 5th regt. N. I.; Ass. Surg. A. E. Blest to 34th regt.; Ass. Surg. W. Griffith from H. M.'s 41st regt. to do duty under the Staff Surgeon at Moulmein; Cornet W. H. Le Geyt from 2nd to 7th regt. L. C.

INVALIDED.—Capt. H. S. Burgess, 5th regt. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major W. Hamilton, 4th regt. L. C.; Major J. A. Cundell, 1st N. V. Batt.; Lieut. R. R. Hunter.

FURLONGS.—Captain C. G. T. Chauvel to New South Wales; Lieut. T. Pears; Captain M. C. Chase; Lieut. J. Lewis; Lieut. W. Nicholson; Lieut. J. Bower to Sea; Captain T. Anderson;

Captain O. St. John; Capt. E. Apthorp; Lieut. R. Cannon; Lieut. J. H. Robley; Ensign R. T. Snow; Capt. W. H. Simpson.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—April 23, Steamer Forbes, Forth, Calcutta, April 17.—May 15, Merope, Pollock, Hobart Town.—17, Horatio, Arnold, London.—19, Roberts, Wake, London.—24, Claudine, Walker, London.—25, Louisa, Towle, London.—June 5, Alfred, Tapley, Calcutta.—7, Louach, Driscoll, Sydney.—8, Barossa, Reeves, London.—9, La Belle, Alliance, Arkcoll, London.

DEPARTURES.—April 12, Baretto, jun. Saunders, London.—Zenobia, Owen, London.—May 1, Steamer Forbes, Forth, Calcutta.—25th, Roberts, Wake, Calcutta.—June 1, Merope, Pollock, Hobart Town.—8, Barossa, Reeves, Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.—April 9, Mr. C. Stewart to Miss Jane Orton—15, at Trichinopoly, Rev. E. J. Jones, Missionary, to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of Rev. D. Schreyvogel—16, Mr. C. Cater to Miss M. E. Brady—18, Mr. J. H. Taylor to Miss C. Kelly—Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, to Jane Margaret, youngest daughter of the late R. Cathcart, Esq., N. B.—20, at Tellicherry, Mr. J. J. Biber to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. P. de Rozario—May 2, Mr. J. Roger to Miss J. E. Gray—15, Captain J. R. Brown, 6th L. C., to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter, and Lieut. H. J. Nicholls, 25th regt. N. I., to Ann Lilly, youngest daughter of the late Captain D. Inverarity—Mr. F. Pope to Miss J. U. Deweltz—16, Mr. J. Hall to Miss L. Simeons—19, Mr. A. L. Fleuf to Miss M. Barnard—20, at Bangalore, Lieut. F. Chalmers to Eliza Sarah, 4th daughter of the late Rev. R. Smith—28, Mr. W. Butterfield to Miss E. Daniels—31, at Bolarum, Assistant Surgeon S. A. G. Young to Miss H. Higginson—June 2, at Waltham W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S., to Eliza Jane, only daughter of Brigadier General Taylor, Commanding the N. Division of the Army—6, Mr. T. Wilmut to C. Davis.

BIRTHS.—March 20, at Ootacamund, the lady of Captain W. Reece of a daughter—21, Mrs. J. Hammett of a daughter—25, at Moulmein, the wife of Apothecary, J. T. Finlon of a son—April 2, at ditto, the lady of Lieut. C. Nott, H. M.'s 41st foot of a daughter—11, the lady of Lieutenant E. Willis of a daughter—13, the wife of Mr. J. O'Hara of a son—at Roy-

pooram, Mrs. Mahony of a son, still-born—16, Mrs. H. Martin of a son—17, Mrs. C. Purcell of a son—21, at Ootacamund, the lady of Captain A. Laws of a son; at Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond of a son—24, the lady of J. Stevenson, Esq., of a son—29, at sea, the lady of Lieut. J. Grimes of a son—May 4, at Pondicherry, Mrs. C. Chastelier of a son—10, the wife of Mr. R. Newbigging of a daughter, who died on the 16th—11, the wife of Mr. J. D'Sena of a son—at Bangalore, the lady of Captain T. D. Carpenter of a daughter—at Cannanore, the lady of Rev. J. C. Street of a son—12, at Bellary, the lady of J. Smith, Esq., of a son—at Kotagerry, the lady of G. D. Drury, Esq., of a daughter—16, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Major B. M'Master of a son—19, at Chintadrypet, the wife of Apothecary W. Morris of a son—20, at Bellary, Mrs. G. S. T. Ross of a son—21, the lady of Lieut. J. Benwell of a son—at Cannanore the lady of Captain R. Budd of a son—23, at Mysore, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Laurence of a daughter—the lady of Dr. Campbell, Depot Surgeon of Poonamallee, of a daughter, who expired shortly after—at Bellary, the lady of Lieutenant E. Lawford, of a daughter—at Kampton, the lady of Captain T. A. Duke of a daughter—24, the lady of J. Onchertony, Esq., of a daughter—25, the wife of Mr. J. B. Baptist of a son still-born—26, Mrs. DeMeder of a son—30, at Bangalore, the lady of Captain A. Clarke of a daughter—31, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. F. Enles of a son—June 4, the lady of Surgeon J. L. Geddes of a son.

DEATHS.—March 15, 1833, on board the "Madras," Assistant Surgeon D. Young—March 22, 1834, at the Cape, Major G. Jones, 32d regt. N. I.—29, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. J. W. Vezon—April 2, killed in action Lieut. J. A. Erskine of H. M.'s 48th foot; 2d ditto, Lieut.-Col. C. Mill of H. M.'s 25th foot—5, at Shikarpoor, Ensign D. M. Bridges, 2d regt. N. I.—11, at Kimedy, Lieut. J. P. Power, Engineers—8, at Masulipatam, Serjt. John Conroy—16, at Bolarum, Rose, wife of Sub. Assistant Surgeon J. Vidal—11, at Pondicherry, Mr. G. E. Ankin—13, at Secunderabad, William, son of Serjt. Swincoe, H. M.'s 45th foot—18, Mr. John W. Baber—19, Mrs. Ann Taylor—24, at Secunderabad, Mrs. R. Coridon—25, at Bangalore, Lieut. H. A. Nutt, 7th regiment L. C.—11, Jaulah,

Frances Letitia, wife of Quarter Master D. Hadden—26, at Bellary, Letitia, only child of Lieut. J. Horner, H. M.'s 65th foot—27, at Secunderabad, Lieut. Colonel W. Pickering, 50th regt. N. I.,—May 1, at Cuddalore, A. J. Drummond, Esq., C. S.—4, at ditto, Apothecary C. Skillern—5, at Ootacamund, Anne Boyd, infant daughter of Captain M. McNeill, 6th L. C.—at Jaulnah, Helen, infant daughter of Maj. A. M'Farlane—7, at Secunderabad, Sub. Conductor W. Jackson—8, at Trichinopoly, W. Valentine, Esq.—9, at Bellary, Mary, Theodora, wife of A. E. Angelo, Esq., C. S.—10, at Cuddalore, Mr. F. Vanderlowen—at Trichinopoly, Frances Louise, infant daughter of Serjt. Major Owen—11, at Koorabalacottah, Wm., only son of Mr. A. Gillon—12, at Secunderabad, Mrs. Forbes, wife of Capt. H. Forbes of H. M.'s 45th foot—15, at Gulady, Maj. Gen. Sir A. M. McDowell, K. C. B., aged 73 years—at Arcot, Rev. P. Stewart, A. B.—16, at Cuddapah, Lieut. G. B. Marshall, 17th regt. N. I. at Muzalore, Lt. R. B. Dickinson, 40th regt. N. I.—17, at Kamptee, Charles, son of Lieut. C. Pooley—19, at Cundakoor, Serjt. J. Walker, Nizam's Service—20, at Colar, Lieut. R. Henderson, Engineers—at Trichinopoly, Conductor P. Gorman—at Rajahpettah, Major R. W. Sheriff, 32d regt. N. I.—21, at Kamptee, Asst. Surgeon T. Willy—27, at Behanpore, Lieut. A. M. Glas, 40th regt. N. I., the wife of Mr. A. Aubry—at Fuchinopoly, Henry William, son of the late W. Valentine, Esq.—28, at Bellary, Capt. C. Grant, Artillery.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—May, 7, Mr. H. Hubbert to be Assistant to the principal Collector of Poona; Mr. A. Spens to be 4th Assistant to the principal Collector in the Southern Marhatta Country; Mr. G. I. Blane to be 3rd Assistant to the principal Collector in the Southern Marhatta country—20, Mr. E. E. Elliot to act as senior Magistrate of Police until the return of Mr. J. Warden—June 4, Mr. H. Willis to be junior Magistrate of Police; Mr. W. H. Watten to be Secretary to Government in the Judicial general and Marine departments and Mr. A. N. Shaw to be Persian Secretary to Government until further orders; Mr. P. Scott to be acting Deputy Civil Auditor and Deputy

Mint Master in consequence of Mr. Tracey being no longer able from illness to perform his duty: Mr. J. Graham to be superintendent of the Government Press; Mr. L. R. Reid to be Secretary in attendance on the Rt. Hon. the Governor; Mr. C. Norris to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the Revenue department; Mr. W. H. Watten to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the Commer. and Financial departments; Mr. R. Spooner to be acting 2nd assistant to the Collector of Tanna—18, Mr. E. E. Elliot to act as sub-Treasurer, general Paymaster and Superintendent of Stamps during Mr. Bruce's absence on leave—23, Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to be Assist. to the Revenue Commissioner; Mr. Bouchier is confirmed as a Stipendiary Commissioner of the Court of Requests vice Stewart resigned.

FURLONGHS.—Mr. C. A. H. Tracey to the Cape.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 7th May to 7th July 1834.—Lt. Urquhart, Brigade Major at Poona is appointed an Acting Assistant Adj.-General until further orders; Artillery, Lieut. J. N. Rooke to take rank vice Rowan *dec.*, 3rd Oct. 1833; 2nd Lieut. D. J. Cannan admitted on the effective strength; Lieut. R. C. Wornald to take rank vice Leslie promoted Dec. 24; 2nd Lieut. R. W. Chichester admitted on the effective strength; Lt. H. L. Braddon and 2nd Lieut. E. S. Blake to take rank vice Rowland *prom.* Dec. 26, 33; 2nd Lieut. H. Giberne to be 1st Lieut. vice Ponardent promoted; 2nd Lieut. E. Welland to rank from 7th Feb. 1834, vice Giberne promoted; 8th regt. N. I. Ensign R. W. Horne to be Lieut. vice Keene pensioned; Ensign J. G. Forbes to take rank from 21st March, 1834, and to be posted to 8th regt. N. I. 18th regt. N. I., Lieut. D. Davidson to take rank vice Curtis *dec.*; Ensign R. Wallace to be Lieut. vice James promoted; Ensign A. Macdonald, to take rank from 21st March, 1834, and to be posted to 18th regt.; Ensign C. D. Mylne is confirmed in the appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter to 6th regt. N. I. vice Mant to Europe; Lieut. G. Clarkson 12th regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to left wing of that regiment from the date of its march from head quarters; Cornet C. F. Jackson, 2nd L. C. to be attached to the Irregular Horse in Cutch as a

temp. measure; Ensign H. Ash to act as interpreter to left wing of 12th regt., N. I. as a temp. arrangement; Lieut. W. S. Adams, of 10th regt. N. I. is appointed to act as Deputy Ass. Quarter Master General; Captain H. Roberts, 13th regt. N. I. is appointed as a temp. measure, Ass. to the Resident in Cutch, and Captain W. Ward, 15th regt. N. I., is appointed to the command of the Irregular Horse vice Roberts; Assistant Surg. J. F. Hiddle having been relieved from his duties as Assistant Assay Master will resume his appointment as Assistant Garrison Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper; Ensign H. W. Evans, 9th regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of that regt. at Broach is confirmed as a temp. arrangement; Lieut. H. Forster to be Adjutant to 3rd troop Horse Brigade, vice Lechmere resigned; Lieut. J. H. Hall, 26th regt. N. I. is promoted to the brevet rank of Captain; Ass. Surgeon W. Leggett is confirmed in the appointment of acting Civil Surg. at Poona. until the return of Assistant Surgeon C. Ducat; Captain C. Richards 8th regt. N. I. to command the Outpost at Balmeer; Lieut. H. J. Parkinson, 22nd regt. N. I. is appointed to command the Guzerat Provincial Battalion as a temp. measure: 25th regt. N. I., Ensign C. Lodge to be Lieutenant vice Frederick *dec.*; Ens. H. J. Barr to take rank from 22nd May 1834. and to be posted to 25th regt. N. I. Assistant Surgeon C. Scott to be Surgeon vice Craw retired; Lieut. S. Poole 1st regt. L. C. to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to that regiment, during the absence of Lieut. Owen and Vardon sick; Asst Surgeons W. Erskine and A. Graham to be Surgeons on the augmentation; The order appointing Lieut. Ramsay to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum until the arrival of Captain Rybot is confirmed; Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th regt. N. I. is promoted to the brevet rank of Captain. In conformity with orders from the Court of Directors Poona will cease to be a Brigade Command from 1st July, 1834; Captain H. C. Teasdale to act as Interpreter to the left wing of 3rd regt. L. C. as a temporary arrangement vice Freedy sick; Lieutenant Colonel R. Thomas (retired) to take rank vice Smith retired April 24, 1832; Lt. Col. G. T. Gordon to take rank vice Whitehill invalided, 2nd Nov. 1832; Major E. Jervis to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice

Thomas retired, date of rank 1st Jan. 1833; 1st regt. L. C. Major R. Dawson (retired) and Captain C. J. Conyngham to take rank, vice Thomas promoted 24th April, 1833; Lieut. J. Penny is admitted on the effective strength from 24th April, 1833; 2nd regt. L. C. Major W. C. Illingworth Captain H. Grant, and Lieut. P. G. Dallas to take rank in succession to Gordon promoted 2nd Nov. 1833; 3rd regt. L. C. Captain W. Hamond to be Major; Lieut. O. A. Woodhouse to be Captain; Cornet T. Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice Jervis promoted, date of rank 1st Jan. 1833; Lieut. Col. J. Livingston to take rank, vice Sykes retired, 9th June, 1833; Lieut. Colonel R. Campbell to take rank vice Dunsterville *dec.*, 8th July, 1833; Major J. Barclay to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Pearson *dec.*; 5th regt. N. I. Captain W. Spiller to be Major, Lieut. B. Justice to be Captain; Lt. L. Brown is admitted on the effective strength, vice Cruickshank retired; Ensign H. S. Hutchisson *dec.* to be Lieutenant, vice Colquhoun, *dec.*; Ensign R. H. Wardell to be Lieut. vice Hutchisson; Ensign C. Mellersh to take rank from 22nd May, 1834, and is posted to 5th regt. N. I.; 16th regt. N. I. Major G. Moore, Captain H. James and Lieut. R. Wallace to take rank in succession to Livingston, promoted, date of rank, 9th June, 1833; 21st regt. N. I.; Major R. W. Gillum (retired) and Captain V. F. Kennett to take rank, vice Campbell promoted, 8th July, 1833; Lieutenant S. J. Stevens admitted on the effective strength; 24th regt. N. I. Captain T. D. Morris to be Major; Lieut. C. Denton to be Captain, Ensign H. O. Jones to be Lieutenant vice Barclay promoted; Ensign H. J. Willoughby to take rank from 22nd May 1834, and posted to 24th regt. N. I. The following temp. arrangements are confirmed; Captain C. Cathart 10th regt. to assume the command of the Garrison of Asseerghur from the departure of Major Payne sick; Lieut. B. Bailey to act as Adjutant to 1st Battalion artillery, from date of Major Schuler's departure from Ahmednuggur; Lieut. C. Threshie, 10th regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to that regt., during the employment of Lieut. Adams at Poona; the following Officers are permitted to exchange regiments, each joining as junior of their rank—Ens. F. H. Goggin 23d regt. N. I. to exchange with Ensign J. G. Forbes 6th regt. N. I. Ensign H. J. Barr 25th

regt. N. I., to exchange with Ensign F. H. Goggin of 8th regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. L. Stark 1st regt. to be Paymaster of Poona division of the Army, vice Morris promoted; Lieut. D. M. Scoble 14th regt. to be 3d Assistant Commissary General at Sholapoor; Lieut. J. C. Bate 11th regt. to be 3d Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Military Bazaars at Poona; the order appointing Lieut. Lechmere to take charge of the Ordnance Store Department at Deesa during the absence of Lieut. Forster, is confirmed; Artillery—Major W. K. Lester to be Lieut.-Colonel vice White Invalided; Captain E. H. Willock to be Major; Lieut. W. Coghlan to be Captain; 2nd Lieut. S. Turnbull to be 1st Lieut.; 2nd Lieut. W. Massie to rank from 16th June 34, vice Turnbull promoted; Ensign H. W. Diggle to be Interpreter in the Mahratta language to 13th regt. N. I.; 10 regiment N. I., Ensign A. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Lancaster deceased; Ensign H. Vincent to take rank from 7th June 1834 and to be posted to 10th regt. N. I.; Lieut. A. Morrison 3d regt. N. I. to act as Adjutant to a detachment of that regt. at Vingorla as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed; 10th regt. N. I. Lieut. T. Jackson to be Adjutant vice Adams resigned; Lieut. C. Treshie be Quarter Master and Interp. in the Hindoostanee language; 5th regt. N. I. Ensign R. Dennis to be Lieut. vice Brett deceased; Cadet R. Le Geyt to be Ensign and posted to 5th regt. N. I.; Lieut. I. C. Hartley is appointed to the charge of the Military Bazaars at Belgaum; Ensign J. D. Leckie is appointed 3d Assistant Commissary General, and to the charge of the Military Bazaars at Deesa; Lieutenant A. Goldie 26th regt. to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Gillanders sick; 5th regt. N. I. Lieut. R. A. Bayley to be Captain; Ensign H. Rudd to be Lieut., vice Hewitt retired; Ensign G. T. Pogson to take rank from 29th June 1834 and to be posted to 5th regt. N. I.; Major General Sir J. S. Barnes will resume command of the Poona Division of the Army; Major R. M'Donald unattached, to be Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Commander in Chief; Ensign Lord Charles Kerr to be Aide-de-Camp.

INVALIDED—Lt. Col. W. G. White, **RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE**.—Lieut. F. B. B. Keene; Assistant

Surg. R. Davidson; Surg. G. Stuart; Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes; Major J. Cruickshank; Lieut. Col. H. Smith; Capt. W. V. Hewitt.

FURLONGS.—Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon; Lieut. E. Marsh; Asst. Surg. W. J. Ferrar.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS—April 28, Clyde, Kerr, Greenock; May 6, Hellas, Scanban, Liverpool; 9, Gipsy, Night, Liverpool—Palambam, Willis, London; 15, Mona, Gell, Liverpool; 17, Diana, Hawkins, Liverpool; Mountstuart, Elphinstone, Small, Glasgow; 19, Aliqui, McFee, Liverpool; 20, Bombay Packet, Gannock, Bristol, Oriental Fidler, Liverpool; 24, King William, Steward, Liverpool; 26, Prince George, Shaw, London; June 3, Berwickshire, Thomas, London; 4, Majestic, Lawson, London; 12, W. Turner, Letch, Greenock; 23, Cleveland, Morley, London; Duke of Roxburgh, Petrie, London; 21, Carnatic, Biles, London; 24, Syden, Burd, Cowes.

BIRTHS.—April 12, at Bhooj, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Hughes, C. B., of a daughter; 18, at Surat, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq., C. S. of a daughter; 21, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq. of a son; 28, at Surat, the wife of Apothecary C. Auding of a son; May 31, the lady of Lieut. J. Holland of a son; June 6, the lady of Lt. J. E. Parsons of a daughter, who died on 6th; 15, at Sholapoor, the wife of Riding-master Taut, of a daughter still-born; at Dadool, the lady of Alex. Duncan, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—May 13, Mr. Henry Collins to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Jefferson of Cockermouth; 26, N. Fernandes, jun. Esq., to Anne, eldest daughter of J. A. Pereira, Esq.; June 5, at Bolarem, Captain Alex. Adam, Commanding 7th regt. Nizam's Army, to Mrs. Puget, relict of Capt. Puget, Madras Eur. regt.; 25, Mr. W. Smith, Chief Officer of the ship Carron, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Bennett.

DEATHS.—March 9, at the Cape, wife of W. Carstairs, Esq. Staff Surgeon; April 28, at Kavel, Mr. L. de Silva; 29, in the Red Sea, Mr. S. W. Hutchinson; May 20, F. Lugin, Esq. Senior; 30, H. Gray, Esq.; June 10, drowned, Saville, eldest son of Saville, Marriott, Esq.; 13, at Dharwar, Lieutenant E. P. Brett; 14, at Surat, Frederick, Wm. Cuzalet, infant son of Wm. Parsons, Esq., Medical Establishment; July 3, Ellen, wife of John Graham, Esq.

THE

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE PEERS.

The position the Peers have assumed places them in everlasting opposition to the people. The assertion is no longer theory but fact, that their existence is incompatible with public felicity. "The jurisdiction of the Star Chamber, martial law, imprisonment by warrants from the Privy Council and other practices of a like nature, though established for centuries, were never allowed by the English," says the intolerant Hume, "to be part of their Constitution—the affection of the nation for *liberty* prevailed over all precedent, and all axioms of political pedantry." That this affection for liberty will again prevail who shall doubt? Factionally, fanatically, tyrannically, the Peers oppose the progress of measures through the Legislature of which the voice—the alternate appeals, supplications, demands of millions of their countrymen have declared the necessity! What is the consequence—what *must* be the consequence? Let reason, and the common dictates of justice reply. Two facts are apparent—1st, the Peers themselves precipitate their destiny; 2d, every thing is in the grasp of the popular power. The Peers precipitate their destiny—they know that to oppose the measures brought up to them by the Commons is to array themselves in the most deadly hostility against the people; they know that the people's house—the people's representatives have passed those measures; they know that to refuse their assent to them—to delay is to injure—is to retard the course of national justice. The Peers precipitate their destiny; for, with these facts—these truisms before their eyes, do they dream—*can* they, that the people will consent to repose in *them* the sole governing powers of the empire—to make *them* the arbitrators of their fate—*them* the umpires of their lives and property? Their insane resistance to the measures in question supposes nothing less. Brought to this extremity, what other aspect do circumstances assume, but—to preserve the liberties of the country you must abolish the Peers? The Peers—the branch of the Legislature belonging to the

Peers is a feudal relic—a remains of barbarism, for which there no longer exists scope or necessity. The dullness of pedantry will inform us that this relic—this vestige of an age of barbarism is essential to the well-being of the State; that with the Monarch, it throws a weight into the scales of the Constitution essential to the general equilibrium; that it is an element in that system of checks so admirably designed—so incomparably adapted to establish and, at the same time, consolidate the fullest liberties—the most enviable immunities—the highest happiness and enjoyments of the most perfect condition of man. But away with these sophisms of the schools—these follies and pedantries which make wise men blush! Away with fictions whose frauds are stamped upon their front! Do we not perceive—does not the intelligence of the age perceive that “this system of checks is an abominable, an absurd, a living lie? The proof, is it not before us the passing instant; suppose the Commons STOP THE SUPPLIES! Pedant, Madman, where is your “check” then? Need we pause to insist that the Commons are invested with this prerogative?—Need we pause to affirm that the Peers have no prerogative wherewith to resist it? If the Commons stay the supplies—if the whole action of Government be suspended (as an inevitable result) the public order is broken up. Then shall we still be told to revere the Peers as a “check;”—rather shall we not be constrained to regard them as an intolerable and a stupendous curio. But, in the same breath, we are told, the Peers are a “check;” in the same breath we are asked, if the Peers are not identified with the people’s interests—if they are not identified with the people themselves? If identical with the people why selected, we reply, to “check” the people—if identical with the interests of the people, why erect themselves, as on the present occasion they are erecting themselves—into barriers to obstruct the dearest interests of the people? Who is it who will not own the imposture of the entire scheme? To regard the influence of the Peers, however, as a “check”—for a moment to take it for granted, that the Upper House of Parliament is *really* endowed with a power of restraining the action of the Lower—yet is it a *salutary* check? We expose ourselves to ridicule by the mere proposition. Is that a salutary check which interferes with the consummation of a people’s liberty? Is that a salutary check which restrains the progress of human rights for the purpose of aggrandising the despotism of a faction? What is the clear signification of the Peers’ opposition to the measures pending? Is it the tendency

of those measures to thwart the development of the people's freedom—to frustrate the operations of justice? If not, but the contrary, is the opposition of the Peers salutary?—Is it any thing but a “check,” a withering, horrible and hellish “check” on all that is divine, sacred, or religious? Besides, in what causes have the Peers their origin? or, independently of their origin, in what causes—rather, in what prostration of the rights of their fellow-men have they continuance? To talk of the benefits flowing from a “privileged order” in the State, is a monstrous prostitution of terms indeed! Is the plough-boy benefitted because divested of his *rights* that they may be construed into *privileges* for a Peer? Is society benefitted because she has two classes of men within her bosom—the one tyrants, the other—slaves? A State which boasts of its “privileged order,” let us be assured, can have no freemen. The two are incompatible. *Privileges* never exist where *rights* are perfect. However, that a “privileged order” in the State should exist, is not so baneful as that it should be endowed with a right of legislation. Is it to be doubted, although demonstrations of the fact to infinitude had no existence—is it to be doubted, that the legislation of such an “order” would be partial, exclusive, and, to its furthest bounds, at war with all the elements of general freedom? Will the Peers willingly give sanction to a Church Bill, which, in the long run, strikes at their own power?—to a Corporation Bill which, at once, curtails it? But, if ever the impotence of such a means of “check” upon the Commons was evinced, it is in the instances of these Church and Corporation Bills. It is undeniable, that should they ever obtain the consent of the Lords, that consent will be no act that is voluntary, but wrung from them through the strongest intimidation of the people. Pass they must. Be received into law they must; and this result inevitable, what becomes, instinctively we demand, what becomes of the Peers as a “check”—of the Peers’ legislative functions at all? Now, is the moment for the people to resist those unjust legislative functions, if resist them ever they so intend. Do the Peers not pass those measures? Let the Commons grant not a mite—the veriest fraction of a mite. While on the other hand, Do the Peers pass them? and what a farce becomes the whole web of our so called glorious tripartite Constitution!

All who have looked into history—all who have marked the successive stages of our annals, are, to the last, convinced, of what a fragile build the institutions of both Peers and royalty

amongst us are. All having done so will admit, how with us *all power is of the people*, and all power being of the people, how radically prone we are to a condition of things divested of the trammels of Peers and Royalty; how naturally, nay, how boundingly, we would yield ourselves to contingencies in which not a vestige of either would remain.

Of all the travesties of political systems, perhaps our own of King, Lords, and Commons, is the most conspicuous.—Of all humbugs, at once the most terrible and the most grotesque. A Monarch with the symbols of boundless power, a puppet to be jostled about at every breath of the popular will; a House of Peers with the privilege of *hereditary* legislation, a mockery at the mercy of a Committee of Supply; and, a House of Commons, the only true focus whither the rays of substantial power converge, a slave at the feet of both Peers and Monarch, *supplicating* its just demands! Oh what a superb invention is this system of “checks,” this system of *trinitarian* “balances!” What is its drift, but a design to impose artifice for truth;—to turn the current of men’s thoughts awry, where they might have flowed on through channels so noble and direct?

Now, however, ensues the crisis for applying the palliative to such a state of things, and with the palliative why not the *cure*? As we have asserted, every thing is in the people’s grasp; it remains with themselves to set up, or let perish their liberties. But let the Ministry be aware with what hearts they enter upon the great *role* of sustaining their country’s freedom. Let them vacillate and all is lost—lost would be all that concerns themselves, their character, their reputation. But indubitably we have better hopes for our nation than to tremble lest *with them*, or, from so slight a cause, all that affects her should be lost. However, *now* is the season for action. Let the **MASSSES**, be up and stirring; and, unless the sun of patriotism be utterly gone down, now let it burst forth, and light the land with one almighty hope and passion for liberty!

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The most important question that can be discussed in reference to India is a Free Press. The moment in her destinies is now arrived when it must be practically disposed of—when, either she must be absolutely deprived of, or, absolutely invested with one. Whoever be the successor of Lord Bentinck, it is incumbent upon him to meditate this point.

India must either be stripped of the few privileges to public discussion she at present enjoys, or, must be placed in possession of the fullest privileges to public discussion she can enjoy. There is no disputing this opinion. They, competent to treat of Indian politics, will acknowledge, that to restrain at the existing period the widest expression of the general sentiment, would form at once the most indecent and most perilous line of policy that in possibility could be accomplished. Who, in fine, would undertake it? The question is a puzzler. True, a fool would undertake it; *alias*, a man utterly ignorant of the contingencies of his position; *alias*, a Tory fanatic, a disciple of the Dukes of Newcastle and Wellington, or a Chairman of the Court of Directors; but an individual not rabid, but in his senses—not unfamiliar, but profoundly acquainted with the situation of India, would no more undertake the responsibility of, at the present moment, annihilating or even restricting the Press of India, than he would fly—he knows the consequences it would involve him in, and he trembles at their encounter almost in idea.

We were assailed some time since, by a certain organ of the Metropolitan Press, for advancing opinions which were called crude, because deemed *too liberal* for the meridian of India. Who this fastidious critic may have been we have no means of ascertaining, and possibly feel no craving to ascertain, but of this we quite unhesitatingly assure him, he knows nothing of what the condition of India actually is, nor the measure of liberalism it requires; that he knows not a jot of the matter on which he ventured to pronounce so authoritative a dictum—not one tittle of the sense of wrong and burning exasperation which universal India entertains against her oppressors. There are men in this country who, we doubt not, would vouch for the accuracy of the statements we have put forth, as also for the opinions which accompanied them; there are men in this country who, we doubt not, would insist with us that the moment for the liberation of India from its horrible slavery is on the eve,—and, that no extent of liberal dogma is inapplicable to the crisis towards which it is hastening. On the subject, however, of the perfect freedom of the Press now necessary to accord to her, only madmen will be found to disagree with us: When such equivocal advocates for her welfare as Lord Bentinck and Sir C. Metcalfe, come forward with protestations so explicit, and exhortations so warm in its behalf, he must be a hypocritical driveller indeed, who would withhold his assent,

or deny his conviction of the good certain to accrue from it. Lord Bentinck distinctly lays it down, "that the liberty of the Press is a most useful engine in promoting the good administration of the country, and, in some respects, supplies that lamentable imperfection of control, which, from local position extensive territory, and other causes, the Supreme Council, cannot adequately exercise." And, Sir Charles Metcalfe, even putting a negative on the subsequently qualifying terms made use of by Lord Bentinck, fearlessly declares, "I have, for my own part, always advocated the liberty of the Press, *believing its benefits to outweigh its mischiefs*; AND I CONTINUE OF THE SAME OPINION!" Sir Charles, also, most fairly admits that "The Government which interferes at its pleasure with the Press, becomes responsible for all that it permits to be published." With such authorities as these for a Free Press, who, indeed, is the wild zealot who would oppose it? Fettered, it is true, the Press of India has been; but the men who imposed its fetters were the greatest charlatans of any period of the world, or any country. The once deemed brilliant and all-dazzling Canning—a man who in the very act of proclaiming the honor due to him for "calling a new world into existence, to balance the liberties of the old," was no less than the principal in a party to this execrable scheme, and the meeting at Fife House which, in commemoration of the atrocious measure to which it has the infamy of giving birth, should be styled the Devil's House, enfloods his memory with a boiling cataract of inexhaustible disgrace. It is but at a retent moment, this further illustration of the real character of Canning has come to light. Now, his political charlatanism stands to the full revealed—now, the incredulous may believe in his hollow patriotism, his polished perfidy, and his heartless attempts to destroy the power of the people. Yet Canning was the idol of the people! What a lesson in the words! To resume, however, our subject.—That a Free press is the first radical good demanded by India, is proved by every view of her political situation that can be taken. Sir C. Metcalfe (in the minute to which we have before adverted, and which, as well as the minute of Lord Bentinck, from which we have similarly quoted—is to be found in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, upon the claims of Mr. Buckingham,) asserts, in a spirit of meritorious candour, *that if there were danger to the State either way, there would be more in suppressing the publication of opinions, than in keeping the*

valve open, by which bad humours might evaporate. No one will deny that "bad humours", or, rather, humours obnoxious to the spirit of the reigning Government do exist in her body politic, neither will any—competent to decide the question—deny that they are humours neither to be absorbed nor suppressed. The Native portion of the community, more particularly than any other, is beginning to be imbued with the spirit of the freedom of the Western world. In short, let its rulers think, and they will soon acknowledge it impossible, that men with the pages of Bolingbroke, with Gibbon, and Franklin, Price, Priestley, even Paine, in their hands, are to be restrained by such impotent bonds as "Press Code restrictions." The supposition laughs at itself. It is only worthy of being hooted. The assertion is old, but never was it of more fit reiteration that, India is a mine, requiring but a spark to produce general explosion. Yet why is this? And, by what influence has it so long continued? The reply is in a word,—bad Government! Bad Government, too, which has arisen simply from a single cause—the Company. Had India been under the protection of Parliament—nay, were she but this moment placed under the protection of Parliament, she would not have exhibited, she would not exhibit the spectacle of misfortune, consequently, the spirit of hostility to our sway, which irrefutably she does exhibit. Parliament—even the base and rotten Parliament of the days of Gatton and Sarum—would not have persecuted, robbed, and ruined her as have done the political vampires of Leadenhall. It is these who deny her freedom of the Press, because they tremble in the dread of their dark deeds being brought to light; it is these, who urge her immaturity for the enjoyment of the rights of a state of freedom; because their sordid realizations—their dividends! are the result of her bondage. But men determined to be free, will be so. And, it is not in the power of fate to withhold a consummation of the freedom of India.

SUPERCESSION OF LORD GLENELG.

It appears now very distinctly decided, that Lord Glenelg has been superseded, and that Lord Auckland is the fortunate personage on whom the honors of Indian Viceroyship are to fall. The motive—rather CAUSE of this fresh nomination is ascribable, of course, to the sapient conclave of Leadenhall-street; and it is demonstrative, at least, of some virtues in Lord

Glenelg to assert that, as a candidate for its suffrages, he has been *rejected* by the Court of Directors. This fact, we admit, speaks more in favor of Lord Glenelg than volumes of direct eulogy. From this moment we regret the cancelling of his appointment. But, why—notwithstanding the hostility of the Court of Directors, is it that his Majesty's Ministers should not have insisted on their previous choice? We advance the proposition, not as a question of the personal merits of the two candidates, but as a principle affecting the King's prerogative. Party views alone constituted the operating cause of Lord Heytesbury's appointment,—and party politics, it is not to be contested, the ruling motive of the sanction of that appointment by the Court. The fraudulent arguments resorted to by the Company were never more palpable than on the present occasion. The assertion, that in their nominations to the arduous station of head of the eastern empire, their first solicitude has been the exclusion from an interference in their election of a partiality resulting from political prejudices, instantaneously assumes a character of the most undisguised and voluntary departure from the truth. On what ground, otherwise, have confirmed with such *empressement* the appointment of Lord Heytesbury? and with equal *empressement* have declined that of Lord Glenelg? To what solicitudes is such conduct to be referred but a determination, in the one instance, of promoting the schemes of the Tory Party, and, in the other, that of arraying themselves against the Party of the People? The Company indeed, vaunting their superiority to party intrigue! Surely, a pretty joke, while their whole existence, is dependent upon it! But, in fact, in the whole range of the arts to which they have recourse, there is none more hideous than this of their artifice. Artifice, in fine, is the great Upas of their system;—its pestiferous breath pervading all—its black poison impregnating blood and brain to the heart. What is their whole system but an artifice? What but the foulest fraud ever upon any nation inflicted? Their munificence so cried up, what is it, but an artifice—an artifice so much more easily to enable them to practice acts of the most disgusting meanness? Their use of the terms justice, equity, love of country, what but an artifice to cloak their hatred of the one, and their malice and ingratitude to the other? If the Company disdained artifice—disdained party-intrigue, their power would not be safe an instant. Let the people once become acquainted with their real character, they would be ejected from their towers of strength on the moment. It is saying much, nay *every thing*

for Lord Glenelg, that he has been rejected by them. That they recoil from taking him to their confidence is a deeper pledge of his public virtue than we were ready to accord to him. There must be some affinity to what is upright in a character on which they would tremble to repose. The grand measure of Government, of which he was ostensibly the parent; we confess, prejudiced us against Charles Grant; but we correct much of that prejudice—we feel a cause for entertaining a different view of the sentiments of a man whom the honorable East India Company oppose. That Nobleman is undoubtedly worthy to sway the destinies of the mighty world of Hindostan now that the Directors of the Company have discovered a reason for the reverse. There must be some truth in the assertion that he would promote the interests of India, that he would be a friend to the poor, persecuted, and plundered Hindoo, that he would propel the reforms necessary to his amelioration, that he is the advocate, at large, of the great principles of justice, when the truth is out—the East India Company reject him. We are not so bigoted to a belief—not such stiff-necked sticklers to an opinion, as to consider a fact doubtful when proved by such incontestible evidence. We may now urge, in our behalf, a regret that our opposition should have been so strenuous—we may now express our contrition at having run counter to one meriting so much rather, our warmest approval. But why the Melboyrne Ministry should renounce a choice which now, since our eyes are open, we consider a demonstration of their sagacity—time, of course, will be the grand revealer. In any light, however, it cannot but be regarded as a fault. The President of the Board of Control we thought would have displayed more fixity of purpose—greater strength of resolve than to have succumbed even in a minutiae to the spirit of a *clique*. The individual, on whom the second choice has fallen, may be a fit proxy for the Sovereign in India, but an election so carefully—nay, perhaps, so worthily made as that of Lord Glenelg, should not have been lightly withdrawn. Already, the concession made had been taken advantage of. The “two months,” laid down by Ministers per force, of the abominable artifice against which we have been inveighing, had been construed, with a sophistry sufficiently indecorous, into a term of very different duration; and although disregarding the malicious rumour that even the present choice the Government have made, receives the sanction of the Court only on a condition which we would blush to name, yet, de-

cidedly, we spurn the weakness of Ministers in yielding an iota to a faction inimical to every sentiment of justice, and leagued with every device to frustrate the prosperity of the country. Lord Auckland's reception in India may, on some accounts, be more flattering than may have proved that of Lord Glenelg; for, perhaps, the people of India may never learn to forgive a man who bartered with their rights for the sake of favoring the interests of those, who are their deadly enemies; but they might have remembered as well, that the latter to a certain extent had been the champion of reform in this country, and remembering this have hoped for the instances of his zeal in measures of justice towards themselves. As it is, the subject admits of no more argument. Only, we beg of Lord Auckland to bear in mind, that the career he is about to enter upon, opens at an era the most critical in the annals of our Asiatic rule that has as yet had birth; that the calamities of India call for a healing, rather than her yearnings after freedom, for a controlling power, and that his genius for the *role* of almost the first potentates of the earth will best display itself by an adoption of the most comprehensive theorems in polity.

COLONEL SMITH AND THE CAFFRE, HINTZA.

The result of the warfare, carried on by the Cape Colonists against the Caffres, is the addition to the Colonial territory of 7,000 square miles. Without at all entering for the present on the question, to what extent the Colonists were justified in pursuing hostilities against those defenceless tribes, whose virtues have been so often overlooked when the utmost extravagance has painted their vices, our attention is wholly absorbed by a transaction which we know not in what language to describe—with what term of baseness, cruelty or demniacal atrocity to designate. Of the many sanguinary scenes characterising the whole drama, we allude *par excellence* to that of the death of the Chieftain—Hintza. Who *they* may be ready to panegyrisé the conduct of his assassins we know not—neither, would seek to know, but for our own poor part we regard the conduct of the British officer on the occasion as a consummation of the most gloating barbarism, that ever degraded the heart of a Commodus or a Nero. We extract the passage which, in the successive features of the terrible story more completely wrought upon us—which, on its final perusal, we may say, so harrowed us up with horror, that, even in recurring to it, we suffocate rather

than breathe. Let the imagination of the reader picture to himself, that the hero of the piece is nothing save a wild and helpless savage—that, seeing his country invaded, the great feelings—every where springing from nature in the unsophisticated breast—were aroused ; till, inspired to the full with the ardour of patriotism, he flings himself on fate, reckless what destiny may await him so the wrongs of his land be avenged. Let the reader, we entreat, picture this—the true nature of the circumstances, before him, and, having done so, rise from the perusal of the brief recital we now submit to his attention, with what appetite for the *valour, generosity, chivalry* of his abhorred immolators he may.

- “ Hintza, who had been walking, leading his horse, a powerful, bright, long tailed bay, jumped on the sheep-skin, and pushed on to the head of the party. Almost all, except Colonel Smith, had dismounted, and were leading their horses up the steep ascent from A to B. At B, Colonel Smith found Hintza just behind him, and pushing past him on his left side, told him to stop. Hintza pushed on ; *the Colonel drew a pistol and snapped it at him.* Hintza galloped off, and *the Colonel threw the pistol after him, hitting him on the back of the head.* The King turned round and smiled in derision. The Colonel followed rapidly before all his party, *snapped without effect the second pistol,* AND THREW IT ALSO AFTER HIM, then, with a desperate effort seized Hintza by the collar of his dress, and dragged him off his horse. Hintza fell heavily,
- but gathering himself quickly up, he threw an assegai after the Colonel. It fell short. Hintza then ran down on foot, to the right, the head of the column ; *the guides in the midst of great shouting, followed to cut off his retreat to the bed of the river.* Southy, the younger, jumped off his horse, *fired,* and hit the chief through the lower part of his leg, but he continued to run. Southy, *discharged his second barrel with effect also, under the ribs.* Still, the chief hurried down the slope and disappeared. *The Colonel, half frantic, thought the Chief had escaped,* when a great shout of triumph was raised from Southy, who saw the Chief concealed under a rock. He looked over it, and Hintza thrust an assegai at him, on which Southy fired, and shot him through the crown of the head.”

Such a picture can require no colouring from us. No fiction, boldly we pronounce, ever approached it. The scene of horror it portrays—the incredibly mean, and ferociously cruel and cowardly passions, of which it uplifts the veil, surpasses all we have

ever heard of, read, or witnessed. «Great God! here is a human being pursued, hunted down, slain like a beast of the forest! And by whom? Why, reader, by men of the most civilized nation under the sun—by British officers—Englishmen! If this be valour, what is its antithesis? If this be heroism, courage, generosity, what is cowardice, butchery, barbarity? Is Colonel Smith a man, that, not content with twice firing his pistol at this naked, unaided, defenceless savage, he should even *throw* his weapon after him? Is Colonel Smith a man, that, notwithstanding the undoubted heroism of this savage—in the face of his undaunted bravery—he should set up a discordant yell, tortured by a demoniacal fear of his having escaped? Can such be said to be in proof of the clemency, and noble courage of a member of the British army? We trust not. And, although space will not admit of our dwelling longer on this subject, yet we trust such notice as we have been able to bestow upon it, will effect its good—will, at least, serve to prevent a recurrence of a line of conduct which, disgraceful to the character of the individual, is disgraceful to the impulses of every human breast, proving, were there not antidotes to such an opinion,—the reigning lust of the soul to be—blood-thirsty and unrelenting cruelty.*

DISCOVERY OF THE TEA SHRUB IN INDIA.

One of the consequences of the monopoly-power of the Company over India, is the ignorance which, to the present hour, prevails relative to so many of the characteristics, natural or moral, of the vast regions coming under their domination. A discovery has just been made, establishing to the letter this assertion. The *Tea Shrub*, at length, is found to be indigenous to the Indian soil—at length, after a struggle of two hundred years to sustain a commerce with an insulting and overbearing nation for this luxurious exotic, it is found in countries actually under the sway of our own sceptre—lo, the *tea shrub* is found in *India*! The source from which we derive this important fact, is a letter from the hand of the Company's own *employé*, the

* Is this the Smith, who, when Captain, being stigmatised by his brother officers as a coward, to give the lie to the stigma, allowed his ire to fall on the most unoffending man society ever knew—who, without the slightest provocation, first—horse-whipped, to revolting barbarity, then shot “poor O’Grady of Dublin; and, for the offence, was shut up two years in Kilmainham Jail? We merely ask—is this *the* Smith?

learned and celebrated Dr. Wallich, of the superb botanical gardens of Calcutta, under date of February 16, of the present year. The discovery, undoubtedly, is of the most interesting character that can be conceived, but the tardiness with which it has taken place, is ascribable only to that vicious and monstrous policy, which, denying ingress into the mighty world over which it presides of the enterprising endeavours of Englishmen, denies likewise to Englishmen all egress of the several advantages of that mighty world—abandoning both the one or the other to diminished means of prosperity. On the present occasion, however, we shall not pause to dwell on a subject which has so frequently engrossed—nay, rather may it not be said, perpetually engrosses us, but content ourselves in directing attention to the eminently important topic from which it would lead. The *tea shrub*, then, is found to grow wild over an expanse of territory in the Company's dominions of hundreds and hundreds of miles. Upper Assam is the spot particularly remarkable for it, and it flourishes along an extensive line of the Chinese frontier towards the province of Yunnan. Thus, a specious sophism is set to rest, for we suppose even sycophancy itself after this would blush to ascribe praise to the Company for the merit of securing to us this fragrant herb. Whole districts are brought into cultivation with it for commercial purposes, and while labour, and capital, and enterprise, have been exhausted in the attempt to propagate it by transplanting it from a hostile empire, it has been in the bosom of our own, courting the very attention, which, although in its zealous pursuit, tyrannically was disallowed to seek it whither it offered in richest exuberance. Now, however, that the discovery has been made, what are the results which are to follow it up? Is the British Capitalist still to be denied, from the want of that security necessary to his property, the privilege of finding scope for the operation of his wealth in India? We ask this question gravely and with an adequate sense of its deep and, indeed, vital importance. Now, that a discovery of such moment has taken place, we ask, is India still to be closed against the introduction of the means necessary to bring its advantages to account? We ask this question fearless of the retort of any in reference to the *revised* Charter. We know it will be said, "India is now open to the operations of British capital—the *revised* Charter laid it open." But, this assertion we deny. We deny that the *revised* Charter effected any such great good—we deny the assertion that India is thus laid open. No

British Merchant, Capitalist—or Briton whatever, or whatever be his capacity, may proceed ten miles from any Presidency without a permit from the Lords-sovereign of the India House. When ten miles from any Presidency, he is without laws to protect him. Should a Capitalist invest a hundred thousand pounds sterling in the culture of the *tea shrub*, he is without any guarantee that the moment he has done so, he may not be shipped off *a la Buckingham* a charter-passenger for England! So much for the so-called *revised* Charter. The gist, however, of the argument is this,—Is India either *de facto*, or *de jure*, open to the operations of British capital while such is the case. The question ridicules, startles, disgusts! Though again we ask, with what results is the discovery of the *tea shrub* in India to be followed up? It is to the British Legislature we address the proposition. We do not submit it;—we would shrink from submitting to the odious fraternity of legalised banditti, already the authors of such tremendous ill—but we submit it to a British Parliament, and, in doing so, again iterate the half-appeal and half-menace.—With what political result is the discovery of the *tea shrub* in the bosom of our own dominion of India to be followed up?

ON THE ABOLITION OF INFANTICIDE AND GHAUT MURDERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—It was remarked by the Right Honorable C. Grant, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in his able speech on the opening of the discussions respecting the East India Charter, June, 1833—"Public opinion and public feeling in this country were now acting on the government of the people of India, not producing any violent effects, but operating to the amelioration of their condition by the 'slow but certain process of kindness.'" Important and beneficial have been these changes: viz., the abolition of the *cruel ordeals of India, Dhurna, Traga, Infanticide at Gunga Saugur, the Suttee* and "last not least," the recent measure for the discontinuance of *British connection with Idolatry*. The Bill for the future administration of India, which the writer has just perused, contemplates the speedy abolition of East India slavery, the free introduction of Europeans into the old provinces of the empire, the eligibility of persons of every religion, descent, and colour for holding office, the consolidation of the

laws suited to all classes, &c. But female Infanticide and Ghaut murders, or the exposure of the sick on the banks of the Ganges, do not attract that attention that their character demand.

Infanticide, as existing in India at the present period, is chiefly female Infanticide; and it is found among the Jahrejahs of Guzerat and Cutch, and the Rajkoomars in the Province of Benares. "The mother," says Colonel Walker, "is commonly the executioner of her own offspring! Women of rank may have their slaves and attendants who perform this office, but the far greater number execute it with their own hands! They appear to have several methods of destroying the infant, but two are prevalent. Immediately after the birth of a female, they put into its mouth some opium, or draw the umbilical cord over its face, which prevents respiration. The natural weakness and debility of the infant, when neglected and left uncleaned, sometimes causes its death, without the necessity of actual violence, and sometimes it is laid on the ground or on a plank and left to expire. It is supposed that the annual number of Infanticides in the Peninsula of Guzerat amounts to 5,000." In 1817, a register was made of the female children in Cattywar, and in 84 towns and villages the whole number was only 63! Governor Duncan and Colonel Walker obtained distinct and solemn renunciations of Infanticide in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, but these documents have been allowed to become, in effect, dead letters, and but few female children are saved. "Must not that land be greatly polluted?" It behoves every philanthropist to seek the abolition of this unnatural and murderous custom.

The exposure of the sick, at the landing places of the Ganges, has been termed by Europeans, Ghaut murder. This practice is fraught with murders of the most atrocious character. The aged and the sick, in various stages of disease, are hurried to the Ganges, and besmeared with its mud; they are made to drink its waters, and lying exposed to a vertical sun by day, and the dews by night, in this manner are prematurely hurried out of the world. The late Rev. D. Brown, of Calcutta, declared, "That Brahmuns can, as may serve their interest, devote any sick branch of a family to death;—and incredible numbers are destroyed by this superstition." An invalid Missionary, now in England, has observed, "It is my deliberate opinion that, yearly, thousands of persons would recover from their diseases, if this absurd custom were abolished." When will

Britain spread her shield over all her subjects, who may be "drawn unto death, and ready to be slain?" As the late Bishop Heber said,—“In India our will is law.” Let inquisition be made for blood. No difficulty, of an insurmountable character, can arise to frustrate measures which, like the genius of the religion that dictates them, promote “glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward man.”

PHILANTHROPOS.

CADETSHIPS FOR THE SONS OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Words cannot express the infamy of the Court of Directors so strongly as their own conduct does, in their cruel and avaricious abuse of the patronage of the Army of India; which, like every other public trust, ought to be dispensed with a single view to the advantage of the public, but is prostituted to the pecuniary advantage of each individual Director.

On the 5th of December, 1821, the Court of Directors wrote a military letter to Madras, in which they said.—“Memorials of Major John Nixon of the Artillery, and Lieutenant James Clemons of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion, praying each, that a son may be appointed a Cadet in the Company's service, forwarded. The Government have, however, informed these officers, that such applications cannot be complied with, consistently with the Company's regulations.—The communication made by you, to Major John Nixon and Lieutenant Clemons, was very proper; and we desire that no application of this nature may be forwarded to us!!!”

As lately as the 23rd of January, 1835, the Company's Government at Madras, was base enough to reiterate this infamous ukase of the new-modelled, but unreformed Court of twenty-four mercenary dealers in India stock and India patronage, by publishing it, *for the information of the army!!!*

We also, occasionally publish an article or so, for the information of the army in India; and we advise every officer in that army to demand that such young men as they think fit be appointed Cadets. Let them remember, that the Crown and the Parliament proposed to the twenty-four monopolists, that every civil officer in India should be selected from the army of India. Let them always bear in mind their own high destinies. The day cannot be far distant when the army of India will be recognised in its true character, as the Government of India.

THE COLLERIES.

The following account of the various tribes of Colleries in the countries of Madura, Shevagunga, &c., was drawn up, at the spot, by Mr. Turibull, on the 13th of January, 1817, but hitherto it has remained unpublished, and is to be found only in the library at the East India House.

The Colleries, like the more numerous classes of Hindoos, are of the Shudra caste; they are said to be, in general, a brave people, expert in the use of the lance, and in throwing the curved stick, called vullares taddee; this weapon is invariably in use among the generality of this tribe; it is about thirty inches in curvature. The word Cullar has always preserved its original designation, and is used to express a thief of any caste, sect, or country; but it will, nevertheless, be necessary to trace their progress to that characteristic distinction by which this perfidious race is designated both a thief and an inhabitant of a certain naud, or estate, which is a country, or desert, which was not altogether exempted from paying tribute to the sovereign of Madura. This depraved race of men appear, however, to have been hereditary occupiers, and to have appropriated to themselves various nauds in different parts of the southern countries; in each of these territories they have a chief among them, whose orders and directions they all must obey. They still possess one common character, and, in general, are such thieves, that the name is very justly applied to them; for, they seldom allow any merchandize to pass through their hands, without extorting something from the owners, if they do not rob them altogether; and, in fact, travellers, pilgrims, and Brahmins, are attacked and stripped of every thing they possess; they even do not scruple to kill any caste of people, save only Brahmins; in case a Brahmin happens to be killed in their attempt to plunder, when the fact is made known to the chief, severe corporal punishment is inflicted on the criminals, and fines are levied on them, besides which they are excluded from society for a period of six months.

The Maloor, Vellaloor, and Serrugoody nauds, are denominated the Keel naud, from being situated to the eastward of Madura; the inhabitants of the Culla race are designated by the appellation of Amblacaur, as Curpen amblacaur, Permau amblacaur, Rama amblacaur.

A remarkable custom prevails both among the males and females in these nauds; they have their ears bored, and stretched by hanging heavy rings, made of lead, so as to expand

the lower part of the lobes of their ears, until their ear-laps reach down to their shoulders. This singular idea of beauty, which they attach to long pendant ears, has a still more remarkable custom connected with it;—when merchants or travellers pass through these nauds, they generally take the precaution to insure a safe transit through the territories, by courting the friendship of some individual of the naud, by payment of a certain fee, for which he deposes a young girl to conduct the travellers safe through the limits: this sacred guide conducts them along, with her finger to her ear; on observing this sign, no Cullary will dare to plunder the person so conducted; however, sometimes, in spite of this precaution, it happens that attempts are made to attack the traveller; in such case, the girl immediately tears one of her ear-laps, and returns home to spread the report; upon this, the complaint is carried before the chief and elders of the naud, who, forthwith, convene a meeting in consequence at the Mundoo-poollee. (In each chief village of the Colleries, there is a place of meeting, which is a large tamarind tree, under which, by custom, their councils are held and all affairs are discussed; the chief and elders hear the complaints, and, according to their laws, administer justice.) If the violators are convicted, then vindictive retaliation ensues: the assembly condemns the offenders to have both their ear-laps torn, in expiation of their crime; and, if otherwise capable, they are punished by fines or absolved by money; by this means, travellers generally obtain a safe passage through these territories, which are so well known for predatory annoyances.

The Maloor naud takes its name from Maloor. It is situated about sixteen miles east of Madura, on the high road leading to Trichinopoly; it borders the Mullaucottah naud of Sbevagunga on the east,; and it contains the Vellaloor and the Serrugoody nauds; it has ever been recognised by the title of Allagar Swamy's naud: originally, it was inhabited and cultivated by Vellau'ers, without intermission; but, at a certain period, some Cullaries belonging to Vella-naud, in the Conjeveram district, proceeded thence on a hunting excursion, with weapons consisting of short hand-pikes, cudgels, bludgeons, and curved sticks for throwing, and with dogs; whilst they were engaged in their sport, they observed a peacock resist and attack one of their hounds; the sportsmen were not a little astonished at the sight, and they declared that this appeared to be a fortunate country, for its native inhabitants, and every living creature in it, naturally possessed courage and bravery; therefore, preferring such a country

to their naud in Conjeveram, they were desirous of establishing themselves in it, as cultivators. To effect this, they insinuated themselves into the favour of the Vellaulers; and, engaging as their servants, they were permitted to remain in the country. In the course of time, they invited their relations and friends to join them—to appearance, they conducted themselves faithfully and obediently, to the entire satisfaction of the Vellaulers, and they were rewarded for their labour. However, some time afterwards, the Vellaulers, exercising an arbitrary sway over the Colleries, began to inflict condign punishment for offences and misdemeanours committed in their service. This stirred up the wrath of the Colleries, who gradually acquired the superiority over their masters, and, by coercive measures, compelled them to a strict observance of the following rules:—*First*, that if a Culler was struck by his master in such a manner as to deprive him of a tooth, he was to pay a fine of ten cully chuckrums for the offence.—*Second*, that if a Culler happened to have one of his ear-laps torn, the Vellauler was to pay a fine of six chuckrums.—*Third*, that if a Culler had his skull fractured, the Vellauler was to pay thirty chuckrums, unless he preferred to have his skull fractured in return.—*Fourth*, that if a Culler had his arm or leg broken, he was then to be considered but half a man; in such case, the offender was required to grant the Culler a cullum of nunjah seed land, and two koorkums* of punjah, to be held and enjoyed in perpetuity; exclusive of which, the Vellauler was required to give the Culler a doopettah and a cloth for his wife, twenty cullums of paddy or any other grain, and twenty chuckrums in money for expences.—*Fifth*, that if a Culler was killed, the offender was required to pay either a fine of one hundred chuckrums, or be subject to the vengeance of the injured party; and until one of these alternatives was agreed to and satisfaction afforded, the party injured was at liberty to plunder the offender's property—never to be restored. By this hostile mode of conduct, imposed on their masters, together with their extravagant demands, the Vellaulers were reduced to such dread of the Cullers as to court their favour, and to become submissive to their will and pleasure; so that, in process of time, the Cullers not only reduced them to poverty, but also forced them to abandon their villages and hereditary possessions, and to emigrate to foreign countries—many were even

* An estimated portion of land, containing from ten to twelve coolees of punjah land; 400 coolees of punjah land, is equal to one cawny of ground, according to the land measure of Madras.

murdered—for the Cullers totally disregarded their former solemn promises of fidelity and attachment. The Cullers were implacable, and having thus got rid of their original masters, and expelled them from this naud, they themselves became the rulers of it. They denominated it by the singular appellation of Tun-arrasa-naud, signifying a forest only known to its possessors. In short, at length these Colleries became so formidable, as to evince a considerable ambition to set the then Government at defiance. They regarded Allagar swamy as the god of their immediate devotion, and, whenever their enterprises were attended with success, they never failed to be liberal in the performance of certain religious ceremonies to Allagar; to this day they invoke the name of Allagar in all that they do, and they make no objection to contributing whatever they can, when the Stalaters come to their villages to collect money or grain for the support of the temple, or any extraordinary ceremonies of the god. In the time of the Kurtaukles, the Cullers of this naud once stole and drove away a large herd of cows belonging to the prince; when he was informed of the robbery, and that the calves were greatly distressed for want of nourishment, he ordered them to be drove out and left with the cows, wherever they might be found. This instance of the goodness and greatness of mind of the Kurtaukle, pleased the Cullers so exceedingly, that they immediately collected a thousand cows, at the rate of one cow from each house in the naud, as a retribution, and, together with the plundered cattle, they drove them to Madura. Whenever a quarrel or dispute happens amongst them, the parties arrest each other, in the name of the respective amblacours, whom they regard as most sacred; and they will only pay their homage to those persons convened as arbitrators, or punjayems, to settle their disputes. During the feudal system, that prevailed among these Colleries for a long time, they would not, on any consideration, permit the Government to have any controul or authority over them. When tribute was demanded, the Cullers would answer with contempt, saying, “The heavens supply the earth with rain, our cattle plough, and we labour to improve and cultivate the land; whilst such is the case, we alone ought to enjoy the fruits thereof—What reason is there, then, that we should be obedient, and pay tribute to our equal?” Thus they often positively resisted these demands, and they proved themselves to be so very refractory and turbulent, that even detachments marching from Trishino-

poly towards Tinnevely, avoided entering the limits of the Maloor naud, and were forced to march, by a more circuitous route, into the southern countries. During the reign of Viziragoonada-saidoo-putty, a party of Collieries proceeded on a plundering excursion into the Ramnad district, and carried off from thence two thousand of the Rajah's own bullocks. This bold and daring insolence of the Collieries exasperated the Rajah, so that he caused forts to be erected at five different places in the districts of Ramnad and Shevagunga, which were then undivided; and, on pretext of establishing a good understanding with these Nattaurs, he artfully invited the principal men amongst them, and having encouraged them, by repeatedly conferring marks of his favour, he caused a great number to be slain, and a number of their women to be transported to Ramiswerum, where they were branded with the marks of the pagoda, and made deva-dassies, or dancing girls, and slaves of the temple. The present dancing girls in that celebrated island, are said to be the descendants of those women of the Culler tribe. Ever afterwards, the Collieries of Malloor were in great awe of Saidooputty; and, thenceforth, they paid their homage to him, on annual festivals, jointly with the Collieries of Mullaucottah in the Shevagunga zemindary, adjoining to the Vellalloor naud of Maloor. From that period until A. D. 1772, the Collieries of Maloor naud continued to maintain a state of independence, in defiance of the Government which then existed. The Collieries usually infest the pollams in the neighbourhood of this naud, viz., Valliaputty, Nuttum, Murrungaupoory, and Bauraupoor, and they are often troublesome, by their propensity to acts of plunder and outrage; if they happen to meet with any obstruction, whilst returning with plundered booty, they offer every provocation to the Poligar of the country, and commit much disturbance; consequently the Poligars suffer them to pass unmolested. During the administration of the rebel, Mahomed Issooph Khan, he found it politic to give no trouble to the Collieries of this naud, in order to preserve the tranquillity of the Madura country; however, to keep them in some awe, he caused a fort to be built at Maloor and another at Vellalaputty, and garrisoned them with some of his troops; distinguishing the Maloor naud as three distinct nauds, by occasional partiality to one or other of the nauds, he excited jealousy in the others, and secretly stimulated them to quarrel among themselves; thus, the contending parties were reduced to refer the decision of their disputes to himself, and then, as umpire, he

exacted pecuniary fines from the weakest party. At the period of his rebellion against the Nabob, he made no demands from these Nattaurs, with a view of attaching them to his personal interests, and of engaging their services in opposing the march of the Nabob's forces through any part of the Maloor naud; thus, down to the fall of Issooph khan, these Collieries maintained their original independence; and, by their constant depredations and frequent murders, they were the terror of the neighbouring districts. After the execution of Issooph khan, the Madura country was wholly reduced under the Nabob's government. The Nabob was employed for near five years in reducing several of the refractory Poligars of Tinnevely to obedience; during all that period, the Collieries continued in their turbulent spirit of opposition, without acknowledging allegiance to the Nabob; therefore, it was determined to reduce the Maloor naud to obedience; and, for this purpose, the Nabob sent a detachment, under the command of Captain Rumley, consisting of five battalions of Native infantry and 1,500 cavalry: this force encamped at Maloor; and, after a fortnight, Captain Rumley summoned the Nattaurs; they would not appear; indeed, they continued to manifest their licentious character, and contemptuously slighted the detachment: in consequence of this, Captain Rumley marched to Vellaloor naud; and, having caused the village to be surrounded, he required the principal Nattaurs to surrender; but, as the whole of the Collieries persevered, and were preparing for hostility, using insulting language and brandishing their weapons, within the hedge which surrounded the village, Captain Rumley ordered the hedge to be set on fire;—the fire soon communicated to the houses, and the conflagration became general; upon this, in order to save themselves from the flames, the Collieries sallied out, when the troops and cavalry attacked all that ventured out, and killed them, without regard to sex or age! It is said that about three thousand men, women, and children, were slain on that day! Several of the principal Nattaurs were made prisoners and brought to Maloor. Upon this alarming example, the head people of the villages appeared, in a peaceable manner, with Woolapas, and submissively made homage to Captain Rumley, on his march back, with his prisoners, to Maloor. As the refractory and turbulent spirit of the Collieries was frequently the source of much disturbance and bloodshed, Captain Rumley recommended the necessity of adopting measures for regulating their conduct,

which had hitherto been so dangerous and injurious to the tranquillity of the country, and inconsistent with the principles of regular government;—in consequence of this, an arrangement was then made with the principal Nattaurs, that, in future, they should acknowledge the Nabob's government, without prejudice to the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants, and submit to pay tribute, yearly, as subjects thereof; the stipulated payments were regulated in the same manner as those of the Mullaucottah naud in Shevagunga; and they were, in every respect, assured of similar treatment. This arrangement was immediately carried into effect, and the principal Nattaurs subscribed agreements and received sunnuds.

The Collieries having, for many years, assumed independence and exercised complete authority in this naud, did not much relish the effectual restrictions now laid on them, as was exhibited in repeated attempts of some of the villagers to revive their former influence and independence, assembling in tumultuous crowds who behaved in an outrageous manner. They were soon pursued by strong parties from the forces, and several of the ringleaders were made prisoners and treated with the utmost severity. Captain Rumley became the terror of the Collierie nauds, and was highly respected and revered by the designation of Rumley Swamy, under which appellation the Collieries afterwards distinguished him. A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Golly, who accompanied the detachment, with the appointment of Amildar of the Maloor Naud, having, soon after, sent a person with ten peons to survey the villages of the Vellaloor naud, these peons were all murdered, in one night, by the Collieries of that village, which was set on fire; the villagers then left it, with their families and cattle, and removed to the northward, with a view to establish themselves in the Tondiman's country. Captain Rumley, receiving information of this event, despatched two strong parties in pursuit of these infatuated Collieries, who were attacked so vigorously, that nearly two thousand of them were put to the sword. By these means, the plan of arrangement, so long and so anxiously desired for the internal improvement of the Collierie country, was completely effected, and a prospect afforded of realizing advantages from a class of people distinguished for their turbulence, and for being the constant cause of evils of a very extensive description. The nauds were then surveyed without opposition, and were calculated to contain four thousand chays of nunjah. and twenty thousand koorkums of punjah. As

tranquillity appeared to be restored, the troops under Captain Rumley were, in consequence, withdrawn from Maloor naud, and he accordingly marched off with his detachment. The next year, Goolam Modeen was appointed amildar of the Maloor district, with a force of two companies of sepoy, three hundred sibbendy peons, and a brigade of small guns, stationed here to check the Colleries, and prevent disturbances in the country. In the year 1781, when Hyder made war, the report of his horse having descended the ghauts, encouraged the Colleries of Maloor naud to revive their former licentious spirit, and to commit nightly depredations in the villages of the Government, and of the Poligars circumjacent to Maloor. They murdered some of the servants of the Government in the Maloor naud, and they threatened the amildar with death, if he did not instantly quit it. These menaces induced the amildar to retire, with all his men, into the Shevagunga country, abandoning the naud entirely to themselves. On this event, the Colleries of the three nauds of Maloor, Vellaloor, and Serrugoody, combined together; they proceeded to commit great disturbances, and their constant inroads, even to the vicinity of Madura, endangered the lives of the inhabitants. Their predatory excursions were often extended to the very gate of the fortress of Madura; being once opposed by a strong party of the Nabob's troops, under the personal command of Mulhar-row, the then manager of Madura, a smart contest took place, in which Mulhar-row was killed. The Colleries of the combined nauds, finding that the Nabob's Government was not sufficiently firm to prevent their committing these disturbances, treated his authority with contempt, and once more re-established themselves under the feudal system, which prevailed until the year 1784, when Captain Oliver arrived at Maloor, with a detachment, and lost no time in summoning the Nattaurs, intimating, that, if they did not attend to his summons, before the expiration of the time prescribed, he would immediately visit them with fire and sword. The Natives finding no prospect of relief, and sensible of their inability to maintain their usurped authority in the nauds, accordingly waited on Captain Oliver, who prevailed on them to discharge the arrears of their kanikay for the last four years, amounting to one hundred and twenty thousand Gopally chuckrums. Capt. Oliver had collected only fifteen hundred chuckrums from them, he received orders to march with his detachment. He marched by Vellaloor, from whence the detachment drove off a great

number of cattle and sold them at Madura. Mr. Torin having, as collector, received charge of the Tinnevely, Madura, and Maloor districts, Captain Cox with his battalion of the 16th regiment of Native Infantry, was stationed at Maloor, where Mr. Torin summoned the Nattaurs, and required them to discharge the arrears of kanika due for five years. Having granted them a remission of one year's kanika, the residue, one hundred and twenty thousand chuckrums, was collected from the Nattaurs. Mr. Torin afterwards instituted a survey, and thereby ascertained that the nauds contained six thousand chays of nunjah, and thirty thousand koorkums of punjah. From the year 1786 to 1790, the annual change of the Nabob's amildars, in those five years, was favourable to the views of the Nattaurs, and they repeatedly attempted, not only to revive their original independence and spirit of revolt, but also to withhold payment of the Government's demand. In 1791, Mr. Macleod was appointed collector of Madura; Mootoo Irlapillay was made renter of the districts under his collectorate, but the Nattaurs were neither found obedient nor were they punctual in discharging the demand on them, with any regularity. However, in the following year, by decided and severe means, Mr. Macleod realized the arrears, in full. From 1793, when the country was restored to the Nabob of Trichinopoly, until 1800, no less than ten different amildars, or renters of Madura, were successively in office; the last of them was Vurdit Pundit; during the management of these officers, the Government demands on the Maloor nauds, as formerly, were with difficulty realized. In 1801, the Madura country was again assumed by the Honorable Company, and Mr. Hurdis, then collector of Dindigul, having received charge of this district, that gentleman instituted a thorough survey of the whole district, which was attended by the Nattameaurs and Nautcurnums of the respective villages, and whenever there was reason to suspect them of false returns, the land in question was ordered to be re-surveyed, under the immediate inspection of persons deputed from the Huzzoor. In the time of Tremal-naik's administration, about A. D. 1640, that Prince granted cawool rights to some Collieries of Maloor, for watching and protecting the district of Terumboor from theft and robbery; for which service mauniums and other privileges were granted to them. In process of time, the Collieries were found to have encroached, beyond the limits granted them, as far as to Annecoor, and to have established themselves there, as a distinct tribe or class;

there, they are, even now, very populous, and not less prone to nightly depredations in that neighbourhood. In the year 1772, the Nabob adopted measures to reduce the Collieries to obedience, and, on account of other perfidious conduct, the Nabob caused all their manumissions to be assumed.

(In the original manuscript, there follows an account of some of the most remarkable customs of these people, viz., of their marriages, their female disputes, &c.; but, in consequence of no longer having access to the library, at the India House, it is out of our power to procure a copy of it, in order to complete this article, as was intended; but, we hope that the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, will supply our deficiency, and publish the omitted page in their Quarterly Journal.)

The country denominated the Perramulla naud, is also called the Mail naud, from being situated to the westward of Madura; its chief place is Anneoor; this naud is inhabited by that race of Collieries who are designated by the name of Tavers, as, Perrea Taver, Mayah Taver, Kurmautoor Taver; they have also established themselves in many villages in the province of Dindigul, as cultivators. This dispersed and expatriated tribe extends to the very extremity of the valley; they possess none of the virtues nor the gentle and interesting qualities which are peculiarly characteristic of the industrious husbandman. They are, in general, indolent and perfidious; they commit every sort of excess and cruelty, and, in fact, they are capable of the foulest crimes. The houses and villages of the Collieries are mean and poor, and surrounded by thick hedges, by way of defence; their dress is a common coarse cloth, or a cumbly blanket tied round them, with, very frequently, a string tied round their head to keep their woolly hair from spreading; they are mean and illiterate; and, it is an extraordinary fact, that they have only one wife among ten, eight, six, or two of them, all of whom consider themselves the fathers of the children she may have; in their addresses or petitions they generally style themselves the sons of eight and two, or six and two fathers, not of ten or eight fathers. Their boys of ten or twelve years of age, have an extraordinary propensity for thieving; and, at the age of fifteen, they are considered as proficient in carrying off the object which tempts them; until that age, the boys have their heads shaved, retaining only a lock of hair on the crown, whence they have the denomination of Coodemley-talla-pila; on these occasions some ceremonies are performed, similar to a marriage

feast, and the boy is ever afterwards permitted to let his hair grow; sometimes this ceremony is concluded by the marriage of the boy, to a young woman in his own caste, as a reward for his expertness and proficiency in robbery. The Colleries of this naud do not intermarry with those of the East naud; they have peculiar customs among themselves, and their marriages are said to be performed with almost the like ceremonies as those of the common Shudras; neither have they long ears, like the Colleries of the East naud. The Colleries of both the East and West nauds burn their dead. Their mode of speaking, in general, is brief, quick, and sonorous; they are only conversant in the common Tamool, which is predominant among them.

The high country of Tanjore is sub-divided into several nauds; it contains,—Shengul naud, the chief place of which is Noodeyoor; there, the Colleries are designated by the name of Nautrayen, Thencondaun, &c. The inhabitants of the Veshunga naud are the most noted for their daring intrepidity; they commit nightly depredations even as far as Madura; the chief place is Shengeputty, which is situated in the high road between Tanjore and Trichinopoly, by the way of Vellum. Here, the Colleries are called Mayacondaun Vaundian, &c. The greatest number of this tribe in Vellum, Boodaloor, Pooduputty, and Nundavanaputty, were, in a short space of time, converted by the late Reverend Mr. Swartz, and his worthy successor, the Reverend Mr. Kohlhoff, from the worship of their idols, to the doctrines of the Christian faith. Their former habits of life abounded in every vice, without any virtue, and rendered them capable of the most heinous crimes; but, the conversion of these people to the Christian religion, and the introduction of piety and good morals among these multitudes of profligates, who have finally become the followers of Christ, has conduced in a great measure to eradicate those heterogeneous, but innate, propensities to vice, and to render them good, peaceable, and happy subjects. The Christians of the Tanjore mission are not deprived of their caste by conversion; all classes of Natives have admittance to the schools established, particularly in Tanjore, and its neighbourhood, by the late Reverend Mr. Swartz; which, at present, are regulated by the Reverend Mr. Kohlhoff. The Orata naud to the eastward of Tanjore, about nineteen miles, is inhabited by a tribe of Colleries; who are designated under the name of Mullavarayen, Kautarayen, &c.; in the neighbourhood of this naud, his Highness, the Rajah of Tanjore, has

dedicated to the memory of one of his favorite courtesans, a large market town, built upon an extensive heath, on uncultivated ground; in the high road between Tanjore and Ramiseeram, by the way of Puttucottah; he has also built there a large chuttrum and several other buildings, for the accommodation of every class of people. He likewise instituted English and Persian schools, and also Malabar, Canarese, and Telinga schools for all classes of Natives, and an hospital, wherein all persons infected with diseases are admitted and hospitably provided for, in the chuttrum, until the patient is perfectly restored to health. Women of all descriptions labouring under child-birth, are received and protected until after lying-in. This establishment is, to this day, very amply provided for, and it is in a flourishing state. It is called after the Courtesan, Mootoo-ambaul-pooram. About a mile and a half north-west of this place, is a village called Kunnandagoody, where, in 1811, the Reverend Mr. Kohlhoff has established a charity-school for fifty poor boys, and a small chapel, and appointed a Native missionary. A great number of the Collierie caste have also been converted to the doctrines of the Christian religion, though they are generally represented as an ignorant, implacable, and violent sort of people. Many thousands of this depraved race, inhabitants of the southern countries, have been lost to the community and to themselves, who, if they had an opportunity of being instructed in the principles of Christianity, and encouraged and stimulated to industry and labor, would not only have been as civilized, but as peaceable and happy as those in Tanjore. The Collieries of one nand intermarry with those of another nand, as one and the same people; and the women are permitted to marry after the death of their husband. With the exception of the converts to the Christian faith, who inter their dead, according to the funeral rites of the Church of England, the rest are burned, according to the custom of the Hindoos throughout India.

Aulimbu naud derives its name from the abominably lewd and vicious habits of its inhabitants; it lies about twenty miles south of Tanjore, and eighteen miles E. N. E. of Poodocottah; it is in the province of Poodocottah; it is particularly distinguished for the vile and despicable manners and actions of its inhabitants, who are a tribe of Collieries: however, they are more remarkable for the high opinion they hold of themselves, and for a degree of pride which originates in their esteem of the affairs of life as husbandmen, and inclines them much to

activity and labour, and also for the keeping of flocks, which are the only objects of their desire, rather than for any propensity to thieving; and, it is easily perceived that they have longer existed in tranquillity and harmony, and in a greater state of order and respectability than the multitudes of Colleries which form the population of the southern countries. This naud is said to be the original place of the ancestors of the Rajah, Vizea Ragoonath Roy Tondiman Behauder, who is of the Collerie race, and whose ancestors enjoyed an office of important trust in the service of the great Marawa of Ramnad, Mootoo Vizea Ragonath Taver Saidoo Putty; in this station he eventually acquired a high degree of confidence, and, in the reign of Tundra Taver Saidoo Putty, Tondiman was appointed to the command of Poodocottah and Trimium, with instructions not to join with Bawany Sunkor Taver, but to remain under Tundra Taver's own immediate command; accordingly, Tondiman took charge of Poodocottah and Trimium, and remained in authority over them; and the progeny of Tondiman are still inhabiting the above naud. The Poligars of Tanjore are mostly all of this tribe, and it is probable they have acquired their small possessions from the sovereigns of Tanjore, for faithful services rendered them. They profess the same religion as other Hindoos, and their manners and customs are, more or less, combined with superstition and idolatry. The moral characters and manners of the women are altogether dissolute, and of too indelicate a nature to be described, and the appellation of the naud is said to be strictly applicable to that name by which it is called.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

No. VI.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—Sir,—1. In the year 1814, while as yet Poona continued the seat of the virtual head of the Marathee empire, I again visited that station in March of that year.

2. Discussions had, then, commenced at Poona on the part of the Baroda Minister, who was sent there as a Vakeel, and who was supposed to have very ably resisted some demands, made by the Peishwa against the Gyekuar state. This conduct was generally understood to have given great umbrage to the Poona authorities; and, soon afterwards, the Vakeel, having accompanied the Peishwa to Punderpoor, fell a sacrifice to his zeal and honesty in the cause of his Sovereign.

3. This I mention, because the troops then stationed at Poona, had soon afterwards an arduous part to perform; and, indeed, discussions had then occurred, which rendered it necessary to adopt unusual precautions to prevent surprise from the Peishwa's force, which had been strengthened in the city. No apprehension, however, was entertained, that the Native troops would not act with perfect fidelity; and theft or plunder among them was, in these days, unknown.

4. I have said, that at this period but few Purdasees were to be found in the army, and in one or two of the corps into which they had been introduced, they were brought from Hindostan by their friends. Two battalions, however had been about two years before raised for the service of the Poona state, and were stationed at Dapoorree, about four miles from the British cantonment. These almost entirely consisted of Purdasees; and, to obtain them, an European officer, with some commissioned and non-commissioned officers, originally from Hindostan, were sent to collect recruits; and the Dapoorree brigade was completed with men chiefly from that quarter, who conducted themselves with perfect propriety; so that at this period bands of robbers and thieves were quite unknown. This is an important circumstance to record, as it shows, in addition to the case of the 1st battalion 4th regiment, already mentioned, that considerable numbers of these men were at that early period, in the service; but no imputation whatever was cast upon them, and they were in general favourites of their officers, so that it may be inferred, as I have already stated, that no objection exists to the character of the Purdasee* sepoy, provided pains have been taken to obtain men of good connection, and who are known to be well behaved.

5. As regards the Poona brigade, it consisted of the 1st battalions of the 2nd and 9th regiments (now the 3rd and 17th regiments.) Of the state of the latter, I have already afforded some explanation; and, although its commanding officer had been changed, little improvement in the capability of the person employed had occurred. The Adjutant's pernicious habits were now confirmed, and he continued equally indifferent, as formerly, to the efficiency of his corps, which may be said to have been much in the same state as I found it in 1808.

6. A very different picture was presented by the 1st battalion 2nd regiment, which was well commanded, and its Adjutant,

* Hindostan.

with a little more temper, had every quality for preserving his corps in excellent order. The men were very orderly, well behaved, and almost all were inhabitants of the Dekhun and Kohkun. Some hasty acts of the Adjutant, however, in punishing men on the spur of the moment, had induced them to complain to the Inspecting officer, who had the good sense to see that the motive was laudable; although he signified that the practice should be discontinued, both as irregular, and as it wounded the feelings of the men; and Marathees do not complain without cause.

7. There was an alertness and smartness in this battalion, which would have been well had it been preserved, as it had afterwards to contend with an active, a brave, and devoted Arab assemblage, in front of Beni Boo Ali, who suddenly threw themselves on this corps, before it had formed, and literally cut it to pieces—not an officer belonging to it, (with the exception of two young men attached,) having escaped, and the fugitives were only saved by the resolution and able conduct of a sub-assistant surgeon, who, seizing a musket, and retiring to an old ruin, where he had collected some stragglers, kept up so steady and well-directed a fire, that the pursuers were checked, after several of them had fallen; and, under cover of night, this brave man brought off the wounded, and the few who had joined him for protection.

8. I mention this circumstance, to shew the necessity of preserving soldiers, both European and Native, in the familiar exercise of daily and active evolution, which has also the effect of maintaining their physical powers,—a point which regular exercise alone can effect, but which is not so duly considered as it ought;—for, without such physical strength, the men cannot stand firm and steady under arms in performing their exercise, nor are they equal to any arduous exertion.

9. To maintain an efficient corps; therefore, the regular exercise of it ought not to be relaxed. It is not enough that men have acquired a knowledge of parade movements by a course of drill; it is also necessary that their facility and rapidity in evolution should be kept perfect; and that, by this regular exercise, the bodily powers of the men should be preserved, as the calls for their services are always uncertain and often sudden, and without proper training,—readiness in forming and moving, and a strong arm, a due impression cannot be made by

A RED COAT.

Bombay, 21st October, 1833.

A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

Some observations, on the administration of Lord William Bentinck, were offered in No. II. of these papers: the present may, therefore, appear somewhat superfluous, and will hardly escape the charge of repetition. As, however, his Lordship's government is now drawing to a close, I cannot resist the attempt to sketch a summary of the proceedings which have been adopted under his authority; especially, as during the continuance of it, some most important changes, in the mode of conducting the affairs of British India have been introduced. These changes have been productive both of good and evil;—not the least, that they have caused more disappointment to the Native, and more discontent to the English population, both in and out of the service, than perhaps have resulted from the measures of any preceding Governor.

It should, however, be recollected, that nearly three years have elapsed since the publication of that paper, affording considerable opportunity for a change of opinion on the subject of Lord William's public character and administration; and it is with considerable regret that I am compelled to acknowledge, that a more extensive acquaintance and a closer observation of his proceedings have convinced me, that the view which was given of these in my first essay, tends to place them in a much more favourable light than succeeding experience has justified.

Like most of his Lordship's admirers, which, at the commencement of his Indian career, were many, I was deceived by the great professions which were made, and too ready to believe that the glittering show which was exhibited was in reality the sterling metal which it purported to represent. Mortifying indeed is the discovery, that like many other commodities of little value, the profusion with which the professions were poured forth was only the consequence of their intrinsic worthlessness; and that the tinsel was only a foil for the base metal which it covered.

The summary of Lord William's professions is as follows:—

1st. A determination to do his best for the interests of the people over whom he was placed.

2d. A conviction that many abuses existed, both in the system of Government, and the mode of its administration in the detail.

3d. A resolution to make merit the test of promotion, and to adopt a plan which should prevent the concealment of indolency

and inefficiency, while it enabled the able and meritorious to obtain the reward of their industry and talent.

4th. A resolution not to be a puppet in the hands of his councillors, secretaries, and other officials, but to see and judge for himself.

5th. And in prosecution of this, he invited communications and suggestions from all parties in or out of the service of Government.

Let us now see the result of all this. The only striking features of Lord William's administration are:—

First. The abolition of the practice of Suttee.

Second. The judicial reforms.

Third. The breaking through the illiberal policy of excluding the Natives and East Indians from office.

• Fourth. The toleration of unlimited freedom of the press.

And now let us examine these a little in detail.

First. The abolition of the practice of Suttee. Every friend to humanity will rejoice at this; but very little merit is due to Lord William for the measure. There was not an individual Englishman in the country who did not wish to prevent such a barbarous rite, and who would not have given his best endeavours to effect its destruction. The question was "can it be done with safety," i. e. without occasioning disturbances and insurrections which should cause a greater amount of evil and misery, than that which it was intended to abrogate. For a considerable time this was answered in the negative, and as long as it was conscientiously believed, that an attempt to abolish Suttées would produce more evil than the Suttee itself, the local rules of India were morally and in every point of view, perfectly justified in resisting the exertion of philanthropists at home, who were ignorant of the custom, and opinions of the people of India.

But opinion had greatly changed upon this subject for several years before Lord William's arrival in India; and, as far as I had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of my countrymen, I can only say, that of all whom I conversed with, whether of the civil, military, mercantile, or miscellaneous classes, full three out of four were not only convinced, that all over Hindostan and Bengal, the Suttee might be abolished with perfect safety, but were anxious to see the promulgation of a law to this effect—and this full five years before the law was actually enacted. It is obvious, that when such were the sentiments of the majority of the English in India, i. e. of the rulers of the country, the abolition would have been effected a little sooner or later,

whoever, might have been appointed to the situation of Governor General. It is equally clear, that had the Governor, on his arrival, at once enforced such measure, without consulting those whose long residence in India, might be supposed to enable them to know something of its affairs and of the people, he would have deserved the credit of much more zeal than judgment.

Second. The judicial reforms. The same remarks apply to this head:—the utter insufficiency of the establishment for the administration of civil justice, and the intolerable evils which were entailed on the country and people by the virtual denial of justice, had been officially, privately, and in the public prints, so often brought to the notice of those in power and the public at large, that it was plainly perceived that the machine of Government would not go on much longer on its old footing: nay, those who looked beyond the present, were fully aware that the almost annihilation of credit, the falling off of mercantile transaction and the impoverishment of the country, which were the consequences entailed in considerable degree, by the state of the Courts, whereby every encouragement was held out to dishonesty, began seriously to affect the Government revenue. Then, indeed, it became an object to remedy the evils complained of; as long as it was imagined that the people were the only sufferers, little anxiety was manifested; but no sooner did the fundamental principle, for which the British Indian Government exists, the realization of a large revenue, appear to be in danger, than it was found necessary to introduce some improvement. Numerous representations and suggestions had been made to Government on the subject; and like the Suttee case, the judicial reforms would have been forced upon our rulers and extorted from them, however they might have been entrusted with the Government of the country.

Thirdly. The breaking through the illiberal policy of excluding the Natives and the East Indians as much as possible, from all share in the Government of their country. In this again, Lord William is by no means entitled to the whole credit.

It had for some time previous to his Lordship's arrival here, been pretty generally acknowledged, that the attempt to govern the country almost entirely by European agency, had been a complete failure. Those too, who were a little more far-sighted than their neighbours, and were intelligent enough to observe and take warning by the signs of the times, were convinced that the old system of unjust exclusion could not be

maintained much longer; and many representations of the expediency of adopting a more liberal policy, had, at various times, by different functionaries, been made to Government. Nevertheless, it is but fair to allow, that Lord William deserves much more credit for his share in this measure, than in either of the two preceding measures. A considerable number of men, both high in office and in subordinate situations, were still imbued with the old prejudice of the vast superiority of the English; the inefficiency and corruption of the people, and the great danger which would ensue to our Government, by admitting them to any share of influence and authority. Dire prognostications were held forth of the evils which would be entailed by the enlightened measures which were proposed, or rather by the commencement of a more liberal system; for it must be carried much further before its beneficial results can be fully developed; and it is probable, that with a ruler of an ordinary mind, some years would have elapsed before the advocates of the proceeding would have been allowed to triumph. In this measure, therefore, let the full meed of praise be awarded to the decision of character and liberality of the present Governor General.

Fourthly. The toleration of unlimited freedom of the Press. This is indeed a measure dictated by a pure and enlarged policy, and for which, I believe I may say, we are indebted solely to Lord William. There were some, doubtless, among the Government functionaries, who were anxious for the abolition of restrictions on the expression of public opinion on official men and measures, but they were by far too few in number to have counteracted the prejudices of the many, had they not been powerfully supported by the head of the Government. I have certainly heard observations from several men, tending to detract from the wisdom and liberality of this measure. It is said, that after all, what can the expression of public opinion do? The circumstances of India and its population are such, that its rulers may, at present, at least with perfect safety treat it with contempt. A weak-minded and self-sufficient man might have been nettled and annoyed at the attacks on Government which have been from time to time poured forth; but one of strong character, and conscious of his own power, could afford to take no notice of them. Besides, it is said, that Lord William is one of those phlegmatic and humorous individuals who laughs at all the abuse he may have received, and can even enjoy the wit and cleverness of a philippic,

should it contain any—feeling the force of the old adage “let those laugh that win.” Besides this, he has very wisely looked upon the freedom of the press, both as an index and a safety valve for the public mind;—to point out, how far he and his masters, the 24 molochs of Leadenhall, might go; and to allow of the escape of a great portion of that discontent which, if pent up, might have caused an explosion producing much more dangerous consequences.

All this may be, and probably is, both true and lamentable. True, as regards Lord William individually; and lamentable that the free expression of public opinion should yet have so little influence upon the actions of our rulers, and so little power to remedy the evils under which the country is groaning;—still, “*guelia caval lapidam.*” Let the press persist in doing its duty, in which it will be joined and assisted by the people; ultimately it must triumph, and our rulers will be forced to adopt a more enlightened and a wiser policy. No small share of mental strength, however, is requisite to enable a man to tolerate being told that he is wrong, or that his measures are oppressive; even though he may not profit by what he hears. Few men in authority, either in India, England, or any other country, would submit to it while they possessed the power to prevent it. Let the full and unrestricted share of praise be awarded to the man who has borne all that has been said and published against the present Governor-General.

Let him also receive full credit for his attempts to improve the resources of the country by introducing a general plan for the improvement of its communication by road making—and for his attempts to increase commerce by the opening of the Indus. Lord William’s resolution to make merit the test of promotion, and to adopt a system, &c. sounded very well; in practice, however, there has been just as much despotism and favoritism under the present administration as at any previous period. It is also very doubtful whether the public servants on the whole, do more than they did before. The diligent and efficient have been disgusted by the unmerited suspicion which has been cast upon them, while occasional instances of notorious idleness and inefficiency, exist now as heretofore. If these are able to remain undiscovered by the Government, it is a poor resume of the grand system of public reports and private espionage which has been introduced; but in truth, some of them, to say the least, have been so well known for years to the public at large, that

it is utterly impossible that the head of the Government could remain in ignorance of them.

The determination, expressed by Lord William, not to be a puppet in the hands of his councillors, &c. &c., has degenerated into his having too often become a tool in the hands of spies and informers, whose purposes he has been made to serve by forwarding their views, and gratifying their malice, and as to the laudable purpose for which his journeys through the country were said to have been undertaken, to enable him to see and judge for himself of its condition, and the state of its inhabitants; had this been done at his own expense, the credit of purely good intentions might have been justly conceded to him. The cost of his expensive journeys has, however, been defrayed, *as it is called, by Government*, that is to say, by the people of India, who are certainly at a loss to discover what benefits they have thereby derived, except the honor of being subject to the innumerable petty extortions, oppressions, and misconduct of his Lordship's suite and camp-followers, which, in India, always rise in amount in proportion to the rank of the master; and the only practical result of these journeys that has hitherto been exhibited, is that of an agreeable party of pleasure amusing themselves with viewing the various sights and scenes of the country, and in the selection of salubrious and attractive residences for their abode, according to the climate and seasons.

Indeed, as a general principle, although in theory it sounds well, great difficulties are opposed to the production of any beneficial effects from local enquiries conducted by a Governor General in person. The office is of too great importance to Ministerial interests at home to be bestowed on any Indian functionary; and those who come out fresh from England, are necessarily precluded by non-acquaintance with the language, from having any personal communication with the people. Besides, if this bar did not exist, etiquette opposes another; a Governor General cannot, as has been before observed, go about in disguise, like the celebrated Caliph of Bagdad (Haroon al-Raschid) to inspect the proceedings of his subordinates, and the attempt too often ends like the mountain in labour. Sometimes indeed the production is by no means of so innocuous a nature; for a distorted abortion, like the present espionage system is only an instrument in the hands of the evil disposed to the injury of all able and honest men. A journey and enquiry by the Governor General, if properly conducted, might be made pro-

ductive of some benefit ; but if we are to judge from the results which have hitherto followed the various peregrinations of respective Governors General, the wisest course for the Court of Directors or the Ministry, would be to procure a revision of the last East India Charter act, so as to enable them to prohibit any future government from leaving Calcutta, a most desirable measure for the inhabitants of that fair City of Palaces, who would thereby enjoy sundry additional good dinners and agreeable entertainments. while the money which would be spent in the journies might be applied to a variety of much more useful purposes.

As to the invitation for communications and suggestions from all parties, in or out of the service ; the public have yet to learn how far those which have been offered, have ever been suffered to supersede Lord William's pre-conceived notions ; and there are not a few anecdotes current on good authority of positive evils—nay, instances of bribery and extortion on the part of the officials of different functionaries, having been brought to his Lordship's notice, into which no enquiry whatever has been instituted.

The conviction that many abuses exist both in the system of Government and the mode of administration in detail, is still nearly as strong as ever in the minds of those who possess any acquaintance with India or its affairs. It is, we may conclude, equally present to the perception of the Governor-General, if we are to judge by his non-interference system ; and the implied candour and plain dealing of this measure is entitled to the highest praise. His Lordship has strenuously supported the system of non-interference in the internal affairs of the Native states, simply because he is convinced that bad as their administration may have been, that of the British Government is not a whit better. But what has been the general result of Lord William's Government ? What has become of his determination to do his best for the interest of the people over whom he has been placed ? Professions in abundance we have had ; it has been a Government of professions which has begun and ended in words. It may have been his intention to have fulfilled them ; but he forgot to add the qualifying proviso, that his good intentions were never to interfere with the main principle of the British Indian Government, profit to themselves and their masters, at the expense of the people of India. Every arm of Government, civil and military, has been crippled by the miserable system of petty economy which has been

introduced. The abominable system of purveyance force. The commerce and manufactures of the country are daily deteriorated by the vexatious system of internal duties, which is still preserved; the people are still oppressed by having the business of the courts, and offices, conducted in a language foreign both to the governors and the governed, the police arrangements have deteriorated; men are daily appointed to situations of responsibility, who, for any thing that is known of their qualifications, may be unable even to speak to the people; the people are neither happier nor richer than they were before; indeed, their impoverishment has been progressive; for, while the evils enumerated have continued in full force, the revenue screw has scarcely been relaxed half a thread of the many hundreds of which it is composed; and, to crown all, the Government servants of all classes have been filled with disgust and discontent at the imputations and aspersions with which they have been assailed; at the disappointment of hopes and expectations on the strength of which they left their home, their kindred, and their country, and which have cheered and supported them in the discharge of their laborious duties while exiles in a foreign land; while the Natives, the East Indians, and the English settlers are found equally murmuring at the little, which has been practically done to improve their condition.

Of the existence of the feeling among the English population, both in and out of the service, Government are sufficiently aware; our rulers do and may, for some time to come, set it at defiance, although the evil consequences will be ultimately felt. But it is impossible they can know the extent to which they prevail among the people of the country: we have been so long accustomed to set at nought their opinions; and even to consider them as incapable of forming any, that it is almost like a new sense to entertain the notion of regulating our proceedings, by the consideration of their effect upon and reception by the people. The day is past, however, when they can safely be treated with such contempt: they are most accurate judges of character; and the circumstances in which they are placed, defenceless and open to attacks from all around them, have increased this natural quality to a degree of keenness and activity of which the spider's eye, which is said to "*see all round*," is scarcely susceptible. They are ever on the watch, for at present they feel their weakness, and know that they are in our power; and bitterly do they murmur among themselves

at our extortions and oppressions. They see the daily retrenchments which are taking place in every department, which so far from benefiting them, are only an additional means of depriving them of the advantages which they enjoyed by the former expenditure; and Native soldiers, and employees of all rank, are now wandering about the country, cursing the wretched parsimony which has deprived them of the means of subsistence, while they know that the taxes are levied as usual to the utmost, and that the money thus raised is hoarded to be transmitted to England.

All this they see and reason upon. The question is now more strongly agitated than ever, "what right have we to rule the million for the benefit of the few?"—and further, the point is also discussed, what is the amount of our power to support this right? Many influential individuals among them are now familiar with our language, and many more are daily becoming acquainted with it; a Native press exists both in Bengal and in the Upper Provinces, and one of the leading English Journals of Calcutta, has lately become in part the property of a Native of wealth and talent—communication between people in distant parts of the country, is daily becoming more frequent, and will become still more so. By a wise and enlightened system of legislation, all this might be turned to the consolidation of our power, and the improvement of the condition and consequent happiness of the people of the whole Indian peninsula; but if nothing be done to our sentiment into a different channel from that in which they now run, the warning which predicts the downfall of the British Indian rule, will not be long ere it be fulfilled.

It may be asked, why such an attack as this is levelled at Lord W. Bentinck? What has he done worse than former Governors General of India to deserve it? It must be remembered that he is a public man, and that as a public man alone his proceedings are here discussed; and that he has brought it upon himself by his abundant professions and non-performance. If his predecessors, in the high and responsible office which they filled, did little for the people and the country; if they contented themselves with the enjoyment of their ease and dignity, and all the splendour and luxury of their situation, and solaced themselves for their separation from their home and friends by the prospect of a pension after their return to England; they, at least, made no grand professions. But Lord W. Bentinck has gratuitously placed himself in this position,

he may have recommended more liberal measures to the Home Government,* he may have endeavoured to rouse them to a sense of their true interests; but if so, the secrecy with which the affairs of Government are administered, has prevented the public from being made acquainted with it; and the general result of his measures has been to lay a foundation which may rise consequences of greater moment both to the English rulers and the Indian population than ever have yet resulted from the act of any preceding Governor—whether these shall be productive of good or evil, time alone can shew.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

THE COMPANY'S SALT MONOPOLIES AND SALT TAXES,

In England, under the operation of the Salt Tax, the manufacture of salt was rigidly checked by the excise; but there was no direct monopoly of its production; however, until the duty was paid, the holders of salt enjoyed very little freedom from control in the management of their own property,—now, since the year 1822, the salt trade is quite free. This necessary article of life is untaxed, and the wholesale agent retails it from his cart in every alley of the metropolis, at less than a halfpenny per pound; as pure as snow; as fine as sand.

In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the manufacture and sale of salt is monopolized rigidly by the Government; the quantity is limited, but the price is determined by public auction. In the Upper Provinces of Bengal, salt is an article of free trade, subject to the payment of defined duties. Benares is the limit of this trade.

At Madras, the manufacture and sale of salt is monopolized, but the price of salt is fixed, and, therefore, there is no limit placed on the quantity produced. About the salt pans, and all along the coast, salt forms spontaneously in large quantities; therefore, there is a police to compel the people to destroy the natural white salt, and to compel them to buy the Company's impure muddy salt.

At Bombay, salt is an article of free trade, subject to the payment of a defined duty.

The free trade in salt, which exists in Upper Bengal and at Bombay, should be introduced into Lower Bengal and into Madras. A fixed tax should take place of the monopoly. At

Calcutta, and at the agencies, the storehouses of the monopoly should be converted into bonded-stores for salt manufactured and imported; the agency and chohkee establishments, are effectively excise and custom establishments; the efficiency of the excise could not be impaired by relieving it from the manufacture of salt. At Madras, especially along the coast, the article of salt is scarcely available for the purposes of revenue, it is so very abundant, and its cheap production is so very essential to the employment of the people in seasons of drought. The salt trade ought to give life to the Coromandel coast, and to link it with Bengal and the Eastern islands. As long as the manufacture remains in the hands of any monopolist whatever, it will be roughly and improvidently conducted.

The salt monopolies of the East India Company must be classed amongst the scourges which afflict the human race; they must be ranked with plague, pestilence, and famine; they debase, famish, and destroy the myriads of Hindostan. They would disgrace the Autocrat of Russia, and even Runjeet Singh; but then, they yield a dividend of £630,000 per annum, which the Parliament of Britain has guaranteed the people of India shall pay to the proprietors of India Stock!

The present Parliament, and even the present Ministry, have imbrued their hands in the life's blood of the people of India, drained from their very vitals, drop by drop, by means of this vile imposition; for, the other day, when Mr. Wilbraham brought the subject forward, Sir John Hobhouse replied, that he could not give up. Like every other instance of misrule, sheer ignorance of the subject, on the part of the despot, is the cause of the crime. Molunghees are kidnapped, enslaved, and murdered, and the profit of their forced labour is entered as a profit in the manufacture of salt; it may equally be entered as a profit in the scheme of the Ganges, on the soil, or, even on the land. The zemindars are forced to supply fuel of wood, and even of straw, gratis, and the value is set down as profit on the manufacture and sale of salt! though it is actually a tax on the lands near the Company's salt pans: a tax which forbids their being cleared and cultivated. The barbarous renter of all Asia, takes a dose of bitter dirty salt and rams it down the throat of the leper ryots of Bengal, with a bayonet.—But, he rolls it into a pill, covers it with gold-leaf, and, thus disguised, the whole Parliament bolts it, and the Minister of the Crown declares "it the very salt of gold!"

REPLY OF MR. BROWNE ROBERTS TO THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM.

To the Editor of Alexander's East India Magazine.—
Sir,—In reference to the proceedings in the Insolvent Court of Calcutta, which have been lately published, and otherwise industriously circulated—I trust you will do me the favor to insert this letter in your next monthly number.

I shall make no comment on the causes which have induced the persecution I have endured, nor offer any remarks on the ungenerous manner in which it has been carried on, by the violation of confidential correspondence, the production of a mere private book and papers, and the examination of parties as to their belief of the solvency of Mackintosh and Co., instead of producing the regular account books of the firm; a course repeatedly remarked on by the Judge who sat on the Bench—but merely offer a few facts, leaving it to your readers to draw from them their own inference.

The grounds alleged for these proceedings are as follows:—

1st. That at the time I joined the House of Mackintosh and Co., it was in a state of insolvency. That it continued in that state to the beginning of 1828, when I left it—and, that the object of my leaving it, was to avoid the consequence of its insolvency.

2dly. That when afterwards I joined Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., I withheld from them the knowledge of Mackintosh and Co.'s insolvency, and allowed the balance against them to increase to an extent ruinous to Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.

3dly. That I did not make known to the London House the real state of my own affairs, but gave them reason to believe that a large balance was due to me in the Calcutta House.

In answer to the first charge, I have only to say, that, after a patient investigation of the books of the firm, I was induced to decide, that it would be to my advantage to sacrifice the excellent prospects I then had in the army, and join Mackintosh and Co.; and I here most positively affirm, that, up to the day of my relinquishing my seat in the House, I had no cause whatever to repent of the step I had taken.

The deficit balance of 14 lakhs in the General Abstract, I considered covered by the account of old debts, amounting to 32 lakhs, which was kept separate in the absence of remittances from the parties, to ensure to them a more vigilant attention. Ten lakhs of this account were covered by the collateral secu-

rity of Life Insurance. The books of the firm, had they been produced, would have shewn that the account of these debts comprised the balances of numerous officers and servants of Government, and other parties then living; and that if Mackintosh and Co. had kept their books like other establishments, and not separated those accounts for the purpose stated,—instead of a deficit, there would have been a surplus of upwards of sixteen lakhs in the General Abstract to the credit of stock.

Mr. Jenkins must have looked on that account as a sufficient set-off against the deficit balance three years after I left the House, as he is reported to have deposed, that “if the balances of Mendieta and Co., Ram Rutten Mullick, and Mercer and Co., had been good, and there had been no panic, I believed I should have joined the House.”

Of the three balances he objects to; the first is, to this day, more than covered by the claim on the Royal Phillipine Company, to prosecute which, Mr. Storm is now on his way to Spain.

Against Mercer and Co.’s balance, the House held, in my time, large quantities of indigo, cotton, ships, cotton screws, extensive zumendarees, and numerous indigo factories in full work; and these calculated to pay off the whole debt in two years, which they might have done, but for the subsequent rapid and ruinous fall in the value of all kinds of produce and landed property. From the same cause a large portion of Ram Rutten Mullick’s debt has become doubtful. Calculating, however, on the price of landed property, previously to 1828, it appears that Mackintosh and Co. have sold since I left the firm, property, which, added to the claims and property they have still on hand to realise, was sufficient in value to cover Ram Rutten’s balance.

That, at the time of my leaving the House, I did not do so voluntarily, and that it was considered by myself and partners to be in a prosperous state, is sufficiently attested by the characters of the parties who joined the firm, and the extracts of the minutes that were recorded by my colleagues on the occasion of my departure.

“We propose, in addition to what was formerly arranged as to Roberts’s shares in the stock” (alluding to Mr. Storm’s minute of the 5th January, 1828, proposing to give me 120,000 rupees for my share) “that his trouble, on our behalf, in ma-

naging the affairs of the Phillipine Company, be remunerated by a share in the amount recovered."

"We hope that his share in our business in London, by his seat in the old or new establishment, will compensate for the cessation of his interests here, and if any further deposit of capital be requisite to entitle him to such share, we shall advance it to the London House.

(Signed) } JAS. CALDER.
G. J. GORDON.
J. STORM.

Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1828."

Again on the 7th February—

"The main point—Roberts's decision to go home—is most important. I am sure we are all unanimous in holding at Roberts's command, such sums as he may require for completing his quota of capital in the London House.

(Signed) } J. STORM,
G. J. GORDON.
JAS. CALDER."

In respect to the second charge brought against me, that of concealing from Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., the knowledge of Mackintosh and Co.'s insolvency, &c.

This charge, in reference to my position at this moment, I might urge in refutation of the first, for it will be scarcely credited, that if, when I left the House in 1828, I harboured even a suspicion of its insolvency, I should have been two years afterwards, so void of foresight, and blind to my own interests, as to join their correspondents, knowing, too, that the balance against Mackintosh and Co. had been greatly increased since my return to Europe by the fall in indigo and other produce in the London markets, and by so deliberate an act of indiscretion, entail certain ruin on myself and family.

I had, in fact, nothing to conceal. I left Mackintosh and Co. with a flourishing business. Mr. Storm, an experienced and practical man, well acquainted with the affairs of the house, had been in the office nearly a year before the minutes above referred to, were written; and, two years after my retirement, the senior partner associated his own nephew with himself and colleagues, in the firm.

In proof that my conduct had been mysterious, as a member of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.'s house, a private letter, which was written in cypher to one of the partners of Mackintosh and Co., in answer to objections made to some large credits which Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., in the absence of remittances from Calcutta, had occasion to pass on them, was

produced in Court, and has been much dwelt on. That letter was written with the concurrence of my partners, and the purport of it, after adverting to the circumstances which gave rise to the credits, was in remonstrance, as follows :—" Look, I beg of you, at your drains on us, and your enormous balance ; the consignments of the year will not cover the drafts you have passed in favor of the Board of Trade. Allow me, once more, to repeat the question I put to Gordon—' Where are means to come from to meet your drafts?' Be assured that, in India, I never had anything like the anxiety this state of things produces here."

" I must once more entreat you all to take into consideration the serious predicament in which we shall be placed if you do not make prompt large remittances, and reduce your balance. I shall not dwell further on this subject, but refer you to Mr. Rickards's letter to James Stewart, on those points."

For two years after my admission into the London House, the balance against Mackintosh and Co., had not materially increased, it had, nevertheless, the constant attention of the partners, who, as the foregoing extract shows, lost no opportunity of urging on their correspondents the necessity of its reduction.

But, in the commencement of 1832, the drafts became unexpectedly heavy and pressing, and I then offered to proceed to India. The strong assurances, however, which every ship brought home, of large remittances being in progress, induced my partners to suspend a measure which, if incautiously taken, they apprehended, might be productive of disastrous consequences to their correspondents, who were said to be labouring under a mere temporary pressure from the panic produced by Palmer and Co.'s failure; and which, they were assured, was gradually subsiding,—while their business was rapidly increasing;—(it appears to have augmented nearly one-fourth. The balance sheet of 1828, gave an aggregate of about 170 lakhs, that of 1832-33, amounted to upwards of 230 lakhs.)

That these expectations were kept up to the last, will be seen from the following extract of a letter dated the 20th October, 1832, little more than two months before Mackintosh and Co.'s stoppage. Mr. R. C. Jenkins, who was known to be in the entire confidence of Mackintosh and Co., and who, Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., had been given to understand, was to become a partner of the Calcutta House, then wrote,—

" You will be glad to hear, we are daily receiving proofs

of confidence, &c. Storm is going to send you some six or seven lakhs of indigo, besides other produce, and I hope it may not be necessary to precipitate sales. Your drafts were expected."

This letter served effectually to dispel every apprehension, and raised the hopes and confidence of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. Had those consignments been received without being drawn against, and the China bills been paid, as that letter gave us reason to suppose they would have been, the London House would have stood in a very different position on hearing of Mackintosh and Co.'s failure. In fact, there would have been no necessity for the suspension of its payments.

The third charge brought against me is, that I withheld from the London House, the real state of my own affairs, &c.

I think this charge will appear to be sufficiently refuted by the fact that, previous to my admission into the London House, I handed the partners of it a minute, of which the following is an extract.

"In the event of our coming to any final arrangement, I beg to add that although my own means would fall far—very far short of the requisite capital in any house of business, my late partners, in sending me to Europe with an unlimited credit to effect that purpose, have left me nothing to wish or desire in that respect."

But a reference to my position, in both Houses, will better explain the circumstances of my case.

I joined Mackintosh and Co., in 1820, on an eighth share, for which I had to pay 50,000 rupees. In 1823, I returned to Europe, with my family, at a heavy expense, and rejoined Mackintosh and Co. in 1826. In 1828, I relinquished my seat in the House, and embarked for England. During two years (from 1828 to 1830,) I was unconnected with either House. In 1830, I joined Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. on a half share, which, in 1832, was increased to a whole share. In 1833, we suspended payment.

From this brief statement, it will appear, that I was but five years present with Mackintosh and Co., and three with Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.; short as was the period of my services with these Houses, I believe I may venture to appeal to the members of both establishments to bear witness to the integrity and zeal with which, to the utmost of my humble ability, I discharged the duties devolving on me, and that too under no ordinary private trials in both establishments; at all events, I am inwardly supported by the consciousness of having done my best to promote the stability and welfare of both.

I have never received from the Calcutta House any compensation whatever for my services during the two years that I was employed in London, on their behalf, while unconnected with Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., nor for the heavy losses I sustained in breaking up my Calcutta establishment, and in returning to Europe in furtherance of the interests of the House. Neither have I been remunerated for my management of the Spanish claim, to which so much of my time and attention were devoted. In short, (with the exception of a considerable remittance of trust property, for investment here made to me in 1831,) I did not receive remittances sufficient to cover my expenses before I became a member of the London House.

In stating these facts, I would wish it to be understood, that it is very far from my object to throw them out by way of complaint against Mackintosh and Co., whose intentions were always well meaning, and who would, I am satisfied, have done me ample justice, had they not been overwhelmed by those calamitous events which have laid desolate the whole of the old Houses of Calcutta, and spread such universal misery throughout India.

I ought to apologise for intruding so long on your time ; yet, ere I bring my letter to a conclusion, I trust I may be pardoned for briefly noticing one or two other points which were rather disingenuously introduced with a view of further impugning my conduct. It was stated, that I had omitted to include in my first schedule my wife's trust property ;—this I admit, but it was done openly, in a moment of great anxiety and confusion, and under the first impulse of feeling, by the advice of friends who were of opinion that, as it was intended as a provision for my family against want, there was no obligation for my inserting it. The moment, however, the question was mooted, my life interest in the trust was advertised and publicly sold, and the amount realized £600, included in a revised schedule.

With a similar view surprise was affected to be expressed that I was not present in the month of February, "acting under the deed of arrangement." In coming to the determination to leave India, I confess I did so reluctantly, and not until I was advised that my presence could no longer be of any manner of use ; and I am happy to find, that neither the interests of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., nor my own, have been in the least prejudiced by my absence. During the seven months I was in India I had *assiduously* and *exclusively* devoted my time to the affairs of our creditors and estate. I had

effected every object of my mission that was practicable. I possessed no money to throw away on expensive law proceedings, which, I felt conscious, however overstrained and searching, could not injure me or the interests I represented. I should not have been therefore justified in remaining a day longer than I and my advisers considered necessary for the protection of those interests, and at the expense of our estate, to contend with one of its creditors who had signed our deed, and who possessed ample means and every disposition to harass and throw all kinds of impediments in my way, however prejudicial to his own claims his doing so might be. That creditor, the prosecutor of those very proceedings, in whose behalf my absence was so insidiously noticed, had addressed me a letter on the 26th November preceding, of which the following is an extract:—

“I hope it is not your intention to make your stay of long duration, as your doing so will only incur an *unnecessary expense* on the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.”

I have also been represented of having withheld information of my proceedings, while in India, from that creditor. Whenever applied to in a proper manner I was ever ready, nay, anxious, to submit my proceedings to the inspection of all parties interested. If there was one exception, the following extract will show that the conduct of the party himself was the occasion of it. On the first application made to me for *copies* of the whole of the statements of debts, handed over to me for recovery against parties in India, and of the instructions and other papers intrusted to me, I replied—“I have no office establishment to prepare a detail, comprising upwards of ninety items of various claims, &c.; and, as my time and attention are much more effectually and valuably employed in watching over the interests of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., in passing events, I have only to add, that the details you desire may be seen on personal application to me; and every information afforded on all points connected with the estate I represent.”

The applicant did not call for the inspection of the papers, but a few days afterwards addressed me again on the subject, meanwhile having received copies of his communications to the assignees of Mackintosh and Co.’s estate, I answered, that

“Since I find the avowed object of your proceedings out here to be the same as it has been since June last year, a hostile line of conduct, tending to the prejudice of the interests of the general creditors of the House I belong to, and to embarrass

and impede, me as it has hitherto done, in the discharge of the duties for which the inspectors sent me to this country, at considerable expense to the estate, I must decline entering into any further correspondence and communication with you." At the same time I referred him, in the same letter, to my solicitations for any information in any particular point he might be desirous of obtaining.

I trust it will appear, that, in coming forward on this occasion, I am actuated by no vindictive feelings towards the party who has instituted against me the proceedings I have adverted to. Much I have been throughout aware was to be allowed for the feelings occasioned by the severity of losses sustained by our misfortunes ;—but, when I find my character attacked—when charges are laid to me for which there is no foundation—when those charges are ingeniously and industriously disseminated—and when every action is artfully turned into a subject of reproach—I feel it due to myself to lay before the public an open exposition of the circumstances as they really are, trusting that, however unrelentingly and ungenerously my enemy has taken advantage of my situation, and endeavoured to calumniate me, the facts which I have stated may bear with them conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

London, 4th August, 1835.

B. ROBERTS.

THE CURRENCY AND REVENUE OF RUSSIA.

The principal mint of the empire is in the fortress of St. Petersburg, where gold and silver are coined. There are also four mints in Siberia for copper. The issues of gold, silver, and copper money, from these five mints, during the last century, are estimated at 300 millions of roubles, of which there is reckoned still to be about 100 millions in circulation. They have also recently began to use platina as a circulating medium, and, in 1830, coined 337,000 roubles of this metal. Since the introduction of the paper currency, in 1768, the Government have issued above 600 millions of roubles in paper notes; but this paper, since it was first issued, has lost nearly 75 per cent., of its original value; so that four roubles in paper or copper are given for one silver rouble in common currency. The quantity of paper in circulation is immense; probably its amount is not

known ; because forgery is carried on to a considerable extent in the interior, where the peasantry cannot so easily distinguish betwixt the forged notes and the real ones issued by the Government.

The Imperial Revenue is derived chiefly from poll-taxes, monopolies, customs, excise, sales, and stamps.

25 millions of male peasants, pay 3 roubles each, which is - - - 75,000,000

The merchants pay about 2 per cent. on their declared capital.

Artisans and citizens pay 5 roubles each.

Foreign artisans pay for permission to exercise their trades, viz.,
masters 100, their assistants 40, and workmen 20 roubles per annum.

The monopoly of brandy produces - - - - - 100,000,000

Customs - - - - - 66,000,000

Excise on salt at the lakes, 40 copecks per pood.

Sales by legal contract of moveables and immoveables, 6 per cent.

Stamps.

Post office and post horses.

Total, about eighteen million pounds sterling - - - - - 450,000,000

The bulk of the debt is floating in the paper currency, which is added to, or diminished as occasion requires.

THE TEA PLANT.

Memorandum of an Excursion to the Tea Hills, which produces the description of Tea known in Commerce under the designation of Ankoy Tea. By G. J. GORDON, Esq.

Having been disappointed in my expectations of being enabled to visit the Bohea hills, I was particularly anxious to have an opportunity of personally inspecting the tea plantations in the black tea district of the next greatest celebrity, in order to satisfy myself regarding several points relative to the cultivation on which the information, afforded by different individuals, was imperfect or discordant.

Mr. Gutzlaff accordingly took considerable pains to ascertain, for me, from the persons who visited the ship, the most eligible place for landing, with the view of visiting the Ankoy hills ; and Hwuy Taou bay was, at length, fixed upon as the most safe and convenient, both from its being out of the way of observation of any high Chinese functionaries, who might be desirous of thwarting our project, and from its being equally near the tea hills, as any other part of the coast, at which we could land. As laid down in the map of the Jesuits, there is a small river which falls into the head of this bay, by which, we were told, we should be able to proceed a good part of our way into the interior. We should, of course, have preferred proceeding

by the Ankoy river, which is represented in the same map as having its source to the west of Ngaufki-hyen, and, falling into the river which washes Sneuchee-foia, were it not for the apprehension of being impeded, or altogether intercepted by the public functionaries of that city. In order to make ourselves as independent as possible of assistance from the people, we resolved to dispense with every article of equipment which was not necessary for health and safety. The weather had, for some days, been comparatively cold, the thermometer falling to 55° at sunrise, and not getting higher than 66° during the day, so that warm clothing, not only became agreeable, but could not be dispensed with during the nights; arms for our defence against violence from *any* quarter, formed likewise a part of our equipments, and, trusting to money and Mr. Gutzlaff's intimate knowledge of the language and of the people for the rest, we left the ship on the morning of Monday, the 10th November, proceeding in the ship's long boat towards the head of the bay, where the town of Hwuy 'Taou is situated.

The party in the boat consisted of Mr. Gutzlaff, Mr. Ryder, (second Officer of the "Colonel Young,") Mr. Nicholson, (late Quarter-Master of the "Water Witch,") whom I had engaged for the projected Woo-re journey, and myself, one native servant and eight lascars. The wind being unfavourable, we made rather slow progress by rowing, but taking for our guidance the masts of some of the junks, which we observed laying behind a point of land, we pulled to get under it, in order to avoid the strength of the ebb tide, which was now setting against us. In attempting to round the point, however, we grounded, and soon found that it was impossible to get into the river on that side, on account of sand banks, which were merely covered at high-water, and that it was necessary to make a considerable circuit seaward to be able to enter. This we accomplished, but not till 1 o'clock A.M. At this time a light breeze, fortunately springing up, we got on very well for some time, but were again obliged to anchor at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2, from want of water. As the tide rose, we gradually advanced towards the town of Hwuy 'Taou, till we came to one of those bridges, of which there are several along the coast, that extend over wide sand-flats that are formed at the mouths of the rivers. These bridges are constructed of stone piers, with slabs of stone laid from pier to pier, some extending over a space of 25 feet and upwards, and others being from 15 to 20 feet space. As the length of this bridge cannot be less than three quarters of a

mile; the whole is very striking as a work of great labour, if not exhibiting either much skill or beauty. We were informed by some boat people, that we should not find water to carry us beyond the bridge, but, observing some tall masts on the other side, we resolved on making the experiment, and pushing on as far as we could. It was almost dark when we passed under the bridge, and we had not proceeded far when we were again a-ground. This, however, we attributed to our unacquaintance with the channel, and, as the tide floated us off, we continued advancing, notwithstanding the warning of a friendly voice from the bridge, that entreated us to return to the town, promising us comfortable quarters and a guide, &c. Being rather distrustful of the motives for this advice, however, we proceeded for some time longer, but, at length, found it impossible to proceed farther, the ebb having at the same time commenced. We, therefore, spread an awning, and prepared to make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night. The day had been the warmest we had experienced for a month past, but the night was very cold, and our boats, as may be imagined, far from commodious for so many people. At day-light, we found that there was not six inches of water in any part of the channel, and from the boat we stepped at once upon dry sand. The survey from the bank showed us plainly that it would be impossible to proceed any farther by water. We accordingly prepared to march on foot, taking with us three lascars, who might relieve each other in carrying our cloak-bag of blankets and great coats, as well as some cold meat. We ordered the people to prepare a meal as fast as possible, intending to make a long stretch at first starting, and Mr. Nicholson was directed to remain in charge of the boat with five lascars, to move her down under the bridge on the return of the flood, and there to wait our return for four or five days. Crowds of people now began to crowd round the boat, moved by mere curiosity. Mr. Gutzlaff induced some of them to get ducks and fowls for the use of the boat's crew, and, strange to say, prevailed on one man to become our guide, and on two others to undertake to carry our baggage, as soon as we should be a little farther off from the town, and out of the way of observation.

After a little, an old gentleman made his appearance on a chair, who proved to be the head man of the town: he enquired whence we came and whither we were going, which we freely told him. With these answers he seemed perfectly satisfied, probably from finding them correspond with what he had been

already told by some of the people with whom we had communicated on the subject, in seeking information and assistance. He measured our boat with his arms, but offered us no obstruction nor even remonstrance. We observed him, however, after he had interrogated us, sending off two or three messengers in different directions, which made us the more anxious to be off. It was, however, past 9 o'clock before Mr. Ryder had completed his arrangements for the boat's crew, and the sun was already powerful. We were soon joined by our guide and the coolies, and our cavalcade winding along the foot-paths, which are the only roads to be met with, made an imposing appearance. Mr. Gutzlaff and the guide led the way, followed by a lascar with a boarding pike; next came the baggage, attended by a lascar similarly armed. I followed with pistols and attended by a lascar armed with a cutlass, and Mr. Ryder carrying a fowling piece and pistols, brought up the rear. Skirting the town of Hwuy Taou, we proceeded in a N. N. E. direction at a moderate pace for an hour and a half, when we stopped at a temple, and refreshed ourselves with tea. Nothing could be more kind or more civil than the manners of the people towards us hitherto, and if we could have procured conveyance here so as to have escaped walking in the heat of the day loaded as we were with heavy woollen clothes, we should have had nothing farther to desire; as it was, my feet began already to feel uncomfortable from swelling, and after another hour's marching, I was obliged to propose a halt till the cool of the evening. Fortunately we found, however, that chairs were procurable at the place, and we accordingly engaged them at half a dollar each. These were formed in the slightest manner, and carried on bamboo poles, having a cross bar at the extremities, which rested on the back of the bearer's neck, apparently a most insecure as well as inconvenient position; but, as the poles were at the same time grasped by the hands, the danger of a false step was lessened. We had not advanced above a mile and a half before the bearers declared they must eat, and to enable them to do so they must get more money. With this impudent demand we thought it best to comply, giving them an additional real each. After an hour's further progress, we were set down at a town near the foot of the first pass which we had to cross. There the bearers clamorously insisted on an additional payment before they would carry us any further. This we resisted, and by Mr. Gutzlaff's eloquence gained the whole of the villagers, who crowded round us, to

join in exclaiming against the attempted extortion. Seeing this, the rogues submitted and again took us up. Mr. G. mentioned that while we were passing through another village, the people of which begged the bearers to set us down that they might have a look at us, they demanded 100 cash as the condition of compliance. The country through which we passed swarmed with inhabitants, and exhibited the highest degree of cultivation, though it was only in a few spots that we saw any soil which would be deemed in Bengal tolerably good; rice, the sweet potatoes, and sugar cane, were the principal articles of culture. We had now to ascend a barren and rugged mountain, which seemed destined by nature to set the hand of man at defiance; yet, even here there was not a spot where a vegetable would take root, that was not occupied by at least a dwarf pine, planted for the purpose of yielding firewood, and a kind of turpentine; and wherever a nook presented an opportunity of gaining a few square yards of level ground by terracing, no labour seems to have been spared to redeem such spots for the purpose of rice cultivation. In ascending the pass we soon came to places where it was difficult for our bearers to find a footing, and where they had consequently to pick out their steps as they advanced. To assist themselves they gave the chair a swinging motion with which they kept time in raising their feet.

This was far from agreeable, and the first impression felt was that it was done merely to annoy, but we very soon saw that the object was different. The highest point of the pass I should conjecture to be about 1,200 feet above the plain, and the descent, on the north side to be nearly equal to the ascent from the south, say 1,000 feet. At half-past four, we arrived at a rather romantic valley, which was to be our halting place for the day. We proposed to the bearers to carry us on another stage next day, but for this they had the impudence to ask five dollars per chair. This, of course, we would not listen to for a moment, and were afterwards happy that we got rid of such rascals, as good bearers, and on moderate terms were procurable at the place. The name of this village is Lung-ize-mo. It seems once to have been a place of greater importance than now, exhibiting marks of dilapidation and decay. Even the foot-path over the pass must have been at one time an object of attention, as we found in several places the remains of a sort of pavement, and of bridges which were now nearly destroyed. The inn at which we stopped afforded us few and mean accom-

modations as could well be imagined, but we were able to get some fowls deliciously grilled, on which, with the aid of sweet potatoes, and of the salt beef which we brought with us, we made a most hearty repast. Among the people who came to see us at the inn was a very respectable looking young man, a student, who won Mr. Gutzlaff's heart by asking him for instruction in religion. Unfortunately, the whole contents of a box of religious tracts and other books, had been distributed in the morning, and Mr. G. was unable to supply him with any. The request was no doubt prompted by the report of the people who had accompanied us, and who themselves had partaken of Mr. G.'s liberality before they volunteered. This young man strongly recommended to us to alter our course, magnifying the distance of Twa-Bo, to which we were bound to 100, *li* or 30 miles, and telling us that at the distance of 40 *li* or 12 miles to the S. W. we should find tea plantations of a very superior description. The exaggeration of the distance led me to suspect the accuracy of the information in other respects, and I had heard enough of contradictory evidence already, not to be swayed by it in the present instance.

12th November.—Got into our chairs at a quarter past six A.M., and proceeded along a narrow rugged dell to a town called Koe-Bo. Several nice looking hamlets were seen on the way. The people were engaged in reaping the rice, which seemed heavy and well filled in the ear. In several places I observed that they had taken the pains to tie clumps of rice stalk together for mutual support. Sugar-cane is bound in the same way, and for additional security the outside canes are mutually supported by diagonal leaves, which serve, at the same time, to form them into a kind of fence. The leaves are not tied up round the stalks as in Bengal; the cane is slender, white, hard, and by no means juicy or rich; yet, bating the black fungus powder, which is very prevalent, their surface is healthy, and close growing in a remarkable degree. We arrived at Koe-Bo at eight o'clock, and finding we could get water conveyance for part of the way on which we were proceeding, we engaged a boat for that purpose. After a hearty breakfast we embarked at ten A. M., amidst crowds of people who covered the banks of the river at the Ghaut. On enquiry we found that the river, on which we were proceeding in W. N. W. course, was the same which we passed at Gan-Ke-Luyn, and flowed to Suen-chee-foo. The boat was large, but light, and being flat-bottom drew very little water. The stream was so shal-

low, that it was only by tracing the deepest part of the channel from side to side of its bed, that we were able to advance at all. This was done by poling; in several places the stream was deepened by throwing up little banks of sand, so as to confine its course within a channel merely wide enough for the boats to pass through. I estimate the width from bank to bank at 200 yards, and should judge from the height at which sugar is cultivated above the level of the present surface, that the greatest depth in the rainy season does not exceed ten feet. Being entirely fed by mountain torrents its rise must be often very sudden, but I did not observe any traces of devastation in its course. Its name, Ghan-ke, or "peaceful stream," is probably derived from this circumstance; the valley on each side seemed well cultivated, the banks being principally occupied by sugar-cane. At every village the people poured out, as usual, to see us out vying with each other in marks of civility and kindness. The day, however, becoming very hot, we took shelter from the sun under the roof of the boat, to the disappointment of many who waded through the water to gratify themselves with a sight of the strangers. Coming at last to a high bank close to a populous town, they actually offered the boatman 400 cash if he would bring us to; and, on his refusal, the boys began pelting the boat with clods and stones. On this, Mr. Gutzlaff went on deck to remonstrate, and Mr. Ryder to intimidate with his gun. Betwixt both the effect was instantaneous, and the seniors of the crowd apologised for the rude manner in which the boys had attempted to enforce the gratification of their curiosity. We had been in vain, all yesterday and to day, looking out for a glimpse of tea plantations on some of the rugged and black looking hills close in view, though at almost every place where we halted, we were assured that such were to be found hard by. At three P. M., we reached a town near the foot of the pass, by which we were to reach Taou-ee, the place of our destination. There we proposed selling our gold, which, for the sake of lightness I had brought with me in preference to silver, not doubting that I should find little difficulty in exchanging it at its proper relative value whenever required. In this, however, we had been disappointed at our last abode, and we were, therefore, much vexed at learning from our conductors that the inhabitants of Taou-ee were of such a character that the less we had to do with them, and the shorter our stay amongst

them the better. Some proof of this we had as we were stepping on shore, being for the first time rudely questioned as to our destination and object, and why we had come armed; our reply to the latter query being, that we had armed ourselves with the resolution of resisting violence should it be offered by robbers or others,—we were allowed to pass quietly on. The hill we had now to ascend was more rugged, and in some places more abrupt, than that over which we were first carried; and though we had set out at three o'clock, the sun had set long before we came to the end of our journey. The moon was unfortunately obscured by clouds, so that nothing could be more unpleasant than the unfortunate *hits* our toes were constantly making against stones, and the equally unfortunate *misses* where an unexpected step downwards made us, with a sudden jerk, throw our weight on one leg. At length, we reached a village at the further end of the pass, the inhabitants of which were so kind as to light us on the remainder of our way, by burning bundles of grass, to the imminent danger of setting fire to their rice-fields, now ripe for the sickle. Arrived at Taou-ee we were hospitably received by the family of our guide, and soon surrounded by wondering visitors.

Mr. Gutzlaff speedily selected one or two of the most intelligent of them, and obtained from them ready answers to a variety of questions regarding the cultivation of the plant. They informed him that the seed now used for propagating the plant, was all produced on the spot, though the original stock of this part of the country was brought from *Wae-eshan*, that it ripened in the tenth or eleventh month, and was immediately put into the ground where it was intended to grow, several being put together into one hole, as the greater part was always abortive. That the sprouts appeared in the third month after the seeds were put into the ground, that the hole into which the seeds were thrown are from three to four inches deep, and that as the plants grow the earth is gathered up a little round their root; that leaves are taken from the plants when they are three years old, and that there are from most plants four pluckings in the year. No manure is used, nor is goodness of soil considered of consequence, neither are the plants irrigated. Each shrub may yield about a *Tael* of dry tea annually, (about the 12th of a pound.) A Mow of ground may contain three or four hundred plants. The land tax is 300 cash (=7201 dollars) per Mow. The cultivation and gathering of the leaves being performed by families without the assistance

of hired labourers, no rate of wages can be specified; but as the curing of the leaf is an art that requires some skill, persons are employed for that particular purpose, who are paid at the rate of one dl. per pecul of fresh leaf, equal to five dollars per pecul of dry tea. The fire-place used is only temporary, and all the utensils, as well as fuel, are furnished by the owner of the tea. They stated, that the leaves are heated and rolled seven or eight times. The green leaf yields one-fifth of its weight of dry tea. The best tea fetches on the spot 23 dls. per pecul, (133½ lbs.) and the principal part of the produce is consumed within the province, or exported in baskets to Formosa. That the prevailing winds are north-westerly. The easterly winds are the only winds injurious to the plants. Hoar-frost is common during the winter months, and snow falls occasionally, but does not lie long, nor to a greater depth than three or four inches. The plant is never injured by excessive cold, and thrives from ten to twenty years. It is sometimes destroyed by a worm that eats up the pith, and converts both stem and branches into tubes; and by a grey lichen, which principally attacks very old plants. The period of growth is limited to six or seven years; when the plant has attained its greatest size. The spots where the tea is planted are scattered over great part of the country, but there are no hills appropriated entirely to its culture. No ground, in fact, is formed into a tea plantation that is fit for any other species of cultivation, except perhaps that of the dwarf pine already alluded to, or the *Camellia Obeifora*. Mr. Gutzlaff understood them to say that the plant blossoms twice a year, in the eighth moon or September, and again in winter, but that the latter flowering is abortive. In this, I apprehend, there was some misapprehension, as seed of full size, though not ripe, were proffered to me in considerable quantities early in September, and none were found on the plants which we saw. I suspect that the people meant to say that the seeds take eight months to ripen, which accords with other accounts. We wished much to have spent the following day (the 13th) in prosecuting our inquiries and observations at Tawand and its neighbourhood, but this was rendered impracticable by the state of our finances. We had plenty of gold, but no one could be found who would purchase it with silver at any price. We therefore resolved on making the most of our time by an early excursion in the morning previous to setting out on our return.

We accordingly got up at day-break, and proceeded to visit

the spot where the plants were cultivated. We were much struck with the variety of the appearance of the plants; some of the shrubs scarcely rose to the height of a cubit above the ground, and those were so very bushy that a hand could not be thrust between the branches. They were also very thickly covered with leaves, but these were very small, scarcely above $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. In the same bed were other plants, with stems four feet in height, far less branchy, and with leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length. The produce of great and small was said to be equal. The distance from centre to centre of the plants was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the plants seemed to average about two feet in diameter. Though the ground was not terraced, it was formed into beds that were partly levelled. These were perfectly well dressed as in garden cultivation, and each little plantation was surrounded by a low stone fence, and a trench. There was no shade, but the places selected for the cultivation were generally in the bottoms of hills, where there was a good deal of shelter on two sides, and the slope comparatively easy. I should reckon the site of the highest plantations we visited to be about 700 feet above the plain, but those we saw at that height, and even less, appeared more thriving, probably from having somewhat better soil, though the best is little more than mere sand. I have taken specimens from three or four gardens. Contrary to what we had been told the preceding night, I found that each garden had its little nursery, where the plants were growing to the height of four or five inches, as closely set as they could stand; from which I conceive, that the tea plant requires annually a *free soil, not wet and not clayey*, but of a texture that will retain moisture; and the best site is one not so low as that at which water is apt to spring from the sides of a hill, nor so high as to be exposed to the violence of stormy weather. There is no use in attempting to cultivate the plant on an easterly exposure, though it is sufficiently hardy to bear almost any degree of dry cold.

By half-past ten A. M. we set out on our return, in chairs, which we were fortunate enough to procure at this village, and reached the banks of the river at Aou-ee a little before one o'clock. In the first part of our way we passed by some more tea plantations on every sterile ground. One in a very bleak situation, with nothing but coarse red sand by way of soil, seemed to be abandoned. Our reception at Aou-ee was much more civil than it had been the preceding day; the people suggested, that we should remain there till a boat could be pro-

cured. The day, however, being tolerably cool, we crossed the river, and proceeded on foot along its banks to Kre-bo, where we arrived about four P. M. On the road, a man who had seen us endeavouring to sell our gold the day before, told us he believed he could find us a purchaser. Mr. Gutzlaff, accordingly, accompanied him to the house of a farmer, who, after having agreed to give 18 dollars for 30 dollar's worth of gold, suddenly changed his mind, and said he would only give weight for weight. At Koe-Bo, we were more successful, procuring 18 dollars for the same 30 dollars' worth of gold. On the road the villages poured forth their population as we moved along. At one place they were actually overheard by Mr. Gutzlaff thanking our guides for having conducted us by that road, and proposing to raise a subscription to reward them.

• At Kre-bo we learned that some petty officers had been inquiring after us, which frightened our guides, and made us desirous to hasten our return. Having procured chairs we pushed on accordingly to Koe-ee, our first resting place, where we arrived about seven P. M., and halted for the night. Next morning, the 14th, we mounted our chairs before day-break, but, after going a little way the bearers let us down to wait for day-light, and we took the opportunity of going to look at a Chinese play, which was in the course of performance hard by. There were only two actors, but several singers, whose music to our barbarian ears was far from enchanting. Crossing the pass we met great numbers of people carrying salt in baskets hung in bangies, as in Bengal, a few with baskets full

• of the small muscle reared on the mud flats near the place of our landing. After getting into the plain we took a more direct road for Taou than that by which we had left it. The people forsook their work on the fields, and emptied their numerous villages to gaze at us. As the morning was cold I wore a pair of dark worsted gloves, which I found excited a good deal of speculation. The general opinion was, that I was a hairy animal, and that under my clothes my skin was covered with the same sort of fur as my hands. In China gloves are never worn. At length, one more sceptical than the rest, resolved to examine the *paw*, and his doubt being thus further strengthened, he requested me to turn up the sleeve of my coat. I did so, at the same time pulling of a glove to the admiration of the multitude, who immediately set up a shout of laughter at those who had pronounced the strangers of a race half man and half baboons. We met some officers in chairs attended by soldiers, but they

offered us no interruption, not even communicating with us. Our bearers, however, easily prevailed on theirs to exchange burthens, each party being thus enabled to direct their course to their respective homes. We arrived at Hwuy Taou before noon, and immediately embarked for the ships, which we reached at three P. M. We learned from Mr. Nicholson that after our departure, and while the boat was still aground a number of Mandarins came down, and carried off almost every thing that was on board, but the whole was returned after the boat was floated down below the bridge. As we had no explanation of the matter, we concluded that this proceeding might have been intended for the protection of the property from plunder by the people of the town. We found that one of the seed contractors had despatched a quantity of Bohea seeds, arrived during our absence, with a letter stating his expectation of being able to send a further supply, and to procure cultivators, who would join the ship in the eleventh or twelfth month. On the same evening I embarked on the *Fairy*, and reached Lintin on Monday the 17th November, with my tea seeds, just one week after our landing at Hwuy Taou to explore the Hwuy tea hills. I have been more minute in my details of this little expedition, than may, at first sight, appear needful, with the view of shewing the precise degree and kind of danger and difficulty attending such attempts. Our expectation was, at leaving the ship, that we should reach the head of the bay by nine or ten o'clock A. M., and attain a considerable distance from Hwuy Taou the same day, and thus have a chance of passing without attracting the notice of any of the Wanfoo or Government officers. Had we waited to ask their permission it would, of course, have been refused, and we should have been directed, in the most authoritative manner, to return to the ship. We were not a little alarmed, when aground in the morning, lest the old gentleman, who measured our boat, should have deemed it his duty to intercept our progress; but we took care to go on with preparations for our march, as if nothing of the kind was apprehended. It is this sort of conduct alone that will succeed in China. Any sign of hesitation is fatal. Had we shewn any marks of alarm, every one would have kept aloof for fear of being implicated in the danger which we seemed to dread; on the other hand, a confident bearing, and the testimony borne by the manner in which we were armed, that we would not passively allow ourselves to be plundered by authority, inspired the like confidence in

all those with whom we had to do ; for the rest of the narrative shews that from the people left to themselves we experienced nothing but marks of the utmost kindness and good nature, except indeed, where money was to be got ;—there the Chinese, like the people of other countries were ready enough to take advantage of the ignorance of strangers, though with such a fluent command of the language as Mr. Gutzlaff possessed he was able to save us from much fleecing in that way. I need scarcely add, that no good can result from an attempt to penetrate into the interior of China by a party of foreigners, unless some of them has, at least, a moderate facility in expressing himself in conversation with the people.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society for Feb.*

AN INSTANCE OF THE DECIDED POLICY PURSUED IN INDIA.

We would rather expose more recent tyrannies, but the records of India are sealed books, therefore, we must content ourselves with news from Hyderabad, thirty years after it was written. The following is an extract of a letter written soon after the business at Vellore.

“ To the promptitude with which the obnoxious orders were rescinded, first by authority from the Resident, and subsequently by the Madras Government, may be ascribed the present integrity of the subsidiary force, and the safety of its European officers ; though much may also be ascribed to the measures taken both in the camp and the city, to seize all persons against whom any shadow of proof could be obtained of their having been principally concerned in the above design. The scheme here, as at Vellore, was carried on with such profound secrecy, that all the proofs which could be wished, for the ends of rigorous justice and public example, were not obtained ; but enough has been learned to sanction the following measures.—Rajah Rao Rhumba, at the instance of our good friend, Meer Allum, has been banished to his jaghire. Noor-ul-omrah, a nobleman who possessed eighteen lacs in jaghire, has been ordered to depart these dominions. Two mootas-suddies, and another person of less consequence, have been confined in a fortress belonging to the Minister. Four subidars of the subsidiary force have been sent, under a strong guard, to Masulipatam, with a recommendation that they shall be confined for life. Six dubashes, or butlers belonging to

officers, have been sent to Madras, to be placed under the eye of the police ; and one subidar is now under trial by a General Court-martial. Thus, have a pretty considerable gang been disposed of ; and, as the attention of the Resident, the Minister, and the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary force is now awake, every possible enquiry is now on foot to develop the schemes and plots which are supposed to have been forming."

The subsequent history of these sixteen victims is unknown : the Company suspected them of loyalty to their sovereign, and of love to their own country !

THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Queen Elizabeth's East India Company was deprived of its exclusive trade with India forty years ago, and of its monopoly of the carrying trade between the United Kingdom and India twenty years ago ; and to preserve the government of India, it has now entirely abandoned its original commercial character, and become a subordinate Board of the King's government ; independent only in its exercise of patronage. To the eternal disgrace of the vile faction of corrupt and timid Whigs, who made this wicked compromise, no fair enquiry was made into the amount of patronage exercised by the Court of Directors. The public never has been informed of it: on various occasions, accounts of limited portions of it, for a short series of years, have been ordered by the House of Commons, but no two of the returns made by the officers of the Company, agree with each other ; they all seem to have been fabricated with a view to mislead Parliament, on the particular point on which Parliament desired information. From these contradictory returns, of the Company's Home officers, we have drawn up a statement, every part of which can be either refuted or confirmed, by papers officially published under the signature of the head of the department ; therefore we can only vouch for its inaccuracy ; however, neither Parliament, Proprietors, nor the Public, have any more accurate statements before them. The subject is worth the attention of the Statistical Reporter to the Privy Council. Indeed, if any independent member would call for an annual return of claims which procured each appointment, he would benefit the empire, though he would disoblige the Incorporated Patrons and Proprietors of India. Ever since

the opening of the India question, the Company's aim seems to have been to make its patronage appear as little as possible.

We have not been able to meet with any return concerning St. Helena ; nor any return of the number of persons appointed to the offices of governors, legislative councillors, members of council, commanders-in-chief, commissioners, advocate-general, attorney, master-attendant, &c.

The Company's clerical patronage deserves particular attention as increasing rapidly in amount, and being most shamefully misplaced in their hands. The public often hears of a chaplaincy in the hands of a Duchess ; lately they were informed that the Duchess of Gordon presented the Reverend Mr. Bowie to the kirk at Madras ; and that the Duchess of St. Alban's offered a chaplaincy in India to the Reverend Mr. Langdon ; also, that Mr. Tucker presented one chaplaincy to the minister he attended, and another to the University of Cambridge. We have no objection to the Directors, with their ladies and families, getting introduced to Duchesses, and passing a few days with them ; but protest strongly against their returning the compliment by placing a chaplaincy at the disposal of the Duchess ; especially when this abuse of a sacred trust induces the Court of Directors to withhold from their old servant, the Bishop of Madras, the proper privilege of appointing his own chaplain ! The clerical and medical schools ought, certainly, rather to exercise the clerical and medical patronage of India than the Court of Directors ; and whatever insolent reply the Court of Directors may continue to send to the veterans in India, when they ask cadetships for their sons, the whole empire perceives the propriety of veteran officers being gratified with commissions for their sons—we advise them to continue to apply for them. The Crown and the Parliament have gone much further ; seeing the merits of military officers, who have distinguished themselves in peace as well as in war, they have suggested the plan of filling all civil offices in India with distinguished military officers—in fact, rewarding the conqueror with the spoil.

No return has ever been made concerning the number, of females who have been licensed to proceed to India.

Account of the Number of Person Annually appointed to the Company's Service by the Court of Directors ; also of Persons Licensed to proceed to India :—

A. D.	AT HOME.				ABROAD.						Total.
	Clerks.	Assistant Elders.	Labourers.	Total.	Chap- lains.	Sur- geons.	Writers.	Cadets.	Midship- men.		
1773	2				1	none	9	none	none	10	
74	6				1		8			9	
75	3						53	94		147	
76	12				1		51	69		121	
77	5					3	59	165		227	
78	4				1	1	60	179		241	
79	6					2	40	217		259	
1780	2				3	7	58	270		338	
81	7						13	273		286	
82	4					6	52	209		267	
83	12					20	27	136		183	
84	4					2	7	2	2	13	
85	17				2	2	3			5	
86	9				1	2	5		1	9	
87	18				1	37	12	52	14	88	
88	7				1	9	61	28	14	134	
89	3				2	29	38	146	11	255	
1790	11				2	58	37	74		132	
91	9	none	231	240	1	20	21	13	2	40	
92	8	none	171	179	1	3	21	81	1	150	
93	6	none	235	241	1	25	42	127	26	238	
94	7	none	326	333		26	59	216		269	
95	16	12	455	483			53	114	7	218	
96	22	none	250	272		32	65	132	7	224	
97	10	none	290	300		29	56	408	3	475	
98	5	none	506	511		36	32	219	1	280	
99	7	5	241	253	1	27	32	474	12	546	
1800	21	none	344	365	1	27	32	43	25	119	
1	15	1	260	276	1	28	22	291	13	373	
2	13	none	402	415	6	31	16	492	13	549	
3	10	1	272	283		28	45	357	13	463	
4	13	1	396	410	2	40	54	439		549	
5	8	1	67	76	5	51	29	340	3	408	
6	16	2	131	149		36	46	281		378	
7	15	1	18	34	3	48	20	263		309	
8	11	3	111	125	2	24	42	114	12	205	
9	16	2	118	136	9	28	27	194	11	255	
1810	7	none	209	216		27	37	113	12	177	
11	8	5	135	148	1	14	47	53		133	
12	2	5	218	225	5	28	38	52		147	
13						55	33	56	6	147	
14					8	40	50	26	11	121	
15					8	33	37	25	2	111	
16					13	38	32	86	1	150	
17					2	29	36	290	12	377	
18					1	33	34	409	10	501	
19					1	46	44	460	6	577	
1820					3	62	41	417		533	
21					6	66	24	258		533	
22					10	59	35	207		299	
23					7	48	42	368		466	
24					11	39	62	367		488	
25					5	53	64	367		611	
26					10	74	77	358		500	
27					7	61	63	354		488	
28					4	59	61	209		323	
29					No Return.	57		93		13	
1830						42	No Return.	61		11	
1831						49		21		2	
1832						6					
Total.	377	39	5386	5670	153	1739	2173	11,261	249	15,125	
1773?	132	.	.	.	17	176	559	1840	42	26	
1790	245	39	5386	5670	40	616	841	4838	161	64	
1812					96	969	773	4583	46	64	
1832											

At Home and Abroad.	Licensed by the Court of Directors.					Licensed by the Board of Control.
	Barris- ters.	Attor- nies.	Mer- chants.	Mariners.	Total.	
Cannot be ascertained.	none	none	none	7	7	.
	.	.	.	7	7	.
	.	.	2	15	17	.
	5	.	1	24	30	.
	.	.	.	10	10	.
	1	1	.	7	9	.
	1	1	.	8	10	.
	3	1	.	1	5	.
	5	1	1	2	9	.
	2	1	.	3	6	.
	2	.	.	20	22	.
	2	.	.	45	47	.
	2	1	.	29	32	.
	2	.	.	3	5	.
	1	.	.	.	1	.
	1	.	.	25	26	.
	1	1	1	23	26	.
	1	.	2	50	53	.
	372	.	1	104	105	.
	219	.	.	54	55	.
	391	.	.	4	8	.
	571	.	.	23	23	.
	752	.	.	8	8	.
	490	3	1	11	15	.
	524	2	2	21	26	.
	986	.	.	14	17	.
	533	.	.	26	27	.
	911	1	.	5	19	25
	395	1	.	3	26	30
	788	.	.	1	64	65
	832	1	2	2	60	65
	873	1	.	3	35	39
	625	.	.	2	34	36
	567	.	.	9	40	49
	412	.	.	5	38	43
434	1	2	5	42	50	
341	1	2	5	37	45	
475	.	.	.	38	38	
325	2	1	7	38	48	
358	1	1	9	34	45	
No Return.	}			No Return.	10	1
	2				38	
	2				38	1
	2				67	10
	2				85	8
	3				59	6
	4				59	4
	17				72	2
	3				91	3
	10				82	4
	6				72	5
	10				75	5
	6				79	4
	21				87	7
	4				88	5
1				85	3	
3				75	1	
				91	2	
12,164	140	73	1049	2437	71	
.	29	7	279	322	.	
12,164	14	12	770	862	.	
.	76			1,253	71	

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan. By EMMA ROBERTS.
Allen and Co. 3 vols: 1835.

The public is indebted to Miss Emma Roberts for a work communicating nearly every thing on the subject of India that the light, the elegant, and the superficial might wish to know. Three closely printed octavo volumes scarcely serve to exhaust the copious stream of her various, intimate, almost microscopic information, and without an over brilliancy of diction, or a too dazzling glow of imagination, she contrives to win upon her reader's attention with a charm that seldom vanishes, or an interest that never oscillates from the point whence it sets out. We shall extract, of course, largely; simply, however, with the regret that from having already adorned the pages of a contemporary periodical to an extent, it will be deprived of that highest of excellencies—that pre-eminent merit in the estimation of the present age—novelty. Notwithstanding this, however, we would vouch for the eagerness with which it will be received, and it is, doubtless, a flattering encomium on the work of any writer—at a time when works are produced with as much rapidity as they are read, and read with as much gullibility as oysters are swallowed—to assert that even in India, where its merits have long since been familiar, it will revive gratification, and renew that enthusiastic homage, which in the persons of India's acknowledged Lords of Literature—the Richardsons, the Sutherlands, the Youngs, &c. &c. &c. have before knelt to it.

Our first extract shall be gleaned from the Chapter on Agra. It affords a fair specimen of the writer's delineatory powers, and comprises a theme full of splendour and antiquity.

To a lover of the picturesque, Agra is one of the most delightful stations in India; but as persons of this description form a very small portion of the community, a residence amidst the splendid monuments of Moghul power is not considered desirable, in consequence of the alleged heat of the climate, and the high prices demanded for the bungalows. It possesses a garrison, consisting of one European or King's corps, and three of Native Infantry, with their requisite staff, under the command of a brigadier. The military cantonments are the ugliest in India, being situated upon a wide bare plain, enlivened only by a few *Parkinsonias*,* trees which are too uniformly covered with yellow flower to appear to advantage when not mingled with others of more varied foliage. The Jumna is completely hid from view by intervening sand-banks, which also shut out the beauties of the TaaJe

* So called from having been introduced into India from the Cape by Colonel Parkinson.

Mahal, with the exception of its silvery dome; and the exteriors of the bungalows, with few exceptions, are hideous. They are usually built of brick, a material amply supplied by the ruins in the neighbourhood; the gateless, and sometimes fenceless compounds, have a desolate appearance; and a handsome church is the only redeeming feature in the scene. The houses, however, have good gardens, though the latter are not made ornamental to the landscape; and their interiors are remarkable for the elegance of the fitting up, an abundance of marble furnishing chimney-pieces, cornices, and plasters of a very superior kind of chunam; and, instead of bare white-washed walls, the apartments are decorated with handsome mouldings and other architectural ornaments."

To this follows the exceedingly old story of the TaaJe Mahal; but we prefer directing the reader's attention to "Indian Sports," from which the following will be read with avidity:—

"There are no pheasants in the woods of Bengal or Behar; but they are found upon the confines of Assam, Chittagong; and the ranges of the Himalaya. In Nepaul, and particularly about the Morung, they are large and beautiful, more especially the golden, the burnished, the spotted, and the azure, together with the brown argus-eyed pheasant. There are several varieties of pea-fowl, black, white and grey, in addition to the common sort; and though there are some districts in India, styled *par* distinction, *More-bunge*, "the place of pea-cocks," they are so common all over the country, that it would be almost difficult to find a woodland haunt where they do not abound. They are certainly not prized in India according to their merits, either as an ornamental appendage, or as an addition to the board. Some Europeans have only been reconciled to their admission at table, by an account which has reached them of their appearance at the Lord Mayor's state-dinners in London: Anglo-Indians, generally speaking, being exceedingly unwilling to judge for themselves where their gastronomic taste can be called in question. Nevertheless, those who, where native productions are worthy of praise, entertain no absurd prejudices in favor of exotics, are glad to have an opportunity of repeating the justly-merited claims to distinction of the pea-chick, as an article of provender.

High as are the merits of this fowl, however, in its happy combination of the game-flavour of the pheasant with the juiciness of the turkey, it must hide its diminished head before the glories of the florikin; the flanderkin of feudal banquettes, and the peacock's early rival at the baronial feasts of the Montacutes and the Courtenayes.

• The Chapter on "Shops and Shopping," is in more than the accomplished writer's usual vivacity. We borrow from it the ensuing—

"Though the jewellers must be styled the ruination shops of Calcutta, the establishment of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. may be called the Howell and James of the city of palaces. It is seldom without a vast concourse of carriages at the door, and the attractions within are of a superior order. On the ground-floor, a large but by no means handsome hall is set apart for auctions; a pulpit is erected in the centre, and every description of property (houses, horses, carriages, &c., down to thimbles and needles) comes under the hammer in a very short time; sales of all kinds being very frequent. The auction-room is accessible to males alone; it is open to the entrance-hall, but should a lady wander by

mistake into the forbidden precincts, she becomes the talk of Calcutta; it is an act of *griffinism*, which strikes the whole community with astonishment and horror. A broad flight of stairs leads to a suite of apartments above, in which there is a multifarious assortment of merchandize, oddly enough contrasted, the merest trumpery being often placed in juxtaposition with articles of great value. The walls are hung with framed engravings, many of them from plates nearly worn out, intermixed with others of a superior description, and a few bad paintings; an accurate knowledge of the art being confined to a very small number of persons, and the worst specimens having as good a chance, especially with the natives, of procuring purchasers, as those of a higher order. The tables and counters are covered with glass cases, containing various kinds of British and foreign *bijouterie*; others support immense quantities of China and glass, lamps, lustres, and mirrors; there are quantities of silk mercery and linen drapery, and upholstery of all sorts. At one time, a tempting collection of furniture *en suite*, fitted for a boudoir, was displayed in these ware-rooms, which would have formed an appropriate decoration for the most *recherché* cabinet of the fairest queen in the world. It consisted of a work, sofa, and circular table, six chairs, and a couch of the beautiful black lacker, which even Chinese art cannot imitate. The landscapes were of the richest and most splendid enamel, and the cushions and draperies of pale green damask. They had been made in Japan, to order, from drawings or models sent from Calcutta, and were therefore of the most fashionable and approved form."

We shall return to these delightful volumes at a future opportunity. In the mean time we find room for one more passage, and which we cite not—let it be frankly confessed—out of admiration, but from the widest dissent from the author on the most important subject she has introduced. When Miss Roberts states, that

"It is highly honorable to the British character that, in spite of its want of urbanity, and the little personal affection which it creates, its uprightness and steadiness have secured the fidelity of immense multitudes bound to a foreign government by the equal distribution of justice and the security of property."

she asserts that, which if it were a man who should so assert, we should fling him the lie to the teeth—as, however, it is Miss Roberts, we have but to apologise for the use of a phrase so indecorous in her presence. Leaving politics, however, out of the question, we conclude by reiterating our warm admiration of these volumes, and by recording our conviction of the fidelity, accuracy, and extremely suitable powers of the authoress for the task undertaken.

Harold de Buron. By HENRY AUSTEN DRIVER.
Longman and Co. 1895.

The name of this poem sufficiently discloses the nature of its subject—and than its subject, is there scarcely any so powerfully appealing to the whole world of a poet's dreams or sen-

sibilities. To sing of Byron—he, the god of modern minstrelsy—the immortal! is, in itself, a sublime, however difficult, task for any imagination to seize upon; and it would be passing the highest eulogy to acknowledge such a task to be even barely accomplished, although a proud—if not impossible one—indeed to pronounce it to be fully so. Poetry, in these days, is so rare—that is, *good* poetry—poetry capable of interesting the heart—of throwing a spell over the imagination, that an effort, although but tolerably approaching such a standard, is, at once, worthy of an “all hail!”

“Harold de Burun,” we consider as replete with a spirit of genuine poesy—as abounding in passages of profound pathos and sparkling fancy, and, on the whole, exhibiting, on the part of its author, very decided marks of lofty and superior ability. At the same time, however, we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion, that, in some portions of the work, no inconsiderable labour has been expended on a ~~no~~ very useful object, or that of striving to represent Byron the opposite to that which, on the question of religion, the whole world knew him to be, and which is the grand effort of his writings to be known to be, viz., a sceptic. The Poem, however, is an admirable effort, and a large measure of applause is due to the author’s poetic powers. We have only space, at present, for the following

“The sun is gone; and yet the grateful sky
Still holds its glory in its memory.
Rich tints are blooming in the western air,
As though an Iris had been wandering there,
And—breaking into flowers her painted bow—
Had hung them, wreathed, amid the golden glow,
As a last tribute to the gorgeous sphere
That once again hath closed his bright career.”

There—on the slope of yonder wooded height,
Conspicuous still amid the up-glancing light—
Stands Harold’s mansion! It is one of those
Palatial haunts where Pleasure seeks repose:
Simple in style, yet garnished with that chaste
And elegant research of classic taste
Which shews the inmate—more than mirrors cau—
The mind—and not the image of the man.
Through the dim foliage of its groves a flush
Of rosy light is streaming; and a hush
Of lulling languor—an Idalian glow—
Dreamy and soft—o’erhangs its precincts now.

Fair as the Parian, by yon fountain stands
 A form of beauty; clasped her snowy hands.
 A pensive gloom is on her pallid brow;
 From her full eyes the trickling tear-drops flow;
 And on her cheek, and in her downcast mien,
 There is a shadow of the Magdalene :—
 But in her glance there lingers yet the light
 Of quenchless passion—softened—still too bright.
 And thinks she, as she sees those waters glide,
 How fleet is life, that unreturning tide?
 Or sighs she o'er some joy that hath, for aye,
 Fled, like a rose-leaf on that stream, away?
 Her glance is on the garden's folded gates;
 Her thoughts with him for whom she fondly waits.
 And lo, he comes! her *all*—save virtuous pride!
 The portals open—she is at his side.
 One hand upon his shoulder, one in his,
 With humid cheek she thus receives his kiss.

This is beautiful, and we conclude by asserting, that Mr. Driver has offered a very delightful Poem to the public, and dramatic as it is in form, has assembled some of the most interesting personages, associated with the fortunes of the almighty Bard.

The Edinburgh Cabinet Library.—The Barbary States.
 Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. 1835.

With this volume is completed, the plan, formed by the publishers of the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," for illustrating the histories, the antiquities, and the present condition of Africa. Of the merit of this work, it would be impossible to speak in terms of too glowing praise. Admirable in design, it is equally excellent in execution—and not only excellent, we had almost said wonderful, when the amazing quantity of matter it succeeds in concentrating in so small a space, is sufficiently reflected upon. The present volume, embracing, as it does, a view of nearly the whole Northern territory of Africa, is pre-eminently interesting; and including, as this necessarily does, an account of the important recent French Colony of Algiers, is of peculiar attraction. The question, is France entitled to the privilege of planting her standard on the African shore? can no longer be disputed. Every principle of sound and just policy is in favor of it. To France the world is indebted for putting an end to the piracy and atrocious acts of freebooting, by which the rights of every country in Europe was outraged, and although this were not the case, yet, as a means of recalling Africa to its pristine civilization, philanthropy, at large, to the human species, as well as justice towards France, combines in asserting, not only the claims of France to such a privilege, but the obligation mankind are under to her, for acting up to the dictates of her pious policy.

Indian Intelligence.

Calcutta.

SUPREME COURT.

February 16, 1835.

Henry M'Kellar, v. Dwarkanauth Tagore and others.—Mr. Prinsep moved for an injunction against Dwarkanauth Tagore to stay proceedings commenced against complainant in the Court of King's Bench at home. The learned counsel moved on the affidavits of T. M'Kellar, W. Greenaway, J. Vanthart, and Goberchurn Chuckerbutty, which were in substance as follows:—In Sept. 1832, the complainant, in consequence of an application through Dwarkanauth Tagore, lent the firm of Mackintosh and Co. 50,000 rupees, on a promissory note, due in four months, and on an agreement made with Dwarkanauth, that if complainant required the amount before the expiration of four months, the firm would discount the bill. In Dec. 1832, complainant being about to return to England indorsed the bill in blank, and sent his sircar, G. Chuckerbutty, to Mackintosh and Co.'s to get it discounted. The sircar took the bill to the office, and gave it to Mr. Storm, whom he found at his desk in conversation with Dwarkanauth, and who gave the bill to the latter, telling to give the cash for it. Dwarkanauth Tagore retired into the cash department and gave the sircar the cash, and Mr. M'Kellar returned to England with an impression that the bill had been discounted by Mackintosh and Co. At the time this transaction occurred it is sworn that Dwarkanauth Tagore was the banian to Mackintosh and Co.;—that he was a partner with that firm in the Commercial Bank—that the business of the Commercial Bank was conducted on the premises of Mackintosh and Co., the firm having no other department for their cash transactions, and the whole of their money transaction being managed by the Commercial Bank. In Jan. 1833, the firm of Mackintosh and Co. stopped payment, at which time it is sworn by Mr. Vanthart there was a sum of 83,000 rupees due by the Bank to the firm. They have since been adjudged insolvent, and Dwarkanauth Tagore, the solvent partner in the Commercial Bank, alleging that the bill was discounted by the Bank, and not by Mackintosh and Co. has handed the bill to Baring, Brothers, and Co., his agents in London, and has commenced an action in the Court of

King's Bench for the amount.—The court granted an order nisi at about 12 o'clock on Saturday, although it was at the same time intimated that they thought the affidavits put in on behalf of complainant contained a good ground of defence at common law. On 14th inst. after the court had granted the order nisi, defendant filed a demurrer which stayed the officer from drawing the order up, and on Monday a notice was served by complainant's attorney on defendant's attorney, that he had not had his order nisi, drawn up.—Mr. Turton argued, as a demurrer had been filed, and as the order had not been obtained he was entitled to have it put out of the way; and moved that the register be ordered not to draw it out, and that complainant pay the costs.—Mr. Prinsep allowed that the order must be discharged, it being the established practice not to draw out the order after demurrer filed, but as to the question of costs;—this was an instance of sharp practice which the court would not encourage, moreover defendant now came in on the original affidavits, and not according to rule on the office copies of them; and that, if defendant was to be considered as coming in upon the application for the rule nisi to oppose it, that these affidavits could not have been then had, and ought therefore to be put aside altogether. The learned counsel urged, if defendant wanted strict practice, he ought to follow strict practice also. The court decided that the question of costs should rest on the merits of the application, and that defendant should be put in the same position as if he had come in *instantly* to oppose the rule on 14th inst.—Mr. Turton put in the affidavit of Mr. Storm, a partner in the insolvent firm of Mackintosh and Co., which set forth:—That Dwarkanauth Tagore never was the banian of the insolvent firm, but a partner in the Commercial Bank, in which various other persons at different times had been partners. That the funds of the Commercial Bank were separate from those of Mackintosh and Co., and the business conducted in a separate apartment. That to the best of deponent's belief, the note in question was given, in renewal of a former note, in Sept. 1832, at which time complainant was desirous to have it renewed for three months, but the firm objecting, the note was ultimately given for four months. That when Chucker-

batty brought the note to Mackintosh and Co.'s in Dec., 1832, deponent, never having heard of an agreement to discount it, refused to do so, and did not direct Dwarkanauth Tagore to discount. That the note could not have been discounted by the firm without deponent being aware of it, he having the management of the cash department. That deponent, as a partner in the Commercial Bank, might have desired Dwarkanauth to discount the bill, but he had no recollection of such circumstance. The learned counsel urged that if the bill had been discounted by Mackintosh and Co. the initials of one of the firm would appear, whereas, on the face of the bill it appeared a transaction of the Commercial Bank. Further, it appeared from an extract of a letter from complainant to Mr. Greenaway, and now put in with the affidavits, on the part of complainant, that he was about to apply at home for a commission to examine witnesses in this country, and it did not appear that the deponents had any instructions to make this application. There was nothing before the court to shew that the case had not been already decided in England where Mr. McKellar resided, and where it was more convenient that it should be heard.—Mr. Prinsep, in reply on the merits, contended that no answer had been given to the statements of the bill. The complainant had two grounds of equity—1st, the agreement made by Dwarkanauth Tagore at the time of making the loan—2dly, the balance due by the Commercial Bank to Mackintosh and Company at the date of failure, which amounted in fact to payment, and deprived the Commercial Bank of any right to resort to the complainant as indorser. It was true that balance was sworn to be subject to unsettled claims, which was precisely what made it necessary to come to equity. Till an account was taken, it would be impossible to know how much of the amount of the promissory note had been extinguished by the balance due to Mackintosh and Co. This ground of equity had not been answered or even noticed at all, and it would have been sufficient alone to sustain the injunction. As to the other ground, the agreement, Mr. Storm alone had negatived his knowledge of it. But it was sworn to have been made, not with Storm but with Dwarkanauth Tagore himself, who made no affidavit. It was besides, quite consistent with probability, for it was admitted by Storm that complainant wished to lend for three months only,

and the reason was, his intention to embark for England. It had been said, why not have filed the bill in England? How could that have shortened the case? It must have come out to India for the answer to Dwarkanauth Tagore, and to go on with a suit in England instead of India, when all the evidence was here on the spot, would have been idle. Complainant had his choice to sue here or in England, and it was most for his advantage to sue here, where the transaction took place and the parties and witnesses were resident. As to the jurisdiction of this Court, there could be no doubt. Injunctions had been granted by the Court of Chancery in England against suing in Scotland and in Jamaica; but this would be more properly argued on the demurrer. He admitted the order must fall to the ground by the filing of the demurrer; but no ground of merits was shown to entitle the defendant to the costs of it.—Mr. Clarke, on the same side, was about to argue the question as to dismissing the order at all, but the court thought that had been already conceded by his leader, Mr. Prinsep. On the point of costs, the order must be discharged, each party paying his own costs. The Chief Justice said, he still thought, notwithstanding what had been argued, that the better course would have been to have filed the bill in England, and to have applied for a commission to examine witnesses here in the common law action. But on the merits, no sufficient answer had been given. The court thought so, on the ground that the defendant Dwarkanauth Tagore had himself made no affidavit at all. It might be very true, that Mr. Storm knew nothing of any agreement, and yet that the agreement might have been made with Dwarkanauth Tagore himself, as sworn on the part of the complainant. On this ground chiefly, the court thought no costs could be given.

INSOLVENT COURT,

February 21, 1835.

In the Matter of James Young and others.—This was an order nisi, obtained on the 7th inst. on application by petition, of various creditors, praying, that the court would order that Mr. Thomas Holroyd be appointed assignee to the estate of the insolvents in the room of Mr. F. H. Burkinyoung, resigned. Notice of the application was given by public advertisement to the creditors, and now Mr. Prinsep, on behalf of Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. and others, presented a petition, not against the appointment of Mr. Holroyd, but praying that some altera-

tion should take place in the management of the estate, and that for the future the assignees may be remunerated by a moderate per centage on the net proceeds realized, and not as heretofore by a fixed salary.—Sir J. P. Grant noticed that the petition did not state what alterations were necessary in the plan of management.—Mr. Advocate General said, the court would hardly exercise its discretion as to the remuneration without having some information before it. The petition prayed that the assignees might receive a moderate per centage. Now the expenses of keeping up the necessary establishment might be so great that a moderate per centage would not be sufficient to defray them.—Mr. Turton, on behalf of Mr. Hurry, thought it quite impossible to fix the amount of the per centage without there was something before the court to shew what expenses were incurred. The court had generally referred this question to a meeting of creditors, and acted upon their suggestion. Supposing in this case, which indeed was likely enough, that the dividend would be small and the trouble great; the assignees might require something more than a moderate per centage on the dividends, and if the assignees, at this moment, could not tell what would be the amount of those dividends, it was an additional reason why the court should pause. It might appear, on investigation, that a large per centage and not a small one would be necessary, but his client was quite satisfied that a fair allowance would be ordered by the court.—Sir J. P. Grant said, the petition stated that "a moderate per centage would be for the benefit of the estate;" but it was not said how the estate would be benefited, nor what difference ought to be adopted in the plan of management. It stated, without imputing any blame to the assignees, that they had hitherto so conducted the estate as to produce nothing. But no alteration was suggested; and what was the reason of this, apparently, unprofitable management he could not tell. He had no information or knowledge on the subject, and, of course, the court would do nothing without giving the creditors an opportunity to come in. He thought the best course would be to refer it to the Examiner to enquire whether it would be for the benefit of the estate that the assignees should be remunerated by a per centage, and if so, what that per centage should be. If the assignees of this estate, contrary to the practice at home and in this country were to be considered as servants who received a salary, they must be

treated so, and have something according to their trouble.—Mr. Clarke suggested, that the subject should be left for the consideration of the creditors, a great number of whom were well acquainted with the affairs of the estate. If a meeting were called, and the opinion of the creditors laid before the court, the latter would have some guide for their decision.—Sir J. P. Grant said, the court had no power to call a meeting of the creditors, neither could he say that it would be bound by their resolutions. He would, however, be happy to receive any suggestions from the creditors, and he regretted that the petition now before him did not state the grounds on which the election was made for a per centage rather than a fixed salary, and what different plan of management was necessary for the advantage of the creditors of the estate.—Mr. Turton remarked, that it had been said, no advantage had been derived from the present plan of management. He could hardly think this assertion consistent with the fact, that at the time of failure almost every particle of the property had been mortgaged, and these, to the extent of twenty-one lakhs, had been paid off.—Mr. Prinsep understood that mortgages to that extent had been contracted to be paid off.—Mr. Turton said, that fourteen lakhs of mortgaged property had been actually cleared. Of course it was necessary to clear these incumbrances before a dividend could be paid. It was hardly fair to say nothing had been realized—much had been realized; but the clearing off incumbrances might be considered as payments made to a preferential creditor. He begged to say that his client was not a party to an application for a reference to the Examiner, and with reference to a per centage, he thought it quite impossible for any person in the world, under present circumstances, to say what would be a fair amount.—M. Advocate General thought it would be hardly fair to name an early day for the Examiner to report, Mr. Holroyd being only now appointed, he would require some little time to make himself acquainted with the affairs of the estate.—Sir J. P. Grant said, that the order might afterwards be enlarged, but he would name the next court day for the examiner to enquire and report whether it is for the benefit of the creditors that the assignees should be paid for their trouble in the conduct and management of the affairs of the estate by a per centage or a fixed salary.

In the matter of Jumes, Calder and others.—This was an application, by Mr.

Cochrane, made on behalf of Mr. J. W. Sutherland, that no dividend be paid on the claim of Mr. Browne Roberts, until the rest of the creditors of the insolvents be fully paid and satisfied.—Mr. Turton appeared for Mr. B. Roberts, and for the trustees of the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. The learned counsel put in the petition of Mr. B. Roberts, which set forth that he retired from the house of Mackintosh and Co. on April 30, 1828, having proceeded to England in the previous March, and that he became a member of the firm of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. in May 1830. That the latter firm stopped payment in June 1833, and that a deed of arrangement was entered into, in which, amongst other things, it was provided that the partners should realize and get in their personal estates, and after satisfying their separate debts, should pay the surplus to the co-partnership fund. That the whole of deponent's personal property in the United Kingdom, and also his marriage settlement was sold and disposed of pursuant to such covenant. And the deponent further saith that he hath an admitted claim on the estate of Mackintosh and Co. of 55,700 rupees, exclusive of further claims to which he considers himself entitled upon the footing of an arrangement entered into between him and his partners upon his quitting the firm of Mackintosh and Co. But whatever claim he hath is not for his own benefit, but in trust, and for the benefit of the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. That Mr. J. W. Sutherland, on whose behalf this application is made, did execute the deed of trust as one of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co., and that the deponent had lately arrived in this country for the purpose of realizing certain claims on parties at present residing in India, on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. The learned counsel argued, that before Mr. Roberts's claim could be struck out of the schedule of Mackintosh and Co., or rather, before the payment of it could be postponed until the remainder of the creditors should be paid in full, it must be first ascertained to which of the creditors of Mackintosh and Co.; Mr. Roberts was liable, and who are to be paid in full before him. For instance, it was quite clear that Mr. B. Roberts had not been a partner in the firm since 1828, and, therefore, it was evident, he was not liable to any parties who had become creditors of the firm since that period.—Sir J. P. Grant did not see clearly how or when Mr. Roberts had

quitted the partnership.—Mr. Cochrane said he had not been advertised out of the firm until three years after the period it was said he had left it.—Mr. Turton said, even in that case Mr. Roberts would only be liable to those who had not had notice. It was distinctly proved, that there was a sum of 70,000 rupees, a balance admitted by the assignees, in Mr. Roberts's favor, and that this sum was not made up merely of the amount he was to receive for his three anna share in the firm, but of sums received on his private account, since he had quitted the partnership. He would admit, until it was shown the firm was in a solvent state when Mr. Roberts quitted it, that he could not be entitled to any thing for his three anna share, but any sum paid in on his private account, subsequent to his quitting the concern, were clearly the property of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co. But, before the court would order the amount alleged to be due for the three anna share, to be struck out of the schedule, it would be necessary to ascertain to which of the creditors Mr. Roberts was liable. As to the transaction itself, he thought he should be able to shew that the transfer of the sum to the account of Mr. Roberts, had been *bona fide*, and that it was not at all evident, but rather on the contrary, that the firm was insolvent in 1827-8, or if it was, that Mr. Roberts was aware of it. Mr. Vanthart had deposed, that according to his belief the house was insolvent in 1819, when Mr. Fulton quitted it, but from the amount carried to 'bad balances' it would appear that gentlemen had come to an erroneous conclusion. In 1825 there was a balance of three lakhs and a half against the house, and the year preceding the balance was five lakhs. He admitted, that from 1825 downwards, the house had been gradually getting worse, but a fair examination into the circumstances would shew that there was nothing which could induce Mr. Roberts to believe that the house was likely to fail. In 1825, the firm incurred a considerable loss in opium, but it by no means followed that the deficiency thus occasioned could not be made up by a more fortunate transaction next year. In 1826-7 the balance against the house was eleven lakhs, and this in 1828 was increased to fourteen lakhs. But when was the balance sheet of 1827-8 made out?—From the evidence of Mr. Vanthart it appeared to have been made out in Dec. 1828, within two months of one year after Mr. Browne Roberts had quitted the country, and proceeded to Europe.

partly for the purpose of endeavouring to recover what was at that time considered a recoverable debt. He would also remind the court that Mr. Jenkins, at a subsequent period, would have joined the house if he had considered the three accounts he referred to as good balances. He would direct the attention of the court to the acts of the partners at the time Mr. Roberts quitted the partnership, and ask if they showed a sense of their own insolvency when they undertook to pay 40,000 rupees per share for each of his shares. Would they have done so if they had thought their concerns were irremediable? Of course they would not. Did any one come into the house on the retirement of Mr. Roberts? Was he a young and inexperienced person that joined the firm at that time? No; on the contrary, Mr. Storm had been long in business, and thought he was doing perfectly right in joining the house. If the amount of the transactions of the house was looked at, it would be found that the deficiency in 1825, was about five per cent. of the capital, and surely it could not be considered that a large trading concern, such as the house of Mackintosh and Co., might not realize a profit of five per cent. on the business. It so happened, however, that a series of circumstances took place here at that time, which no man, of whatever sagacity, could have foreseen, otherwise it would have been a poor business indeed, which, with the resources of Mackintosh and Co., could not have realized a profit of fifteen per cent., and if the house had realized ten per cent. only they would have been left in a solvent state. Mr. Jenkins had said, that the state of three accounts in 1831, prevented him from joining the house, but that he continued with them to the date of the failure, not having finally determined whether he would join them or not. Then was it to be believed that if Mr. Jenkins thought it might be worth his while to remain with the house, that Mr. Roberts could not quit India in 1827, with a favorable view of its solvency? It had been proved that landed property remained at a nominal value from 1824 to 1826. It had also been proved that the firm of Mackintosh and Co., held large mortgages and securities, which, at the time, were considered sufficient to cover Ramrattan Mullick's debt; but in 1831, the state of things was different, and Ramrattan's account had been converted into a bad debt, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of landed property; still, at

that time, Mr. Jenkins thought that a fortunate year or two might have turned the scale in favor of the house. As to the debt of Mercer and Co., at the time of the failure of the house it was indebted to the firm about twenty lakhs of rupees, for which there were securities now remaining to about the value of one fourth of the amount. Mercer and Co., failed in 1827; they possessed cotton, indigo, and indigo factories, and Mackintosh and Co., had security over the whole property. Could any one tell him that at that time it might not be considered a valuable estate. It was proved that the firm lost £90,000 by the house at home holding Mercer and Co.'s, indigo over at a time when it fell from five shillings to two shillings and six pence, making a loss of near one half the debt, which could not have been foreseen at the time Mr. Browne Roberts went home. Had Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. sold the indigo immediately, the result would have been very different, and as this indigo was not sold till March, 1828, it was quite impossible that the loss could have hastened Mr. Roberts's departure from this country. The house here likewise held cotton on which a very considerable loss had been sustained. If the court came to examine the balance against Mercer and Co. in 1827, they would find that the firm were fully covered by what was considered good security, indeed, he remembered in 1828, at a meeting of the creditors of Mercer and Co., it was considered that Mackintosh and Co. would not only be fully paid, but that they were authorized to hold over the balance for the other creditors. In like manner the value had depreciated of up-country indigo factories, which were now hardly worthy of cultivation, and the export of cotton, which continued to be extensive for some time after the American war, as the large cotton screws in this neighbourhood bore testimony, had now entirely failed. He now came to the debt due by Mendiz, Uriarte and Co., which to this moment, was not ascertained to be irretrievably bad, though he would admit that claims against Kings were generally encompassed with difficulties. Unless he was wrongly informed the assignees had now thought it worth their while to send Mr. Storm, one of the insolvents, to Madrid, to press the claim there. Mr. Browne Roberts had himself spent two years in Spain, having the same object in view; but, it was to be hoped, that a better state of things now obtained in that country, and that Mr. Storm would be

more successful. If the whole should be recovered, it would be more than sufficient to cover the debt of Mendieta Uriarte and Company. The debt itself had originated out of the trade to Manilla which was carried on to a considerable extent, both here and at Madras, until it was put a stop to by the decision of Sir William Scott, on the question as to the right of any privileged body to license a trade with the subjects of a power hostile to the supreme government. It was afterwards carried on at Calcutta by Mendieta, Uriarte and Co., who, being Spaniards were not affected by the decision. When that firm became involved they made over their claim on the Philippine Company to Mackintosh and Co., and shortly after Ferdinand the VII. swept away the whole of the assets of the Philippine Company. Spain, however, since that time, had come to a better era—at least it was to be hoped she would under the quadruple alliance,—and if that Government only, paid as it was called in this country, ten annas in the rupee, it would be sufficient to discharge the claim on the Philippine Co. These were the three debts which had prevented Mr. Jenkins from joining the firm; and he thought no person in 1828, could have considered them irremediably bad. As to the debt of Ramrattan Mullick, his Lordship was aware from what had passed in another place, that person had a claim of one lakh and a half against Surroophunder Sircar, and it was also well known there was a claim against the Company for nine lakhs, in support of which there was a petition before the court at home. The claim against the Company it was true might not now be regarded as it was in 1828, but the claims of one and a half lakh was yet before the Supreme Court. Now what was the state of these three balances when Mr. Browne Roberts quitted the partnership; Ramrattan Mullick's security was a good set off to the full amount; Mendieta, Uriarte, and Co.'s was a security to the full amount with great difficulties in the way of recovering it; and Mercer and Co.'s was considered, in 1827, to be a sufficient security to the full extent; but the fall of indigo, cotton, &c., had since destroyed that to a very considerable extent, and in like manner, the fall in landed property had made Ramrattan Mullick's a bad debt. Mr. Jenkins said "if these three debts had been good, and no panic had existed, I think I should have joined the house." The debts were considered good at the time Mr. Roberts left the house. Mr. Jenkins

continued, "a lucky hit or two might have recovered matters. I took my impression from the partners of the firm; it did appear to be the feeling that the house might not go on." If such was the impression of the partners, he would like to know what there was of fraud in receiving 40,000 rupees, for each share, three years previously to the time the impression was communicated to Mr. Jenkins. The account of Mr. Browne Roberts was not before the court, but this was,—that a part of it consisted of sums received by the firm, on his account, since he left the house. Mr. Vanthart says, "there was a sum of 20,000 rupees, recovered on the life of Captain Roberts: it was recovered for Mr. Browne Roberts, and forms a part of the claim of 70,000 rupees." Ought not the house to be responsible for this? Again, the sum "15,000 rupees and upwards, is composed of Sheriff's fees recovered in 1828-9, and there was a sum of 7,000 rupees, recovered for rent on account of Mrs. Roberts's settlement. The utmost the petitioner could say was, that Mr. Browne Roberts was not entitled to recover for his creditors any part of the sum remaining for the three anna shares. Perhaps it would not be worth the while of the trustees of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. to dispute that, but the court would take into their consideration that Mr. Roberts had received not a cowrie during the time he was at Madrid, and that had he remained a partner of the firm, he would at least have received his maintenance during that period. A great deal had been said regarding a representation made at the first meeting of the creditors of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co., of a sum of £38,000, said to be due to Mr. Roberts from the house here; it, however, turned out that Mr. Roberts was not present when the statement was made, and when the matter came to be sifted it was found to be a sum of £30,000, which the firm here, promised to advance him. It was true no lawyer would tell Mr. Roberts that he had any claim on the firm for this sum, but when such promises were made to him, could he be said to be deceiving any body? He would now only draw the attention of the court to one other circumstance. Mr. Sutherland appeared here in a most extraordinary position, and he was quite at a loss to account for his feelings otherwise than that he was prompted by a desire to play the scavenger,—throwing dirt on Mr. Roberts. Mr. Sutherland was a creditor of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.,

he had received a dividend under the assignment, and he now came here to move the court to strike out the claims of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co.—Sir J. P. Grant. He is also a creditor of Mackintosh and Co.—Mr. Turton admitted that he was, but still there appeared something singular in Mr. Sutherland's proceedings, since he was acting against the interest for which Mr. Browne Roberts was merely a trustee, for not one cownie would ever go to that gentleman, as there would be no surplus from the estate of Rickards, Mackintosh and Co. However, Mr. Sutherland was the best judge of his own actions. The question before the court was merely a question of law, as to the amount received by the firm on Mr. Roberts's account since he quitted the partnership. There could be no doubt his creditors were entitled to that, and he would submit for a reference to the Examiner, to ascertain what those accounts were, and to whom they were due. The amount of the balance due on the three anna shares he admitted to be doubtful, but if any reference were made he begged that also might be included, as well as to ascertain whether any sums were due for Mr. Browne Roberts's expenses while at Madrid. Mr. Roberts had drawn nothing but what was perfectly understood to be his own, and if it was asserted that he had, there was the more occasion for a reference.—Mr. Cochrane, in reply, said, that the usual courtesy of the Bar prevented him telling his learned friend, who indeed generally made good addresses, that he never heard him make one so bad, nor one in a worse cause.

• There seems to have been a considerable deal of time, certainly not of argument, consumed in an endeavour to prove that the house of Mackintosh and Co. was solvent when Mr. Roberts quitted it, but he could assure his learned friend that all the might-bes and may-bes he had made use of, together with the cotton screw he had made use of also, would fail to screw up the assets to a state of solvency. But he would speak of the claim of Mr. Roberts as it appeared before the Court. It did not appear by the books of Mackintosh and Co. that Mr. Roberts was a trustee; but it appeared that he had represented to his creditors in London, or his partners had done so for him, that there was due to him from the house here, £38,000, which had been cut down there to £34,000, and which had been ultimately cut down by the assignees here, to 70,000 rupees. Perhaps he might be permitted, on the part

of Mr. Sutherland, to disclaim any endeavour or wish to prevent any of the family of Mr. Roberts making a claim for the amounts for which it was now represented he was a trustee. He, however, was ready to shew that Mr. Roberts was not a trustee; and that an order pressed against him would not be injurious to any other party. With reference to the assignment, it could not be supported, for if it was shewn that the house here, had been entirely insolvent, he of course could convey nothing, and his assignees must be bound by the equities of the man whom they claim under. In April, 1831, Mr. Roberts sent a begging letter to the firm here, with which he thought it necessary to trouble the court, as it was asserted that Mr. Roberts was a creditor to a large amount. (*Reults.*) "Having in consequence of my joining the house here, been under the necessity of hiring a house and furnishing it, and not having a penny in the world at my command, rather than add to the weight of my pauper situation here in Bishopsgate-street, I have taken the liberty to pass the two following bills on you at the ruinous rate of 1s. 8d.,—the only terms on which I was able to negotiate them, viz.,—on the 31st of March, £423, or 5067 rupees—on the 6th of April, £500, or 6000 rupees. Even these sums I should not have thought of drawing for, had you continued to send on to Major Oliver, the accruing interest on Mrs. Roberts's trust and property, the deprivation of which, situated as I unfortunately am in this house, puts me and my large family to serious inconvenience. Trusting that you will kindly honor these two drafts, and pass the amount, when paid, to my debit, believe me your attached friend, B. Roberts." This letter, (Mr. Cochrane continued,) the whole scope of it showed that it was not only written by a man who knew he had no claim on those he addressed, but who also knew the situation of his late partners. How was it that Mr. Roberts was not present on this occasion? Why was he not here at present "acting under the deed of arrangement?" It appeared to him (Mr. Cochrane) that Mr. Roberts's conduct from beginning to end had either been a fraud against one set of creditors, or a double fraud against both. He would now read the court a letter which he had produced during the examination of Mr. Storm. It was written in hieroglyphics and Mr. Storm could not read it, though, perhaps, Mr. Roberts might be able to do so now, as he was going to gather some

information amongst the pyramids of Thebes:—(*Reads.*) "In regard to the credit through China, our former letters will have set the subject at rest for ever I hope. You are now fully aware of all the circumstances that led to the case: had direct remittance been made they would never, I am assured have been resorted to. But my friend, means were T. W. P. H. W. P. H. W. P. N. and are still U. M. I. V. J. G. t, meet your P. Y. W. R. F. Look, I beg of you, at C. J. S. Y. W. R. H. F., and G. P. J. N. M. F. O. W. V. W. P. S. Q. F. The consignments of the year, lately made, you will find with reference to prices here, and the frightful stock on hand, will not give an average any thing like sufficient to cover the drafts passed in favour of the Board of Trade. Allow me once more to put the question I before put to Gordon. Where are R. L. P. R. F. to come from? Be assured that in India I never had anything like the W. P. E. U. G. H. E. that these things produce here. I must once more implore you all to take into N. Y. W. D. G. S. J. P. F. U. P. the T. P. G. P. W. S. W. M. H. in which T. G. shall be placed. W. R. G. W. Y. V. C. and V. W. Y. M. G. Y. G. M. U. H. H. F. be not I. Y. J. M. T. H. M. W. W. P. G. I will not dwell further on the subject but refer you to Mr. Rickards's letter." This letter (Mr. Cochrane continued) was of importance as it shewed that the partners were compelled to have recourse to hieroglyphics to conceal their situation from their head book-keeper, and even Mr. Storm was not acquainted with the characters. Was this consistent with a belief that the house was solvent, or that it might recover itself by "a lucky hit or two," which Mr. Jenkins had spoken of? The learned counsel then commented at great length on the address of Mr. Turton, urging that even the statements made by Mr. Vanthart, did not shew the real amount of the deficiencies, and that the house had been insolvent for years to a much greater extent. If, the learned counsel argued, there was only a deficiency of five per cent., how came it that the book-keeper had deposed that "the estate would only pay three annas in the rupee, and that not till after the lapse of five or six years after the failure?"—Sir J. P. Grant said, he thought this was quite a different case from the question whether a partner can retire from an estate without notice, and not be liable for the debts afterwards incurred; or from the question whether a partner may be entitled to retain the sum of money which he goes out for. In this case there

was an agreement to pay a sum of money to the outgoing partner, but if the firm had no assets, they could not, of course, fulfil their agreement, and it could not be supported against the claims of creditors. The claim here rested on two different grounds, the first was the balance of the agreement made on the retirement of Mr. Roberts, and the second was the amount said to be received by the firm subsequent to that retirement. He thought it ought to be ascertained how much had been received by the firm since Mr. Roberts left it, and he did not see how that could be done without a reference to the Examiner.—Mr. Turton agreed to waive the right to any sums but those received by the firm subsequent to Mr. Roberts's retirement, and the Examiner was ordered to enquire and report as to their amount.

March 7.—*In the matter of George Weyland Moseley.*—Mr. Turton, stated that the insolvent is a Major in the Company's military service; and applied for an order that one-half of the insolvent's pay and allowances be appropriated to the liquidation of his debts. The learned counsel informed the chief justice that during his recent absence, an application had been made to government, by the court, in order to ascertain what portion of a military insolvent's pay might be appropriated for the benefit of his creditors without injuring his efficiency as a public servant, and that on the receipt of an answer from the Vice-President in council, it had been determined to set aside one-half of the pay of field officers, and one-third of the pay of subalterns for that purpose.—Mr. Clarke said, that at the time the insolvent applied for his discharge, there was an application made on behalf of the assignee for some portion of his pay to be paid over for the benefit of the creditors, but that no order was made, it appearing to the Court that a considerable portion of the insolvent's pay and allowances was stopped and withheld in consequence of some defalcations in his account with government as timber agent at Nathpore. The total amount of this defalcation was 1,31,089 rupees, and government resolved to hold Major Moseley responsible to that extent, taking steps with the view of gradually liquidating the amount, by monthly stoppages of 300 rupees of the Major's pay, at the same time leaving it to the Court of Directors to determine if any remission of the public claim against the insolvent could be allowed. The learned counsel then read the correspondence between the government here and the

Court at home, from which it appeared that the Court's attention was drawn to the following circumstances in favour of the merciful consideration for which Major Moseley had appealed. They are briefly,—that for the more active and enterprising duties of the agency, a better officer could not probably have been found;—that it would have required the continued active exertions of an able accountant, with efficient assistants, to preserve the extensive and complicated accounts of the agency in order;—that so far from Major Moseley being an able accountant he appears to have no knowledge of any system of book-keeping, and was wholly dependent upon the native agents under him;—that during the investigation not a single overt act of fraud or dishonesty, on the part of Major Moseley, in the management of the agency, has appeared, whilst it is evident he needlessly "defrauded himself of no less a sum than Rs. 5,000 by entering to his debit a draft for Rs. 15,000 instead of for Rs. 10,000 the real amount, and which was not discovered till after the compilation of the account by Captain Hawkins. —Finally, that Maj. Moseley is a married man with a rising family, and is believed to have been for some time in embarrassed circumstances. To this communication the Court of Directors replied, that they regretted the loss which the public had sustained by the mismanagement of Major Moseley whilst employed in the Naphore timber agency, but, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances, they were induced to authorize the government here to remit whatever balance might still be due from him to the government at the date of their despatch, provided it should appear that Maj. Moseley had no means of liquidating the amount except by stoppages from his military allowances. The learned counsel put in the affidavit of Mr. Robert Swinhoe, in which it was set forth, that the insolvent has a wife and six children; two of the latter are at school in England, one at school in India, and two under education by a teacher at the insolvent's house;—that to the best of deponent's belief the expense of educating the children is 260 rupees per month, and that the insolvent has no other means or income whatever besides his pay and allowances as a Major in the army. Under these circumstances Mr. Clarke submitted that the insolvent was entitled to the favorable consideration of the court.—Sir Edward Ryan said, that he had always found it difficult to determine what part of a military insolvent's pay

should be given up to his creditors, but after the communication from government the court would not depart from the rule which had been adopted. Every thing had been done which could recommend the insolvent's case to the favorable consideration of the court, but the court must act on one general principle, and there might be a great deal in so doing; it might be an inducement to military officers not only to repress extravagance, but to adopt a system of retrenchment in order to pay off debts already incurred, and to avoid what may be considered the disgrace of coming into this court.—Mr. Clarke submitted that the order should only go to the three hundred rupees per month, the amount remitted by the court of Directors. That is, to take from the insolvent what the court had restored to him, which would leave Rs. 415 per month to keep up his station in the army and for the education of his six children.—Sir Edward Ryan. This court must consider that the creditor has the first claim on the insolvent. Perhaps the court might have exercised a discretion in this case had matters stood as they did formerly, but in the face of this communication from Government it cannot do it.—Mr. Clarke submitted that an application may be made to Government in this particular case.—Sir Edward Ryan. No; the order must go forth.

SUMMARY.

The Governor General.—The Governor General, Sir C. Metcalfe, held a levee at the Government House, on 25th March, which was very numerously attended. The Editor of the Englishman states, that he never saw so great a crowd, or so many faces he had not been accustomed to meet with at former levees. Almost the whole of the Staff and principal Civilians, the Judges and the Bar, Bishop and Clergy, the Members of Council, Merchants, &c., attended.

The subscriptions for Lord W. Bentinck's statue, realized up to 14th March, amount to 26,888 rupees.

The Steam fund has received an additional subscription of 16 rupees, from the Reverend Mr. Ward, of Allahabad, making the total amount of subscriptions to the Bengal Fund 167,545-14-5 rupees, from 2,545 subscribers,* and the sum realized, 159,164-4-6 rupees, from 2,384 subscribers.

A proposal for establishing at Meerutt a society to promote and aid the advancement of knowledge and instruction, has been in circulation, and to which we are happy to observe the signatures of

the heads of departments, alike civil and military. An union in such a cause is honorable to all parties, and we hail with joy this effort in the great work of education, sincerely hoping it may be successfully prosecuted.

St. Andrew's Clock.—We are glad to find that a subscription is raising for a clock for the steeple of St. Andrew's church. Government have contributed 2000 rupees, towards this desirable object, and about 1500 rupees, have already been subscribed by individuals.

Lord Combermere.—By the last intelligence received from England, we learn that Lord Combermere, our former Commander-in-chief, has offered his services to the Court of Directors, to come out to this country again in the same capacity.

Lucknow.—Translation of a letter from Lucknow, dated the 13th March, 1835.—“The King, of late, amuses himself at Chaund Gunge, where he spends his money, or rather the money of the people, in nautches and such like debaucheries. On the 12th, a burglary attended with a most horrible murder was committed at Lucknow, in the house of a rich mahajun, when property to a great amount was plundered, and the mahajun, his wife, and two children barbarously murdered. Although the crime was committed near a large and populous part of the town, no traces were discovered of the perpetrators. In fact, as usual, no trouble was taken by the government to detect the murderers. The King has, as a matter of form, taken up the case, and may decide it in two or three years.”

Jey-pore.—We learn from the “*Dellhi Gazette*” that an express passed through that place, on the 14th March, for Jey-pore; and that it contained orders for apprising Jotharam that he must quit his office of Prime Minister; and that force would be applied if he resisted the order. This decision of our late Governor General doubtless arose from the strong suspicions which had arisen of his having made away with the deceased young Rajah by poison. A political agent will doubtless be established at Jey-pore, during the long minority of the Rajah who has succeeded to the guddee. Major Alva was expected to move upon Jey-pore on the morning of the 17th March, with a respectable force, composed of three regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and some guns.—Further particulars have been received regarding the course which the British Government intend to pursue with re-

gard to Jotharam. It appears, that, when on the death of the late Rajah, he had reason to dread a popular insurrection, he wrote to the British Resident in Rajpootana to resign his post of Minister. The Resident is now instructed to inform him that he must adhere to his resignation, and retire. As soon as the despatches reached the Resident, he directed Brigadier Wyatt to move with all his troops on Jey-pore. This march of the troops is intended simply to afford a safe convoy to the odious Minister. But there is some reason to fear that it may arrive too late; for the people there, tired of waiting for the interference of the British Government, had already begun their scheme of vengeance on Jotharam, and had induced a large portion of his troops to revolt from him. He is not to be considered in the light of a prisoner, but is to be deprived of his power, and permitted to go where ever he may desire. This will probably be the extent of his punishment.

Military Retiring Fund.—(By the committee)—Mr. Curnin's plan is this:—Upon an officer's joining the establishment he is supposed to subscribe for the first five years, 5 rupees per month—second ditto 10 ditto—third ditto 15 ditto—fourth ditto 20 ditto—fifth ditto 25 ditto; and, for the rest of the time, during his continuance in the service, 30 rupees per mensem: and, in addition to these payments, the officer is expected to relinquish the increase of pay and allowances for one year, to which he will have become entitled, upon the attainment of each step to that of Lieut.-col. inclusive. For these payments and donations, the officer, after 25 years' service, including three years for one further, becomes entitled to a retiring allowance of £525 per annum, in which is included the pension of his rank. In the event of the officer's continuing another year in the service after he becomes entitled to this retiring pension, the first payment of the pension is withheld; and the officer gets credit for the additional pension, which, at his standing in the service, the £525 would purchase. This sum is found to be £50, so that an officer having served 26 years becomes entitled to a retiring pension of £575. If the officer should continue another year in the service he also relinquishes the first payment of his increased pension, and for this relinquishment he gets credit for an additional pension of £62.10s; so that after 27 years' service the officer's pension would become £637.10s. In this manner the pension is increased each

year, by the amount which the acquired pension of the previous year would purchase, till the officer has been 35 years in the service, when his pension is finally

fixed at £1,500 per annum. The pensions on retirement will be seen in the accompanying table, under the number of years served :—

*25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
† 5250	5750	6375	7075	7850	8700	9700	10800	12000	13600	15000

To extend the advantages of this scheme to those officers who are on the establishment, and to place them exactly in the position which they would have occupied had the fund been instituted when they entered the service, they are called up on to pay down, on the institution of the fund, if they have served but

1 year Rs. 91	14 years Rs. 6,691
2 do. do. 160	15 do. do. 7,555
3 do. do. 237	16 do. do. 8,570
4 do. do. 364	17 do. do. 9,695
5 do. do. 5005	18 do. do. 10,943
6 do. do. 1,226	19 do. do. 15,587
7 do. do. 1,466	20 do. do. 17,478
8 do. do. 1,729	21 do. do. 19,652
9 do. do. 2,022	22 do. do. 24,367
10 do. do. 2,341	23 do. do. 27,333
11 do. do. 4,569	24 do. do. 30,633
12 do. do. 5,208	25 do. do. 34,309
13 do. do. 5,938	

in addition to the regulated subscription of their standing, and the increase of pay and allowances for one year to which they will become entitled on promotion. It has been satisfactorily shewn by Mr. Curmin, that as the army is now constituted, an officer will have to serve as

Ensign - - - 5 years.
Lieutenant - - - 12½ do.
Captain - - - 14½ do.
Major - - - 6 do.
Lieut.-colonel - 8½

As it might be inconvenient, if not impossible, for some officers to pay down the sum required from them to entitle them to the ultimate benefits of the fund, it is proposed to withhold from them the increase of pay and allowances, to which they will have become entitled on promotion for one year towards the payment of the augmentation of the pension of the retired officer, if such claims should not be otherwise provided for; and for the rest of the time by which their promotion will have been accelerated by the agency of the fund towards the payment of the immediate donation, if any shall be due from

them; or till without the agency of the fund they might fairly have calculated upon being promoted. Officers who may become subscribers to the fund, and who, through ill-health will have the privilege of retiring upon the half-pay of their rank, will be allowed such a pension, in addition, as shall be a liberal equivalent of their share of the assets of the institution—and, as, with the agency of the fund, when in complete operation all officers of ten years standing may fairly calculate on being Captains; the benefit which the institution of the fund is calculated to confer on the junior branches of the service cannot but be perfectly apparent. These are the principles of the permanent fund; but to give immediate effect to it, and that celerity of promotion, which is desirable in an army subjected to the influence of an Indian climate, and, at the same time, to fix a limit to the claims of the army upon the State, it is proposed to solicit, on the part of the army, the Honorable Court to allow for every corps, in each Presidency, £1,500 per annum, including the off-reckoning money and the present pension fund; and from this income, when the fund shall have been put in operation, it is proposed, to allow to all officers, who have served their regulated term, and who may be disposed to retire, a pension, if a Captain of 400 guineas per annum—if a Major 500 ditto—if a Lieut. Colonel 600 ditto; including the retiring allowances of their rank, and to all other officers who shall have served the regulated terms, and who may become subscribers to the fund, but who may still be unwilling to retire in the first instance, it is proposed to give credit for the present value of the pension of their rank, and for their subscription of 50 rupees per mensem, and when they may feel disposed to retire, the pension which shall be the equivalent of both. To those officers who may have completed their term of service before the whole amount of donation due from them shall have been paid, and who may continue in the service, credit will be given for the retiring pension of a Captain, unless it can be shewn that, without the agency of the fund, the higher rank had been attained, for the amount of their subscriptions and donations; and for their subscription of

* Time served in years.

† Pension in rupees.

‡ And it is estimated that, with the agency of the fund, an officer will have to serve as Ensign but 3 years; Lieutenant 7 ditto; Captain 8 ditto; Major 3 ditto; and Lieut.-colonel 5 ditto.

30 rupees per mensem; and when it may be their wish to retire, they shall have the pensions which are the equivalents of these contributions, provided these pensions shall not exceed those which the foregoing table assigns for the officers of the different standings. To those officers who may not have served their term when this scheme shall have been put in operation, it is proposed to allow 400 guineas per annum, if they will retire when their term shall have been served; and, in addition, one guinea per annum for every 100 rupees which they may have paid in the shape of donation to the fund, provided these together shall not exceed 500 guineas. There are various sources in the fund itself to enable it to meet its engagement on behalf of the army, which engagements, it will be perceived, are but *temporary*, and are calculated to remove from the service the senior officers, and to give that celerity of promotion which is so much required: but if these sources of annual supply and the annuity from the State together, should not be found sufficient, in the first instance, to meet the whole liabilities of the fund, which nothing but experience can precisely determine; it is calculated that the appropriation for the purposes of the fund, of the increase of pay and allowance for one year, of those who are promoted in consequence of the retirement of an officer, will speedily bring the claims upon the State within those limits which it may be the pleasure of the Honorable Court to assign, when, of course, all further deductions, if necessary, would go towards the payment of the "donation still due from the officer so promoted."

Mr. Curwin's Retiring Fund.—Col. Galloway's Objections and Mr. Curwin's Replies:—

Objection 1.—And the improbability of its being adopted is augmented by the increased benefit it professes to confer.

Reply 1.—I beg here to premise that any objections made by Col. Galloway have, as I conceive, reference only to the means by which the prospective scheme is to be brought into operation; for he admitted to me that the fundamental principles of the plan were perfect. The objections, therefore, if of any force, can only be temporary.—The excellence of the plan consists in a great degree on the largeness of the retiring pensions; as these offer the greater incentives to retire; and, therefore, the greater stimulus to promotion.

O. 2.—Its introduction is made to depend upon the aid of the home authori-

ties to a great extent. This renders its institution precarious: whilst, as it professes to accelerate the promotion of 3d Captains (to the rank of Colonel I presume) by twelve years. This must add so much to the cost of the pension fund as to render the concurrence of the Hon. Court (if that cost shall be put upon the state,) at least very doubtful. If put upon the army the difficulty is not removed but only its position changed; for the army, I conceive, is unable to bear it. But it is said the sum now demanded from the Court is "less" than the amount which the Court recently offered. This has the appearance of an oversight or a fault. There can be no possible reason for this.

R. 2.—The aid of the home authorities is solicited only to the extent which they have already sanctioned—the Hon. Court offered to entertain 21 Lieut.-cols. on the pension list per annum: this involved an annual expenditure of £148,920 per annum, or £723 per corps, without taking into the account for expenditure on account of the retiring allowances of Majors or Captains, or of officers retiring upon half-pay.—This is a misconception of the whole plan: if the Hon. Court has its expenditure under this head fixed, that plan must be the most agreeable to them, which makes men most contented with their own condition: a Captain's becoming a Colonel does not increase his claims for retiring pension on the Company. The Court is conceived to allow only six per cent. interest on the subscriptions of the army; and only that, in addition, which they are at present paying under various heads as off-reckoning pensions, &c. &c. In short, an equivalent of all the claims upon the state is asked and neither more nor less.

O. 3.—Calculations for such funds assume that the whole army, at least so many as will render the exceptions inconsiderable, are willing to adopt the project; in other words, that they are willing to forego a part of their present comforts for the prospect of a considerable benefit to accrue to them many years hence. But men, generally speaking, are not willing to exercise such self-denial, and if they were, we know that a vast number of the officers of this army are so encumbered that they have no prospect, even with the proposed pension, of being able to quit this country in 25 years. They are in debt, and their creditors would not suffer them to go, and they are many of them, no less involved by the, at least equally strong obligation

to provide for their families. It is said, however, pensions are saleable, but this requires certificates of health which would not be easily procured by those (generally invalids) who would become candidates for pensions, and, in the case of debtors, pensions, if sold, would be consumed in liquidation of debts or on life insurance.

H. 3.—If men are, generally speaking, unwilling to forego a part of their present comforts, and to exercise self-denials, how does it happen that Majors are annually bought out?—In my original letter I included certain paragraphs to point out how as I conceived, those who are in debt might be relieved of their liabilities, and I have been given to understand that portion of my letter was objected to because its publication might interfere with a more economical mode of liquidation now in progress. I cannot, therefore, well understand how the case of debtors can be urged as an objection; but all men are not in debt—and even the creditors of debtors would exercise a sound discretion in contributing for their debtors to enable them to attain superior rank, and therefore greater facilities of making good the demands against them. But with his present knowledge of the Indian army will Col Galloway maintain, that it is wiser to allow men to struggle with their present difficulties, and with the certain prospect of having to serve longer and longer intervals in the inferior grades of the army, and to mature its present dissatisfaction with its prospects and condition into permanent discontent, than to adopt a plan that must dissipate, so far as their ultimate prospects are concerned, all sources of dissatisfaction from the army. In short, it is wiser to allow 4 000 men on whom the integrity of this empire depends to perpetually brood over the dreariness of their prospects, that a few who are in debt might not be incommoded, or to adopt this plan by which the well-being and the happiness of all would be secured at the probable risk of inflicting a temporary inconvenience on a few? What has been said relative to debtors applies in an equal degree to all other obligations except that of an officer's family, and on whose account it becomes more imperative that he should subscribe, inasmuch, as by subscribing he attains higher rank; and his family—a higher claim for allowances in case of his demise.

O. 4.—Capt Badenach's tables state, that in 25 years only five officers in 100, have retired on pensions. This included a period when the emoluments of officers

were larger than now. I am aware that this, if a fact, facilitates the establishment of a fund, but I advert to it here to show that where the chance of enjoyment is so to one against a man, there is little temptation to sacrifice present means—yet by this scheme an *Ensign* or *2d Lieut.* after 5 years' service is required to pay per month Rs 10

After 10 years' (a *Lieut.* say,) do „ 15
After 15 years' (do) „ 20
After 20 years' (a *Captain*) do „ 25
After 25 years' do. do. „ 30
and there are many *Captains* now upwards of 25 years in the service

R 4.—The inference from *Captain Badenach's* tables is wrong—if only 5 out of every 100 retired the reason must be sought for on other grounds, and perhaps Col Galloway's own case will serve as an apt example—the retiring allowances were not sufficient to induce more than the eighth part of those who had lived over 25 years in India to retire; and thus the other seven-eighths were compelled to stay as an incumbrance to the service till the vitality of the system became exhausted. This inference might, with equal force, have been urged against entering the service, and yet the Directors find no want of candidates for cadet-ship. Here a comparison of things with each other is made, which, to my mind, admit of no comparison. Facts are reasoned on, derived from the present system in place of facts which must hold good in that which this scheme will bring into operation, but even according to the present system, his reasoning is not conclusive, or how could the sacrifices be made that are being made to buy out Majors? Some are called upon to contribute thousands, and yet, at this instant, there are more who are ready to make these sacrifices than there are of Majors to retire.

O. 7.—I conceive the principle upon which this fund is made to rest is objectionable, viz., upon time, and not upon rank, involving as that does supercession, which I hold to be an obstacle of the greatest magnitude to the reception of this plan by the army. We cannot expect that men will become instrumental in their own (comparative) degradation; and, therefore, I think it is certain that those who stand well for promotion without this fund will not pay for standing worse. Every corps which had not an officer ready to accept the pension when entitled would be exposed to supercession. But it is replied, that when the operation of this fund will have been completed, that is many years hence, all

who are eligible will have attained the rank of Lieut.-col., and thus there will be no supercession. But this plan has to be submitted to those who are now in the army. The consequence seems inevitable.

R. 7.—When a man enters the army, it is with the view of acquiring distinction, respectability and competence in old age.—If in a gradation service rank has not been attained, the fault does not rest with the individual, but with circumstances; he, therefore, suffers enough in having to endure disappointment without having to endure the additional pang that that disappointment inflicts the additional penalty of incompetent reward for services, which with any other rank, he could not have more faithfully executed. But this scheme does confer emolument according to rank—for it brings the attainment of the rank of Lt.-col. within the period when retirement can take place. Not being a military man I shall be excused, I hope, if I do not perceive the force of the remark, relative to supercession, nor the probability of any inconvenience that can arise from it; and, as will be seen, the army has had already sufficient samples of supercession, and they must endure it.—In-

	Years.
Capt. R. Penny, a Colonel	- - 24,68
W. Burgh, ditto	- - 24,71
W. D. Playfair, a Lieut.-colonel	19,72
Henry L. Worrall, a Major in	- - 14,71
Alexander B. Dyce, ditto	- - 13,70
George White ditto	- - 13,05
Foster Stalker ditto	- - 12,89
Henry G. Roberts, a Captain in	- - 4,92
Henry Hancock ditto	- - 6,80
Edward Franklin ditto	- - 6,50
Jno. R. Luard ditto	- - 5,80
S. Corbett ditto	- - 5,91
and several others who could be named.	

O. 8.—The senior officers of the army will, in all probability, object to the off-reckoning being merged into this fund.

R. 8.—An Ens. in the service has a claim on the off-reckoning fund, and before it can be alienated from its present channel his consent, as well as that of a Col., must be obtained. It is not intended to withdraw the off-reckoning money from any man who insists on his share of it, but simply to sink that portion of it against which there is no claim into the retiring fund, and to apply it in the payment of the retired pensions.

O. 9.—Other objections might be stated—some are recorded by one of our colleagues. But on the whole, as far as my judgment goes, I really cannot take

it upon myself to say that I entertain a hope that this fund as proposed will meet with either the concurrence of the home authorities, or be acceded to, by the army. It is beyond the means of the latter; and from the former its requisitions are such that I do not expect they will be granted.

R. 9.—If the consent of the army be not obtained, the consent of the home authorities will not be required: but if the consent and the approval of the army be obtained, that will go far, under present circumstances, in influencing the consent of the home authorities. At all events, it is apparent that these two points can only be determined on by being submitted to the parties in question. The army are the best judges of their own wants, on the one hand, and the Honorable Court, as to its power of compliance, on the other.

O. 10.—My own opinion is, but I state it with great deference to the sentiments of others, that there is no way of affording the desired relief to this army, so easy of accomplishment or that would be so acceptable, as by Government granting to such of the senior officers whose resignation would not create supercession, as might wish to retire, a compensation for the resignation of their commissions, the amount (with whatever donation the Honorable Court may be pleased to grant,) being re-imbursed by the army, not by payments from present allowances, but by giving up the allowances of the higher ranks which the retirements shall have created, until the amount of compensation paid to the retiring officers, shall have been liquidated.

R. 10.—These remarks have no reference to the subject under consideration; and, therefore, I do not think I am called upon to reply to them. But lest a different opinion should be entertained, I may be permitted to ask what is meant by a foregoing remark relative to a "certificate of health?" If this plan were adopted, might not the army refuse to pay for the retirement of an officer, who, had he staid but another year, must have given them the step without purchase? But this plan involves a principle that would be a perpetual source of annoyance to the army. It can offer no guarantee to the Government that all officers on its roster, would be young and efficient men. Its adoption would give the Government no assurance that it could calculate on the contentment of the army; and, as no guarantee is offered on either of these heads, I think it, therefore, inexpedient. It may fairly

be asked if the Government would exercise a sound discretion in giving retiring officers the equivalents of their pensions and commissions. I say it would not; and for this reason, that although most officers, after having had a lesson or two from the men of the world in Europe, might manage to take care of what was left them, it does not follow that all would exercise the same measure of prudence; and hence, the Government would be ever exposed to calls upon it, that a regard for the respectability of the service would force it to admit; and, therefore, that although this is an exception to a general rule, it is a case which should be guarded against. It is worthy of remark, that Col. Galloway objects to the army being called upon, *for a time*, to subscribe towards the payment of adequate pensions to their seniors; and yet, wishes to render that system of payment, with reference to his own plan, perpetual; without being able to determine when circumstances would render the continuance of those payments possible. And his system would afford the Government no additional security for the zeal, or the contentment, or the efficiency of the army;—whereas, with reference to the plan against which these objections are directed, the government has every possible security;—an officer's contributions are in deposit for his own ultimate use, and thus, as his money and his ultimate prospects are secured to him, his allegiance and zeal in the cause of the state will ever be above suspicion.—It is singular that there is no objection made, except that with reference to time, that does not apply against any system of retirement; and, therefore, with at least equal force, against the plan proposed by Col. Galloway. JOHN GURNIN.

Mr. Crurist's Memorandum for the Deputation to the Tea Countries in Upper Assam.—The journey to the Tea Countries in Upper Assam is a very long one; no time, therefore, should be lost after the commencement of the healthy season—but, as the Khasia Mountain have not been explored by botanists, the deputation should, on that account, not be hurried through those hills. If, therefore, the deputation leave Calcutta not later than the 1st of October, and proceed in a steamer, they will reach the station of Chelapoonjee about the 9th, and will find full occupation in their botanical researches until the 1st of November, halting at various points in their journey across to Nunklow; from whence at that season they may descend into the valleys between that place and

Assam without danger of jungle fever. Assam will then be found healthy and cool; the deputation may proceed up the Burhampootur, and pursue their examination of the vegetable products of its banks without any apprehension of suffering from the climate. A geological member, versed in the practice of coal mines may be attached to the deputation with great benefit; his attention should be directed to the position of the coal bed on the lower part of the ascent of the Khasia Mountain, particularly near Byrung and Chelapoonjee—from whence coals may be drawn and conveyed to the plain at a far less expense than from the well-known beds in the immediate neighbourhood of Chelapoonjee. I would also direct his attention to the very fine white porcelain earth, produced by the decomposition of the Feldspar rocks, of the unstratified formations between Nunklow and the plains of Assam, which appears much superior to the bed of aluminous earth in in the neighbourhood of Chelapoonjee. Near Chelapoonjee, casting sand (of very fine quality) may be found an article much wanted in Calcutta; a stratum of it is in a ravine immediately under the Sandstone Rock, to the east of the late Lieut.-col. Watson's large bungalow, and will be readily found. Specimens of these minerals are already in possession of the Asiatic Society. The coal beds of Upper Assam (specimens of which were sent by Mr. Bruce to Mr. Scott) will also be explored. A stratum of coal was said to form the bed of a river. A specimen of Oxide of Arsenic was brought to me in Assam, which may be seen in the Asiatic Society's collection; and I was informed that a rich specimen of silver ore had been brought to Mr. Scott, but I was not able to find it. The washing of the sands of the Burhampootur for gold dust should not be neglected though the deputation will be rather too early to observe the process—the spots where the gold dust is found, are all a little below the mouths of the streams flowing into the Burhampootur from the north. I did not hear of any at the mouths of the streams coming from the south. Perhaps a tract rich in gold dust might be discovered if the former streams were traced to their sources..

Mr. Buckingham.—Touching the property of the *Journal*, sacrificed by Mr. Buckingham's deportation, we find, by the examination of Mr. Peacock, that the outside profits of the concern did not exceed £4,000 per annum, though often stated by Mr. Buckingham at double that sum. As a make weight, however,

we now hear of other serious losses, the enumeration of which carries with it so much of the ludicrous that we cannot forbear to transcribe it:—*Question*. "Did you leave any other property in India besides the three-fourths of your paper, and the sum of 27,000 rupees, which you left to carry on the paper? Let the reader mark the items."—*Answer*. "It did—I left 1st. *A share in the Calcutta Theatre*!" (involving the privilege of paying 40 rupees per annum, and the proportion of subscription to repair the roof, &c.)—2d. "*A share in a steam boat*!!!" (not the *Forbes* we presume.)—3d. "*A deposit of 1000 rupees in the Supreme Court or in the Secretary's Office*!!!" (two very suspicious places for the deposit of money. Government and the Court hate that paying back; 'tis a double labour.)—4th "*A DEBT DUE TO ME BY MR. CHINNERY*!!!! (Mr. Chinnery is in China, we believe; not, poor fellow, overburdened with wealth.)—5th. "*Other bills and engagements*!!!!!" (All of which, we presume, are recoverable in the Petty Court—but, as Mrs. Glass, or the Commissioners say, 'first catch your debtor.') If our readers want a commentary on this dreadful loss of property which all India is now to be taxed to pay we will give them a bit of a scene from *Henry the Fourth*.—"Prince. Well, Jack, what has thou lost?"—*First staff*. Wilt thou believe me, Hal? Three or four bonds of forty pounds a-piece, and—a scolding of my grandfather's worth forty marks."—*Prince*. A trifle,—some eight-penny matter."—*Hostess*. "So I told him, my Lord."—*Englishman*.

Map of the Hoogly Ganges and Jumna.—Mr. Tassin, to whom the public are indebted for many valuable geographical works, has just completed a new book of maps, of the rivers Hoogly, Ganges, Jumna, and their branches from Saugor to the Himalayan range. It is described as the most complete production of the kind. The names of all the villages, towns, ghauts, &c., on the banks of the river are given with great exactness, and the site of the different shoals and banks with which the river abounds, are also laid down. A table is also furnished, shewing the time required for boats at all periods of the year to reach the different localities.

Mr. Macsween.—Mr. Macsween, Secretary to the Government of the fourth Presidency, in the Judicial Department, as we hear, still much indisposed. Some days ago he was in so weak a state, as to have induced the Government to relieve

him from his duties by the appointment of Mr. Bushby to his office—the latter gentleman is still in the office of Mr. Macsween.

Supreme Court.—Mr. Money, the Master in the Supreme Court, having resigned his situation and embarked for England, the Judges of the Court have appointed Mr. Dickens to act till the first day of the ensuing term as Master, Accountant General, and Record Keeper. "The Judges make these provisional appointments in order, that they may duly examine into the fees, enrolment, and business of the said offices, and to enable them after such examination, to reduce the costs of all proceedings therein to the lowest scale that is compatible with securing able and competent persons to fill them permanently.

New Titles.—Lord William Bentinck has been pleased to confer the title of Row with a jaggeer of 600 rupees a year, for life, on Krishna Row, Superintendent of the Saugor schools, as a reward for his successful exertions for the education of his fellow-countrymen. His Lordship has also conferred the title of Khan Bahadur upon Saheb Ali, Head Moonshee in the political Secretary's office; and on Iltifaut Hussein, Head Moonshee to the Residency at Lucknow.

Farewell Audience of Runjeet Singh's Ambassadors.—The Governor-General held a Durbar on 14th March, at which his Lordship gave a farewell audience to the Ambassadors of Runjeet Singh. After a desultory conversation of about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, his Lordship desired the Vakeels to give his best regards to his Highness Runjeet Singh, and expressed his hope that the same friendly relations which had hitherto been maintained between British India and the Sikh kingdom, would be preserved inviolate. His Lordship then gave each of the Ambassadors a massive gold ring, and retired. The presents were then displayed. Amongst these were a handsome barrel organ, a double barrelled fowling piece, a piece of Dakhia muslin, a pair of globes, a work on geography, a large map of India, another of the Indus, Daniel's Indian scenery, a splendid sword and dirk, a medicine chest, a liquor case, magnificent golden-wrought shawls, ornamented palanquin, a telescope, a pair of gilt chowries, a pair of elegant white chowries, and a variety of other ornamental articles.

Raja of Hardwar.—We learn that the young Raja of Burdwan, has placed at the disposal of the Military Board, the

sum of 10,000 rupees, to be employed in the construction of any work which may appear to them likely to conduce to the improvement of the district. The Board have not yet decided on the nature of the work to be constructed. The young Raja has been for some time studying English under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Whitbrecht.

Murder of Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Fraser had gone to the city, on horseback, attended by one of his servants, also mounted, to pay a visit to the Rajah of Kishnagurh, and was on his return by the road leading from the Caubul gate, riding leisurely along. On passing the road of the Cashmere gate, his servant saw a horseman coming up that road, who, on reaching the former road into which it led, joined the servant, and rode some little way along with him. Mr. Fraser himself was at a short distance ahead, and when he was not very far from the turn up towards his own house; the stranger horseman rode up to him, and just as he had passed him (to poor Fraser's left,) turned round and shot him dead. He instantly darted off, among some old tombs, in that direction, and has for the present escaped. The servant describes the weapon to have been a blunderbuss, and it would seem that it must have been loaded with several small bullets or slugs; for two appear to have gone right through the heart, another to have grazed the skin of the stomach, and one to have been flattened against a rib. Of course some suspicion is alive as to the servant, and Mr. Metcalfe is busy with the investigation, but no cause has yet been come at for the atrocious act. Fraser was generally popular with the Natives, was a most gallant and venturesome fellow, and had repeatedly distinguished himself in action, as the Major of Skinner's corps; and with vanquished lions and tigers single handed upon horseback. One of Lord William Bentinck's precious savings was doing away with two mounted attendants, (suwars,) theretofore allowed to civilians for their protection, who, had they been with poor Fraser, either the attempt had not been made, or the villain would have been instantly slain or taken prisoner. I saw Fraser in high health and spirits, and had a long chat with him only the day before. If I learn further particulars before the dawn hour, I shall let you know.—"Since writing the above, I have heard that the servant was thrown by his horse rearing, on the shot being fired, and that he could not, therefore, overtake the murderer. Fra-

ser is to be buried this evening with military honours.

The Cired Political.—Whoever will be promoted before all things it is necessary that he hold the following opinions: Which opinions, except every civilian do hold, without doubt he shall remain long enough unpromoted; and these opinions are—that the merit-fostering minute, is creditable to him with whom it originated and to him who indited it, and that it is an unerring test of ability, existing but not manifest; and that in every division there shall be a Commissioner to make the prescribed reports on the conduct of his subordinates, and that these reports shall be two fold. One report public, and one report private, neither are they to confound the public report with the private report, or to divide the meaning of the one from the other. For as there is one person of the Governor General and one person of the Commander-in-Chief, and not two persons but one person, so there is one report of the Commissioner and one report of the sepoj, and yet there are not two reports but one report. And as Commissioners are compelled by the "minute," to set the "spy," so are they forbidden by honor, to report furtively on the private character of those under them, or on what relates not to their public actions. Yet shall Commissioners make reports and must think well of the "minute," and unless they do these things, they shall not be made Judges of Session. Commissioners were not created for reporting, but reporting for Commissioners. So that in all things as aforesaid, the superior is to report on the inferior, and his report is to be believed. He, therefore, that will be a writer, must think of the Commissioner and the report. Furthermore, it is necessary to the existence of due subordination and passive obedience, that they believe his Lordship to be infallible of a reasonable soul and diminutive body subsisting. Infallible as Governor General, and infallible as Commander-in-Chief, and yet there are not two infallibles but one infallible. Equal to a Governor General as touching his authority, but superior as touching his pay. Who although he be Governor General, and C. in C., and obstinate as G. G., and obstinate as C. in C. yet there are not two persons, but one person, nor two obstinates, but one obstinate. Who cut the army, abolished Suttees, and elevated the character of the natives, and who is now going to England to receive his reward. And this is the political creed which, unless every civilian do

hold he may retire from the service for all the chance he has of ever being promoted.—*Majumdar Akbar.*

A dividend of ten per cent. has this day been declared to be paid immediately by the assignee of the estate of Fergusson and Co.—*Calcutta Courier, March 21.*

M. Planel, the violinist, is the holder of the ticket, No. 4,656, drawn the grand prize of 160,000 rupees. It is all his own; and will enable him to retire to his native country and live in splendour.

We are sorry to announce that the *Eleonor* from Singapore has brought an account of the loss of the bark *Sylph*, Captain Wallace. The following are the particulars:—"You will regret to hear of the disaster which has befallen the *Sylph*. She sailed about two o'clock on 13th March last, and at seven the same evening, struck upon a coral reef, which extends some distance from the north-east point of the Island of Bintang, about 45 miles from this port. The news reached the agents the following afternoon, and the *Clive*, with several vessels and cargo boats, immediately went to her assistance; the *Clive*, however, was the only vessel capable of getting to the spot. After much difficulty, and great personal danger to Capt. Hawkins of the *Clive*, 686 chests of opium were safely transferred from the *Sylph*, and there is every probability of the whole being saved; but no chance of getting the vessel off the reef. The *Sylph* had 1,176 chests on board, and the *Clive* landed yesterday. . . . 686
The *Mavis* has received 200
And a boat landed 26

* Chests, 912
which will ultimately be sent to China." This loss is, perhaps, the severest blow the Calcutta insurance offices have ever sustained. The insurance premiums to or from China used to be three per cent. They were reduced a few years ago to 2½ per cent.; and but the other day, just before the commencement of the present opium season, many offices agreed to a further reduction upon the clippers, charging only 2 per cent. upon opium and bullion shipped by those vessels, on the plea of their being better manned and equipped without considering the *per contra* of boldness in the racing system which the rivalry among them has introduced. The amount insured on the *Sylph*, including the block, is probably not less than 14 lakhs of rupees; and as it is doubtful whether 250 chests of the

opium are not absolutely lost (Captain Hawkins, we are glad to hear, thinks it will be saved) and it appears by another account before us, that "the vessel was bilged" and "the opium is all damaged," which has been landed, and, moreover, there will, of course, be a claim of salvage on the part of the *Clive*, the offices will be lucky, if one with another, they have not more than fifty per cent. to pay on the risks they have taken.

We learn that Capt. Buckley of the cavalry, is the fortunate holder of the ticket which came up the 80,000 rupee prize, on the 10th day's drawing of the lottery.

Government Life Assurance.—Mr. John Curnin is appointed Actuary of the new Government Life Assurance at 500 rupees per month. It is the intension of one of the Insurance Societies to address Government against the proposed establishment, on the ground of its being an unnecessary interference with private institutions, and we hear that the other societies look upon the measure with equal jealousy, and are likely to join in protesting against it.—*March 19.*

Government Securities, April 4, 1835.
6 per cent loan - 21 0—22 0 prem.

Old 5 p. cent loan

1st class - 0 12—0 8

2d class - 1 0—0 12

3d class - 1 4—1 12

Middle 5 p. ct. loan 0 0—0 0

New 5 p. cent - 0 12—1 0

* 4 p. cent. loan 3 0—2 12 diset.

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal - Sa. Rs. 3,000—3,500

Jynteah.—We are informed on undoubted authority, that the capital of Jynteah is now in possession of the British authorities. The servants of the Rajah very lately seized upon four natives of the plain, who were British subjects, and offered three of them as a sacrifice to Kallee: the fourth escaped. That the order for the seizure of the victims came from the Rajah himself, there can be no doubt. Captain Lister, who has recently been appointed Political Agent among the Khasia tribes, in consequence of this atrocious murder, proceeded on the evening of the 14th March, from Sylhet, with a strong detachment of the corps under his command, and getting over a distance of 30 miles in about 12 hours, reached the capital of Jynteah. On his arrival, he informed the Rajah that he had business of importance with him, but an interview was delayed by many frivolous pretexts; Captain Lister at length, however, succeeded in obtaining a meeting

with him, and having shewn his credentials, demanded the surrender of his territories in the plains. The Rajah was little inclined to fight, and quietly complied with the request. Captain Lister has found and secured under safe custody, gold and silver to the amount of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, 49 elephants, 12 iron guns, and between 5 and 600 stand of arms of various kinds. It is supposed that the people of the country will offer no resistance.

Deccan Prize Money.—We are glad to learn that orders have at last been received from the Court of Directors for the second distribution of the Deccan prize money. This distribution arises out of his Majesty's warrant of 31st July, 1832, the operation of which, it will be remembered, was suspended some months for a re-hearing of the relative claims of the captors before the Lords of the Treasury. That question, however, being disposed of, instructions were issued from the Treasury, in December 1833, and published in the "London Gazette" on the 20th of that month, for a distribution in England; and when delay of making distribution in was commented upon by one of temporaries a short time ago, we explained that considerable delay must necessarily result, as respected payment in India, from the option allowed to all persons interested to claim in England before a certain date. That date having expired, the London accounts have been made up, and it appears that the following sums have been paid at home to officers of the Indian army, or their representatives, namely:—

Bengal Army	- - - - -	Sa Rs. 208,595
Madras	- - - - -	247,362
Bombay	- - - - -	231,662

and the sums now ordered to be paid, amount to something more than twelve lakhs and a half, being for Bengal nearly 6½ lakhs, for Madras about 4, and for Bombay 2½ lakhs. The payments made in England have been calculated at an exchange of 1s 10d per Sicca rupee. These are very small sums compared with the expectations of the army. What is become of the rest of the claim? Why is it not settled by a composition? If that principle had been adopted in an early stage of the investigation, we are persuaded the result would have been much more advantageous to the captors in every point of view; for that which was indisputable prize has been withheld because claims were set up to enormous sums which were part and parcel of the revenues of the captured territory.

A large number of passas have been ordered for the Gya pilgrims. Whence we infer, that no alteration in the pilgrim tax system is in immediate contemplation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Feb. 10, Mr. Wm. Adam is appointed to conduct enquiries into the state of Native Education in Bengal—14, Mr. F. O. Wells to be Accountant of the Agra Presidency—Mr. J. P. Grant to be dep. Accountant and Civil Auditor of ditto—Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Civil and Session Judge of Banda, vice Ainslie to Europe—Mr. E. A. Reade to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Belah—Mr. Reade will continue to officiate in his present office of dep. Collector at Cawnpore until further orders.—Mr. H. Inglis to be Asst. to the Political Agent in the Comya Hills—Lieut. G. Gordon, late 2d in command of the Munneepoor Levy, to be Political Agent in Munneepoor—19, Capt. T. Fisher to be Superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar—Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Dacca during the absence of Mr. Cracroft or until further orders—Mr. E. V. Irwin to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugleypore—Mr. F. E. Read to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneah—The deputation of Lieut. A. C. Raine, by the Commissioner of Arrakan, to officiate as Senior Asst. at Sandoway during the absence of Capt. White, is approved—23, Capt. H. Rutherford to be principal Asst. to the Commissioner of Assam, in charge of the Southern Central division of Assam—March 9, Mr. H. M. Pigou to be Civil and Session Judge of the district of Dinagore, and to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 18th division—Mr. E. R. Barwell will continue in charge of the Commissionership until the arrival of Mr. Pigou—Mr. H. T. Raikes to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Zillah Rajshahy—Mr. E. E. H. Remton to officiate until further orders as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of the Southern division of Cuttack—Mr. E. Laitour to be an Asst. Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 13th or Baulcah division—12, Mr. J. C. Dick to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Patna—Mr. W. Luke to be Head Asst. to the Magist. and Collector of Sarun—Mr. J. H. Crawford to be Head Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna—Mr. H. M. Clarke to be an Asst. under the Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent at Balasore—Mr. C. Chapman to be an Asst. under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of 11th or Patna division—

13, Mr. J. R. Colvin to be Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces.—Mr. R. D. Mangles to be Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue department.—Mr. J. P. Grant to be dep. Secretary to the Govt. of India and Bengal in the Judicial and Revenue department.—5, Captain W. H. Sleeman to be general Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee.—Capt. P. C. Anderson received charge of the Mhairwara Local battalion and district of Mhairwara from Lieut.-col. Hall, on 5th Feb., 1835.—Maj. James Blair, 30th regt. is appointed to the command of his Highness the Nizam's Cavalry Brigade in the room of Major Sutherland.—7, Capt. T. Dickinson to be Commissioner of Arrakan.—14, Mr. H. B. Brownlow to officiate as Secy. to the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency during the absence of Mr. Colvin.—16, Mr. C. C. Jackson to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector at Noacoky.—Mr. Jackson will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore until he is relieved by Mr. Dnnbar.—Capt. A. B. Clapperton to officiate as 1st Asst. to the Master Attendant, vice Harington to Europe.—Captain J. Robinson to officiate as 2d Asst. to the Master Attendant.—Mr. M. Rousseau to officiate as Superintendent of Semaphores.—Mr. J. B. Thornhill to officiate as Asst. in the Calcutta Custom House, until the expiration of Mr. Bracken's leave of absence.—Mr. H. Alexander to officiate as Asst. to the Secy. to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.—Mr. John Curnin to be Actuary to the Govt. Insurance Office.—Mr. J. B. Plumb to be Secy. to the Govt. Insurance Office.—Mr. Surg. J. R. Martin to be a Medical Officer to that Institution.

Fort William, March 20, His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., &c. &c. &c., Governor General of India, and Commander-in-chief, embarked early this morning, and proceeded in the steamer "Hooghly," to join H. M.'s ship "Curacoa" at Saugor, in which ship his Lordship will sail immediately for Europe. His Lordship, before quitting Calcutta, transmitted to the Secy. to Govt. in the Genl. Department, his formal resignation of the offices of Gov.-Genl. and Commander-in-chief. The council having been summoned to meet at 4 o'clock this day, Sir C. T. Metcalfe took his oaths and seat as Governor-Genl. under the usual salute of nineteen guns from the ramparts of Fort William. The following Proclamation

is published for general information.—*Proclamation*—Whereas his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H. has by resignation under his hand and seal, delivered to the Secy. to the Govt. in the Genl. Department for record on the proceedings of Govt. in that Department, as required by law, this day formally resigned the Office of Governor General of India and Governor of Bengal. And whereas the Hon. the Court of Directors in their dispatch in the Political Department, dated the 27th Dec. 1833, have nominated and appointed Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Governor of Agra, to succeed to the office of Governor General of India, and to act in that capacity in the event of the death, resignation, or coming away of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H. Me it known, therefore, and it is hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., has this day taken charge of the Offices of Governor General of India and Governor of Bengal. By order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council. H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

In consequence of the succession of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe to the Office of Governor General and Governor of Bengal, the Hon. William Blunt, Esq. Senior Ordinary Member of the Council of India, has this day succeeded to the Office of Governor of Agra under the provisional appointment to that effect in his behalf contained in the dispatch of the Honorable Court of Directors in the Political Department, dated 27th Dec., 1833. H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

The succession of the Hon. William Blunt, Esq., to the Government of Agra having created a vacancy in the Supreme Council of India, the Governor General in Council has been this day pleased to appoint Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. in the General Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Supreme Council of India. He has accordingly this day taken his oaths and seat. H. TORRENS, Officiating Secy. to Govt.

G. A. Bushby, Esq. to be Secy. to Govt. in the Genl. Department.—H. W. Torrens, Esq. Officiating Dep. Secretary to Govt. in the General Department, will conduct the duties of this Department until the arrival of Mr. Bushby.—Capt. J. M. Higginson, N. I., to be Private Secretary.—Lieut. W. M. Smyth, Engineers, Military Secretary.—*Aides-de-camp*: Maj. Honeywood, Capt. Byrne, Capt. J. M. Higginson, Lt. W. M. Smyth, Cornet

C. G. Fagan, L. C., Lieut. J. H. Smyth, Artillery, Surg. J. Ranken, M. D., to be Surg. to the Gov. Genl.—Mr. C. Fraser to officiate as Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories until further orders—20, Mr. G. F. Harvey to be Dep. Accountant and Civil Auditor of the Agra Presidency—Hon. F. J. Shore to officiate as Commr. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories—Mr. R. Woodward to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Furruckabad—Hon. F. J. Shore, to officiate as Agent to the Gov. Genl. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories—Mr. C. Fraser to receive charge of the office from Mr. F. C. Smith, and conduct the duties until the arrival of Mr. Shore—Capt. P. L. Pew to officiate until further orders as dep. Postm. at Delhi, in consequence of the absence of Dr. J. Rankin on leave. The appointment of Dr. Graham to that situation under orders dated 25th Feb. is cancelled—21, Asst. Surg. W. P. Andrew to be Civil Asst. Surg. at Cawnpore—Mr. G. P. Thompson to officiate as Civ. and Session Judge of Goruckpore—Mr. W. R. Kennaway to officiate as Joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Cawnpore—Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Ghazee-pore—Mr. F. H. Robinson to be Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad—Mr. J. S. Clarke ditto ditto of Shahjehanpore—Mr. A. Grote to officiate as civil and session Judge of Futteh-pore, during the absence of Mr. Rivaz or until further orders—Mr. H. B. Harrington ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad during the absence of Mr. F. H. Robinson or until further orders—Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to be officiating joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Shahjehanpore—Mr. C. Gulbins to officiate as 1st Asst. to the Commr in the Delhi territory and Agent to the Gov. General at Delhi—23, Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell to be joint Magistrate and dep. Collector of Moorsaderabad—24, Mr. C. W. Smith to be junior member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidency—Mr. W. Money to be civil and session Judge of Zillah Beerbhoom—Mr. C. W. Steer to be Commr. of Revenue and Circuit of 13th or Bauleah division—Mr. C. Tucker to be Commr. of Revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division—Mr. T. P. Marten to officiate until further orders as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah—Mr. A. F. Donnelly to officiate until further orders as dep. Registrar of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency, and Preparer of Reports—Mr. W. Monckton, the civil and session Judge of Myn-

poorie, appointed to officiate as Commr. for the purpose of deciding the suits depending in Appeal before the Sudder Board of Revenue under the provisions of Reg. I. of 1821—Mr. C. C. Jackson has been temporarily transferred to the Agra Presidency—Mr. J. B. Thornhill is appointed to take charge of Mr. Donnelly's situation of 1st Asst. to the Collector of Govt. Customs at Calcutta until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, Feb. 19, 1835.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, has this day been pleased to issue his commission to John Macpherson Macleod, Esq. of the Civil Service, of Fort St. George, and George William Anderson, Esq. of the Civil Service of Bombay, appointing them, in pursuance of the recommendation signified by the Hon. the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Right Honorable the Commissioner for the Affairs of India to be, together with Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Members of "the Indian Law Commission," established under the provisions of section liii. act 3 and 4, William IV., cap. lxxxv.—Mr. Frederick Millett, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners.

Fort William, February 19th, 1835.—The following act, passed by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on the 19th Feb. 1835, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. 3, of 1835.—Be it enacted that no new claims shall be admitted under the provisions of Regulation I., of 1833, and clause 2, section x, Regulation I. 1829.—2. And be it enacted that all such claims shall hereafter be cognizable only in the regular courts of justice, and shall be tried and determined in like manner with all other suits, in conformity with the provisions of the General Regulations, and without reference to the provisions of the Regulation referred to in the preceding section of this act.—3. And be it enacted that the commissioners and the Sudder Board of Revenue shall investigate and decide all cases pending before them respectively, and that the Sudder Board shall continue to admit and decide appeals from the decisions of the commissioners, in the same manner as they were empowered to do before the passing of this act; provided that it shall be competent to the Government of the Presidency to transfer any part of the duties aforesaid to any court or officer.

Fort William, 7th March, 1835.—Notice is hereby given, that his Excellency the Right Hon. Gov. Genl. in Council, has deemed it expedient to require that the capital-stock of the Bank of Bengal shall be increased from 50 lakhs of Sicca rupees to 70 lakhs, and his Lordship in Council has directed a subscription to be opened this day, in the office of the Accountant General in Calcutta, for the further amount of 20 lakhs of rupees, to be added to the capital stock of the said Bank, having given notice of the said subscription, and of the amount thereof, to the Directors of the Bank, for the purpose of being communicated to the Proprietors in the manner prescribed and provided in the 3rd clause of the charter of the said Bank of Bengal. In further pursuance of the provisions contained in the said clause, the term of 18 months, that is, until the 10th day of September, 1836, is hereby limited and allowed, during which the existing Proprietors of shares, or such persons as may be Proprietors at any time before the expiration of the said period, shall and may exclusively set down their names as subscribers for the additional capital, and if the whole amount of such increased capital stock shall not be subscribed for by the said Proprietors, before the expiration of such limited time as aforesaid, that is, before the said 10th September, 1836, the subscription shall then become public as to such parts thereof, as shall not have been filled up by the said Proprietors.

Fort William, 13th March, 1835.—The following act, passed by his Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, on the 13th March, 1835, is hereby promulgated for general information:—Act No. IV. of 1835.—Be it enacted, that, from the 14th day of March, 1835, all powers whatever, in criminal cases which, by virtue of any law now in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, shall be exercised by one such Justice.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 21st February to 26th March, 1835.—Major W. A. Yates to be Lieut.-col. vice Gough *dec.*—Capt. G. Thornton (retired) to be Major from July 7, 1833, vice Major W. Pattle promoted.—This cancels the promotion of Capt. J. Franklin published in G. O. No. 170 of 4th September last.—Capt. H. L. Worrall to be Major.—Lieut. A. L. Campbell to be Captain.—Cornet G. R. Siddons to be Lieut.—47th regt. N. I., Ensign J. T. Daniell to

be Lieutenant, vice Dick discharged—73d regt., N. I.—Captain R. Home to be Major.—Lieutenant H. Patch to be Captain.—Super. Lieutenant J. Sleeman is brought on the effective strength of the regt., vice Yates promoted.—Lieutts. W. Shortreed, J. Bartleman, and A. C. Scott to be Captains by brevet.—Capt. T. A. Vanrenen is appointed to the charge of the *Expence Magazine* at Dum Dum.—The orders appointing Lieut. H. Sturrock to act as Division Adjutant during the absence of Lieut. E. Sunderland; and Lieut. H. Apperly to act as Adjt. to 3d batt. Artillery during the absence of Lieut. E. Sunderland, are confirmed.—Capt. E. S. Hawkins, 38th regt., will act as dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to the Benares division until the arrival of Lieut. Brownlow, vice Capt. Nicolson, who relinquishes the appointment on account of his health.—10th regt. N. I., Capt. G. Tomkyns to be Major, vice Pringle retired.—Lieut. J. Welchman to be Capt.—Ens. R. Munro to be Lieut.—Capt. J. Welchman to be 2d Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army, vice Capt. Stoddart appointed dep. Paymaster at Cawnpore.—Capt. G. H. Woodroffe of Art. to be a dep. Comm. of Ordnance, vice Dyke promoted.—1st Lieut. G. H. Swinley is appointed to the charge of the *Allahabad Magazine* during the absence of Capt. L. Burroughs on leave.—Capt. G. Young, 70th regt., to officiate as Judge Adv.-Genl. during the absence of Sir J. Bryant.—Capt. E. Sanders of Engineers to officiate as Secy. to the Military Board, vice Gowan appointed principal dep. Commissary of Ordnance.—Lieut. W. B. Thomson, 67th regt., to be a Sub Asst. Comm. General, to fill a vacancy.—Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th regt., is appointed to the command of the Arracan local batt., vice Simonds removed to the command of the Assam Sebundy corps.—Asst. Surg. R. B. Cumberland to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Goodeve.—Asst. Surg. C. Newton to the Medical duties of the Salt Agency at Tumlook.—Capt. R. Hawkes, 9th L. C., is appointed to the command of the 3d local Home, vice Blair.—47th regt. N. I., Ens. W. C. Hollings to be Lieut., vice Walker dismissed.—62 regt., Ens. W. Bridge, to be Lieut., vice Ironside resigned with rank from 23d May, 1834, vice Horne *dec.*—Dep. Comm. Lieut. G. H. Dyke to be Commissary in succession to Captain Matheson *dec.*—Lieut. F. Tweedale is promoted to the rank of Capt. by brevet.—The regtl. orders directing Lieut. H. D. Maitland to act as Adjt., and Ens. J. S. Davidson to act as

Interp. to 72d regt. N. I., are confirmed—55th regt., Lieut. J. Ewart to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Awdry appointed to a political situation—74th regt., N. I., Ens. D. T. Pollock to be Interp. and Quarterm., vice Huish to Europe—Super Cornet J. A. D. Feigusson is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry from 6th Feb. 1855, in succession to Major J. Franklin (*dec.*) struck off. Lieut. C. Davidson, 66th regt., is placed at the disposal of the Bombay Govt., for the purpose of being employed on the personal staff of Right Hon. Sir R. Grant—Surg. J. Graham, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra for temporary employment—Lieut. C. Chester is permitted, at his own request, to resign charge of the Lahore mission; Lieut. C. is, accordingly, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—Asst. Surg. H. Roe, attached to the Civil Station of Tipperah, is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief—The order appointing Capt. P. Grant to act as Major of Brigade to the troops in Oude during the absence of Major C. Cheape is confirmed—Capt. J. M. Heptinstall to be a deputy Asst. Adjt. Genl. on the Establishment, vice Mackinlay—Lieut. C. S. Guthrie of Engineers to officiate as Executive Engineer of 17th or Burdwan division of Public Works, vice Smyth—Capt. C. Guthrie is appointed Super. Officer of the Companies of Burkendaz Guards of Invalid sepoy to be formed in the division of Patna—Asst. Surg. J. McClelland is appointed an Asst. to Dr. Wallich ordered on deputation to Upper Assam—Capt. P. Latouche, Lieut. A. Wheatley, Ens. H. M. Barwell are placed at the disposal of the Gov. of Agra—The orders appointing Lt. A. Cardew to act as Adjt. to the wing for 1st batt. Art. at Dum Duni, and Asst. Surg. A. Bryce to receive medical charge of the detachment—Lieut. J. Hunter to act as Adjt. to the left wing of 53d regt. N. I., during its separation from Head Quarters—Lieut. W. C. Campbell to act as Adjt. to the left wing, 30th N. I.—Lt. J. H. Wakefield to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to 4th L. C., during the absence on leave of Lieut. Lowth, are confirmed.

ALTERATION OF RANK.—1st regt. L. C.—Captain P. O'Hanlon (under suspension) to rank from 10th Sept. 1852, vice J. Franklin *dec.*, struck off after the expiration of two years from the date of landing in England—Capt. J. F. Bradford, ditto, 7th July, 1853, vice G. Thornton (retired) promoted—Lieut. A. Campbell ditto, 7th July, 1853, vice Bradford promoted—Lieut. C. E. Grant

to rank from 2d Aug., 1852, vice Ironside resigned.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—Artillery—Capt. H. Timings from 1st Co. 1st batt. to 4th troop 2d brig. H. A.—Capt. L. Burroughs from 1st Co. 3d to 1st Co. 1st batt.—Capt. T. D'Oylly from 1st Co. 6th to 1st Co. 3d batt.—Capt. H. Delafosse from 1st Co. 3d to 1st Co. 6th batt.—Capt. J. E. Debrett from 4th Co. 2d to 1st Co. 3d batt.—2d Lieut. C. Boulton from 2d Co. 3d to 1st Co. 6th batt.—Lieut.-col. E. Barton from 73d to 2d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. W. A. Yates to 73d regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. H. Cave from 40th to 51st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. J. H. Littler from 54th to 40th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. C. W. Hamilton from 27th to 61st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. G. P. Wymer from 61st to 27th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. E. Barton from 2d to 25th regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. H. T. Smith to 51st regt. N. I.—Lieut.-col. D. Dowie to 2d regt. N. I.—Ens. R. C. Tytler to do duty with 34th regt. N. I. at Midnapore.

FURLONGHS.—Capt. C. S. Maling (prep.)—Major J. Scott—Capt. T. R. Fell—Surg. G. Skipton to Cape—Lieut. C. Lowth, (prep.)

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.—Major J. Scott. Invalids—Capt. J. Jones 46th regt. N. I. (prep.)—Lieut. E. Ironside from 2d Aug. 1852—Major D. Pringle, 10th regt. N. I., from 5th March 1855.—Lieut. C. J. Cornish from 15th Dec. 1852—Major T. Hall from 18th June, 1854—Major W. Cunningham from 18th May 1853—Lieut. A. C. Dennistoun from 7th Aug. 1853—Lieut.-col. A. Brown from 18th June, 1854—Capt. A. Fenton from 18th Aug., 1854—Capt. R. Armstrong from 6th Aug. 1854—Asst. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, M. D. (prep.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th March, 1855.—At a European General Court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1855, of which Lieut.-col. George Moore, 59th regt. N. I., is President, Captain J. Marshall 71st regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—"I charge Captain J. S. Marshall, of the 71st regt. N. I., with conduct malicious, aspersive of my character, public and private, injurious to the good order and reputation of the 71st regt.; calculated to destroy military discipline, and bring authority into contempt; and unworthy the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances. 1st instance.—Having, at Meerut, in contempt of my authority, and subversive of all

order and discipline, forwarded a paper, under date the 30th November, 1833, to Major-General the Honorable J. Ramsay, commanding the Meerut division, asserting that dangers existed in the 71st regt. N. I., then under my command. He, the said Captain J. S. Marshall, having never reported to me, the commanding officer of the regt., and his immediate commanding officer, the existence or apprehension of any danger, either in his company or in the regiment. 2d Instance.—In having, on false and malicious assertions of danger in the 71st regt., demanding the cognizance and immediate exercise of the Major-General's authority, obtained a court of enquiry on me, and the regiment under my command, and having occupied the court with such extraneous and vague accusations, as to compel the court to report that, after seven days they were unable to judge of what subject matter was to be brought before them. 3d Instance.—With having preferred against me, his then immediate commanding officer, and commanding the 71st regt., numerous charges, submitted to a Court-martial at Meerut, in May, 1834, such charges being deemed by the Court-martial to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, springing from intentional animosity, and determined insubordination, and to be frivolous, vexatious, and malicious. By order, (Signed) J. HUNTER, Lieut.-col., 56th regt., N. I., late in command of the 71st regt. Cawnpore, 25th Nov., 1834.—Finding.—“The court, on a full consideration of the evidence before it, is of opinion, on the first charge, that the prisoner Captain J. S. Marshall, 71st regt. N. I., did forward a paper to the Major-General, and is guilty of so much of that charge, as ‘having never reported to Lieut.-col. Hunter, his immediate commanding officer, his apprehension of dangers in the 71st regt.,’ but acquits him of the remainder of the same; the paper (No. 5) not appearing to the court to bear that construction which the charge would seem to imply, viz. the assertion of the actual existence of dangers in the 71st regt. On the second charge, the court finds that the prisoner Captain J. S. Marshall, is guilty of so much of that charge, as ‘having obtained a court of enquiry on Lieut.-col. Hunter, and the 71st regt., and occupying the said court with such vague and extraneous accusations, as to compel the court to report, that after seven days they were unable to judge of what subject matter was to be brought before

them, but the court acquits the prisoner of the remainder of the charge, an acquittal necessarily resulting from the finding on the first charge.—On the third charge, the court finds that the prisoner Captain J. S. Marshall, did prefer against Lieut.-col. Hunter, his then immediate commanding officer, and commanding 71st regiment, numerous charges, submitted to a Court-martial at Meerut, in May, 1834, and that the said charges were deemed by that court to have been framed under the influence of long premeditated malice, springing from intentional animosity and determined insubordination, and to be frivolous, vexatious, and malicious, but the court is of opinion, that with reference to the remarks of the Major-General commanding the forces, on the trial of Lieut.-col. Hunter, this third charge has not been framed in accordance with them. They specially state the necessity of an enquiry into the conduct and motives of Captain Marshall, whilst it precludes such a course being followed by this court, who have only to find that a certain opinion was expressed by a former court, without the power of entering into the merits of that opinion. This court, therefore, feels itself incompetent to pass a sentence on the mere opinion of another court, the merits of which they are, by the wording of the charge, debarred from investigating. The court is further of opinion, that in the above findings, the prisoner Captain Marshall is guilty of contempt of authority, and conduct subversive of order and discipline, but acquits him of the remainder of the imputations contained in the preambles of these charges.” Sentence.—“The court having found the prisoner Captain J. S. Marshall, of the 71st regt. N. I., guilty to the extent above-mentioned, sentences him to be suspended from rank and pay, for the space of six months.” Approved and confirmed, (Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Genl., and Commander-in-chief. Calcutta, March 11th, 1835. The suspension from rank and pay, of Captain Marshall, is to commence from the date of the publication of this order at Cawnpore.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 5, at Cawnpore, Capt. C. Marshall, 68th regt., to Emma Jane, daughter of the late Col. S. P. Bishop and widow of the late Lieut. J. Mackay.—17, Mr. C. G. O. Brien to Miss M. M. Man.—Mr. C. Peters to Miss E. Robinson.—Feb. 4, at Agra, Lieut. G. Dymart, 2d regt. N. I., to Julia Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Col. Sale, C. B. H. M.’s

13th foot—7, at Agra, R. B. Duncan, Esq., Civil Surgeon, to Lucy Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. E. Inge, 13th foot—14, at Kurnaul, Capt. F. Abbott, Engineers, to Mrs. Burgh—19, at Sehauimpoor, Capt. W. Hough, to Sophia Rukes, eldest daughter of T. Raikes, Esq.—23, Mr. A. Simpson to Mrs. S. Esteve—24, W. Dadd, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Miss M. Marsh—25, Mr. G. A. W. Higginson to Miss M. S. D. Davies—Mr. C. F. Gwatkin to Miss J. A. Mitchell—28, Mr. S. Gomes, to Miss M. D'Almeida—March 5, at Saugor, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, to Amelia Mary, second daughter of Capt. G. Chapman—13, Mr. J. Rowe, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late J. U. Sherriff, Esq.—14, at Cawnpore, Lieut. C. Corfield, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late S. Lightfoot, Esq.—23, G. F. Harvey, Esq., C. S., to Katherine Mary, only daughter of H. Paulin, Esq., H. Co.'s Solicitor—Mr. M. R. Crawford, to Mrs. C. E. Fowler.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 27, at Cawnpore, the lady of Major J. Pereira, of a son—Jan. 14, at Chinaurah, the lady of Rev. W. Morton, of a daughter—17, at Chander-nagore, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., of a daughter—18, the wife of P. Durand, Esq., of a daughter—The lady of G. S. Dick, Esq., of a son—21, on board the ship "Hashmy," the lady of Capt., H. W. Coultman, of a son—Feb. 5, at Baitool, the lady of Lieut. C. C. Pig-gott, of a daughter—at Ilansi, the lady of Capt. C. F. Farmer, of a son—7, at Beawr, the wife of Serjt. Major J. Pid-geon, of a son—9, at Mhow, the lady of Capt. H. M. Graves of a son—11, at Hissar, the lady of A. A. McAnally, Esq., of a son—14, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq., of a son—17, at Kishnagur, Mrs. Mullins of a son—at Benares, the lady of Lieut. T. H. Scott, of a son—20, Mrs. W. Thompson of a son—22, Mrs. James Hill of a daughter—23, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry of a daughter—the lady of Lieut.-col. W. Battine, of a son—at Dinapore, the wife of Mr. J. Purkis of a daughter—24, at Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., C. S., of a daughter—25, at Burdwan, the lady of Hon. R. Forbes, C. S., of a daughter—27, Mrs. Smalley of a son—28, the wife of Mr. C. Bremner, of a daughter—at Saugor, the lady of Capt., J. B. Hearsey, of a daughter—March 5, at Allahabad, Mrs. C. Paschaud of a son—at Delhi, the lady of G. H. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a son—9, at Gya, the wife of D. P. Da Costa, Esq., of a daughter—10, Mrs D. Gomes of a son—at Chinsurah, the lady of Capt. W. Murray of a son—13, the lady of A.

Mathews, Esq., of a son—18, the lady of J. Moore, Esq., of a daughter—23, the wife of Mr. W. Price, of a son—Mrs. E. Gomes of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan. 5, at Kotah, Mrs. K. Nardis—16, Elizabeth, wife of Serjt. J. Harris.—17, Mrs M. Freeborn—18, Miss Anne Chaffin—20, Miss M. Oldknow—Feb. 7, Edward, son of Mr. A. D'ozey—11, at Delhi, John, son of Lieut. J. H. Craigie—13, Jane, wife of Serjt J. Beatty—15, Mr. J. X. De Rozario—16, Mr. P. Johnston, of ship "Susan"—17, Miss A. Blunt—Mr. J. L. Whatley—19, R. Mar-tindell, Esq.—at Malda, John Alexander, Esq.—23, William, infant son of A. Muller, Esq.,—Mrs. D. Motel, wife of J. Motel, Esq.—Lieut.-col. A. Shuldham, 31st regt. N. I.—Jane, relict of the late H. Swinhoe, Esq.—26, Mrs. R. D'Ro-zario—28, at Delhi, Catherine, infant daughter of Capt. J. Leeson—March 1, Mrs. M. Davis, widow of the late Mr. J. Davis—2, at Bareilly, the lady of Capt. N. Cumberlege—15, Mrs. M. Peters—16, Roza, daughter of Mr. T. Grant—19, Mr. A. Orose—21, Charles, infant son of Mr. C. M. Hollingbery—22, James, infant son, of Mr. J. Hanlon—23, James, son of Mr. J. C. Golman—Henry, infant son of Apothecary H. Watson.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Colonel Martial.—On the 15th Dec. Col. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K. C. B., and K. C. T. and S. of H. M.'s 41st or Welch regt. of foot, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz. *First Charge.* "For wanton harshness and abuse of his military authority, tend-ing to produce a want of proper respect for me in the regt. I was about again to command, in the following instance.—*Instance.* "In having at Moulmein, on or about the 2d of March, 1832, both by his Adj't., and in person, violently and peremptorily ordered my baggage to be instantly taken from off the public ban-dies employed for the general use of H.M.'s 41st and 45th regts., then undergoing re-lief, and left on the highroad."—*Second Charge.*—"For having at Moulmein, on or about the 12th of Oct. 1833, per-sonally prevented two of the soldiers of the regt., under my command, who were playing at long bullets on the high road, without their shifts and caps on, from being confined or even reported to me, although it was my well-known and positive order, in consequence of several accidents that had occurred, dated 20th March, 1832, that every man under such circumstances, should be im-

mediately confined.—*Third Charge*.—"For threatening and wounding my feelings, and throwing aspersions on my military character as an officer in the following instances."—*First Instance*.—"In having, at Moulmein, on the first of June, 1832, violently and menacingly threatened to deprive me of the command of the regt., place me in arrest and give the command of the corps to one of my Captains, and then report me to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; notwithstanding I was second in command, on the plea, and as an excuse for such conduct that I was in the habit of making use of uncalled for observations and remarks in some of my letters, that he would not allow or admit of."—*Second Instance*.—"In having, on the 18th of Sept., 1833, in presence of my junior officer, Maj. Cotton, again violently threatened to bring me to a General Court-martial, for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty."—*Third Instance*.—"In having at Moulmein, on the 29th of Oct. 1833, again charged me with disobedience of orders."—*Fourth Instance*.—"In having at Moulmein, on the 2d of Nov., 1833, in presence of the dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Tenasserim Provinces, and Maj. Cotton, H. M.'s 41st regt., again accused me of disobedience of orders, in bringing the latter officer with me to his quarters, and repeatedly threatening to place me in arrest, and subsequently, on entering his receiving-room, in presence of the dep. Asst. Adj. Genl., and Lieut. Deere, of H. M.'s 41st regt., accused me of disobedience of his orders, and neglect of duty, in allowing private M'Mullen to go out shooting, although he, Sir E. K. Williams had lent private M'Mullen his gun, expressly for that purpose, all of which he (Col. Williams) denied, and finally ordered a Court of Inquiry to put a solitary question to the said M'Mullen, which he did not comprehend."—*First Additional Charge*.—"For having at Moulmein, on the 27th of Jan., 1834, placed me in arrest, for no other known cause, than having submitted, through the prescribed channel, charges against Col. Sir E. K. Williams, for the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief."—*Second Additional Charge*.—"For having at Moulmein, on the 29th January, 1834, or thereabouts, officially ordered the witnesses to attend at his quarters, who had been publicly warned by me, as my evidence in my prosecution of the charges which I had preferred against him, Col. Williams, and having subsequently, at the dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl.'s house, ille-

gally examined them, upon the full extent of the testimony they could each adduce against him upon his expected trial, and having ordered the dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl., in his presence, to take from each individual a written record of the same, to which they were directed to affix their signature; such unprecedented conduct, together with the intimidating influence of his high rank, having contrary to law, tended to over-awe my said witnesses, thereby making them withhold their future evidence against him at his trial."—"The above being to my great injury and disgrace, and the prejudice of the service, as well as in breach of the articles of war, and in direct violation of the known and established laws of the realm."—(Signed) F. PURDEN, Lieutenant Colonel H. M.'s 41st regt. —Saint Thome, 23d, August, 1834. Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—"The court having most maturely weighed, and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Col. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K. C. B., and K. C. T. and S. of H. M.'s 41st or Welch regt. of infantry, has advanced in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion:—*Finding on the First Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first charge."—*Finding on the Second Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second charge."—*Finding on the First Instance of the Third Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first instance of the third charge."—*Finding on the Second Instance of the Third Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the third charge."—*Finding on the Third Instance of the Third Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the third instance of the third charge."—*Finding on the Fourth Instance of the Third Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the fourth instance of the third charge."—*Finding on the First Additional Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the first additional charge."—*Finding on the Second Additional Charge*.—"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second additional charge."—"And the court doth fully and honorably acquit the prisoner of all and every part of the charges." Approved and confirmed. (Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieutenant General. Madras, Jan^o 8, 1835.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 25, at Bangalore, Rev. J. Guest to Miss C. Hunter.—Mr. J. A. Ritchie to Mrs. Butler.—at Bangalore

Asst. Apothecary Maidman, to Miss C. M. McIntire—at Cannanore, Mr. J. C. de Menezes, Native of Goa, to Adriana, daughter of Mr. H. Scott—March 5, at Cochir, R. Oliphant, Esq., Asst. Surg. to Agnes, 3d daughter of T. Balfour, Esq., of Sterling—12, at Palamcottah, Rev. J. J. Muller Missionary, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Rev. C. Rhenius.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 5, the lady of S. P. Arathoon, Esq., of a son—21, at Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. S. S. Trevor of a son—Feb. 2, at Muktl, the lady of Asst. Surg. S. A. G. Young of a son—3, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Blogg of a daughter—6, The wife of Mr. J. White of a son—8, at Coimbatore the lady of Rev. W. B. Addis of a daughter—12, The lady of Capt. R. Thorpe of a daughter—13, the lady of Q. R. McDonnell, Esq., of a daughter—14, at Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. B. T. Giraud of a daughter—18, at Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. E. Roberts of a daughter—21, at Rajahmundry, the lady of J. Woodforde, Esq., M. D., of a daughter—25, the lady of Capt. H. Power of a son—26, Mrs. Hickey of a son—27, at Bellary, the lady of Lieut. J. Horner, H.M.'s 55th foot of a son—March 5, at Bangalore, the lady of Dr. G. Hopkins of a daughter—6, at Cannanore, the lady of Capt. F. Minchin of twin daughters.

DEATHS.—Oct. 11, at sea, William, son of Rev. W. J. Aislabic—15, Jan. at Cannanore, Mr. J. de Costa—27, Mr. M. Watkins—Feb. 23, at Mercara, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. Martin—at Ongole, Ens. C. Mackinnon. 9th regt. N. I.—26, at Palamcottah, G. A. Hughes, Esq., of Tinnevely—March 4, Asst. Surg. J. O. H. Andrews.

Bombay.

Suffce.—I have this moment read an account of the disturbances at Ahmednuggur, in your paper of Feb. 21, and as I am well aware of your desire that nothing shall be erroneously promulgated, I am induced to offer you the following remarks on your editorial paragraph of that day, advertng to the events already mentioned. You state that the disturbances have arisen entirely from "an attempt on the part of the Political Agent in the neighbourhood, to save the wives and domestics of a petty Rajah who has lately died there, from the fate which so often awaits individuals of that class, on the death of those they are connected with." The disturbance at Ahmednuggur, was certainly owing to that circumstance, but the state of the country, which is one of extensive insurrection, is owing

to very different causes. The facts of the matter are these. A British force—a very small one—was sent out to coerce certain rebellious chiefs who have been in arms against the Government for many months, and who have been laying waste the whole of the country indiscriminately, and inflicting great damage on the territories of the Rajah of Ahmednuggur, as well on other surrounding chiefs.—This force arrived at Ahmednuggur two days before the death of the Rajah, who had earnestly entreated the British authorities to afford him their assistance in subduing the insurgents, whom he had not the power himself to oppose. The Dargapoor Durbar had also offered its aid towards the same object.—The day before the Rajah died, Mr. Erskine sent to inquire whether there was any intention to perpetrate a similar outrage to that of Eedur, which you remark upon in your paper. He was informed that nothing could be known till the Rajah was dead. When this event was made known, it became openly a matter of conversation that five out of seven wives would be sacrificed at the funeral pile. He then interposed, and stated the abhorrence of such practices by the English nation and the Government of this country. The people here, who had complete authority over the Rajah's eldest son, a young man of 17, engaged him with conferences and negotiations the whole day, during which they sent to all the villages under their jurisdiction, to collect every Bheel and armed man possible, in Ahmednuggur, in order to oppose the British force. Towards the evening, it began to be evident that armed men were pouring into the town in every direction. The order was then given to disarm all such people as it was plain they were not congregating for any good purpose. A party of this sort passed close to an officer who was on parade underneath the walls of the town. He told them quietly the orders, and the person in charge of them was accompanying him to surrender their bows, arrows, and matchlocks, when all of a sudden, he ordered the men behind him to fire on the officer. This was done immediately, and Mr. Lewis was shot through the side. The party then escaped, and running to the town, the gates were immediately closed, and a fire opened from the ramparts on the troops, who were within 150 paces of the wall; and who, therefore, had no course to pursue but to move back out of range of the shot and guns which they knew were in the fort, and might be mounted during the night, on the bas-

sons. At the same time Mr. Erskine sent in to the military authorities for guns, to storm the gate and take possession of the town, as there was no alternative. After having removed the camp the party retired to bed, but about two in the morning, were awake by the alarm that the pile was on fire. But any attempt that could have been made then would have been too late, as the troops were at least 400 yards from the pile. The next day the town was evacuated by the Bheels, as well as the Rajah's eldest son, who is now out as Barwutte in the hills. So you see that this very state, in whose cause as well as for general tranquillity, the force was sent, has treacherously abandoned us for the sake of carrying through an abominable deluge of human blood. Of course, and most naturally, the surrounding insurgents were delighted to hear that the Ahmednuggur Rajah, who they expected was engaged against them, was of a sudden acting against the Government, and no pressing overtures were wanting to obtain their co-operation. The unfortunate state of last year all over Guzerat is one great cause of the present insolence of the disaffected, which prevented the Government from taking immediate steps against them, in the first instance. The state of this part of Guzerat too, at present, is very alarming. The Bheels and Coolies are becoming so confident and presumptuous that it is with difficulty any person, unless strongly guarded, can pass along any road.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Jan. 29, Mr. F. H. Goldsmid to be Asst. to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Poona until further orders, and to have charge of the 1st dapoora district—Feb. 4, Mr. A. Hornby to act as Sub-collector of Sholapur—Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be 1st Asst. to the principal Collector at Dbarwar—Mr. E. H. Briggs to be 3d Asst. to the Collector at Kaira—Mr. H. R. Stracey is directed to proceed to Surat, and to place himself under the orders of the principal Collector at that Station—5, Mr. H. J. Blakiston to proceed to Ahmedabad, and to place himself under the orders of the Collector at that station—18, Mr. W. Birdwood to be acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia—Mr. W. E. Frere to be acting Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad—March 4, Mr. W. Woodcock to be acting Asst. Register to the courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—6, M. G. W. Anderson, senior puisne Judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, having, on 19th Feb., been appointed by the Governor General

of India in council, one of the Indian Law Commissioners, his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of India—Mr. Greenhill 4th Judge of the Sudder Adawlut to act in the situation of judicial Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta country, vice Henderson resigned—11, Mr. E. E. Bailie to be judicial Commissioner for the Deccan—Mr. E. H. Baillie to be acting senior puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut—Mr. J. Henderson to be acting 2d puisne Judge of ditto ditto—Mr. J. Kentish to be 3d puisne Judge of ditto ditto, and visiting judicial Commissioner for Tanna and Guzerat—*Proclamation*—17th March, Whereas the Right Honorable Sir Robert Grant, Grand Cross of Hanover, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Counsellors, hath been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, on the resignation of the same by the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare, it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare having this day resigned the said Office, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Grant has on the date hereof received charge of the Govt. of Bombay, and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison: and all persons are required to obey the said Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, as Governor and President in Council accordingly—Major Orlando Felix (unattached) to be Private Secretary to the Governor—Major Wm. Havelock, 4th Dragoons, to act as Military Secretary to ditto until further orders—Lieut. Cuthbert Davidson, 66th regt. Bengal N. I., to be Aide-de-camp to ditto—Major O. Felix to be Aide-de-camp to ditto until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c., from 3rd February to 4th April, 1835.—Lieut. E. P. de l'Hoste, who was appointed 4th dep. Asst. Quarterm. Genl. of the Army by G. O. of 31st Aug. 1833, is confirmed in that situation, vice Swanson appointed Military Paymaster at the Presidency—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. S. Macan, 17th regt. to take charge of the bazars at Hurkale—Lieut. F. Wells 15th regt. to act as Interp. and Quarterm. to that regt., and Lieut. R. Hughes to act as Adj. to 8th regt. N. I.—Capt. C. Haggart, senior Asst. in the Adj. Genl.'s Department, is appointed acting dep. Adj. General during the absence of Major J. Keith to Cape—Agreeably with the precedent, arising out of the general order No. 346 of 1832 which is also the established usage at the other presidencies,

the following arrangements are made, to render the proportion of Staff Officers conformable to the revised establishment of brigades and cantonments;—Captain Forbes of the 20th regt. N. I., last appointed Major of Brigade, attached to the Candesh Brigade, will be at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief, upon being relieved by Captain Macau, now acting Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Southern division of the Army during the absence of Capt. Fawcett, on sick certificate at the Cape—Lieut. Durack, of the 21th regt. N. I., late line Adjt. at Dapoehe, to be fort Adjt. at Asseerghur, vacant on Lieut. Tapp's departure to England—Capt. W. Wyllie, Brigade Major at Sholapoor, to be acting Asst. Adjt. Genl. to the Poona division of the Army as a temp. arrangement, vice Hagart—Lieut P. W. Clarke, 2d regt. N. I., to act as Brigade Major at Sholapoor vice Wyllie—Major Genl. J. W. Sleight will assume command of the Poona division of the Army from 5th Feb., agreeably with the orders of the Gov. Genl. of India in Council—Col. Willshire, Queen's Royals, will assume command of the Poona brigade.—The following orders are confirmed:—Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th regt., to act as Adjt. to the left wing of that regt, during the illness of Lieut. Clarkson—Lieut. J. Hale to retain charge of the bazars at Ahmedabad, and Capt. F. H. Billamore to proceed to Vecrpoor to receive charge of that post during the absence of Capt. Forbes—2d regt. L. C., Capt. F. C. Rybot to be Major—Lieut. W. Turner to be Capt., and Cornet W. A. Hamilton to be Lieut. in succession to Illingworth *dec.*—Lieut. D. A. Malcolm to act as Fort Adjt. at Asseerghur, vice Prendergast proceeded with his regt. to Belgum—Lieut J. J. F. Cruickshank, of Engs., on being relieved by Capt. J. S. Grant, executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, will resume his situation as Asst. to the chief Engineer—Capt. W. Henderson having returned from the Cape, will assume charge of the office of Agent for Clothing the Army to which he stands appointed.—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. D. Davidson, 18th regt., to take charge of the treasure chest and bazars at Kulladghy—Lieut. W. Vardon to act as Adjt. to 1st regt. L. C., during the absence of Lieut. Owen, sick—Lieut. A. Shephard, 24th regt., to act as Interp. to 12th regt. N. I., from 26th Dec. last, until the arrival of Lieut. J. W. Morris of 9th regt. N. I., at Baroda who stands nominated to this duty—Capt. Keith H. M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals is appointed Aide-de camp to Col. Willshire

commanding the Poona division of the Army—Capt. P. Hunter, 1st L. C. is appointed joint remount agent for the purchase of horses for the mounted Corps of Madras and Bombay—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed: Lt. H. Giberne and Lieut. T. Gifford the former to act as Quarterm., and the latter as Interp. to the Solundauze batt. during the absence of Lieut. Cleather—Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th regt., to act as line Adjt. at Aygoote during the absence of Lieut. Anderson sick—Lieut. E. Pottinger, Art., to be attached to the irregular horse employed in Cutch in room of Lieut Jackson about to rejoin his corps—Lieut. C. Walker is appointed Interp. in the Hindoostanee language to the corps of Engineers at Seroor, and to have charge of the bazar at that station—The following temp. arrangements are confirmed—Lt. R. Lewis, 22d regt., to act as Staff Officer to a detachment consisting of upwards of 300 men for service in the Mahee Kanta—Lieut. T. H. Otley, 26th regt. to act as Interp. to the right wing of that regt. from 1st Nov. last—Lieut. Wilson, Brig. Major at Decsa, to take charge of the Commissariat department at that Station—Lt. J. Jessop of 13th regt. to the temp. charge of the detachment at Nandode—Capt. A. Urquhart, brig. Major, to act as Asst. Adjt. Genl. to the Poona div. of the Army, vice Hagart to the Presidency, and until the arrival of the Officer appointed to that situation—Lieut. R. St. John, Eur. regt. to act as Brig. Major at Poona, vice Urquhart—Engineers, Lt. W. B. Goo: fellow to be Captain, vice Slight *dec.*—Lieut. T. Studdert and 2d Lieut. W. J. Western to take rank in succession to Goodfellow *prom.*—Art., 2d Lieut. P. Brougham to be 1st Lieut., vice Bishop *dec.*—2d Lieut. J. A. Curtis to take rank from 3d Nov. 1834, vice Brougham promoted—Lieutenant P. Brougham of Engineers to be acting Asst. to the Super. Eng. at the Presidency—Lieut. J. Vincent to be employed under the principal Collector of Poona, vice Brougham—The following temp. arrangement is confirmed:—Lieut. S. V. W. Hart, 2d regt. N. I., to act as Interp. to the right wing of 2d regt. L. C. from 13th Feb.—2d Lieut. C. H. Nixon to be Quarterm. and Interp. in the Hindoostanee language to the regt. of Artillery, vice Pottinger—Lieut. C. Rooke is appointed to conduct the duties of Paymaster N. D. Army during the absence of Capt. Rankin—The rank of Lieut. A. H. O. Matthews, 15th regt. N. I., is fixed from 7th July, 1831, subject to a reference to the Court of Directors—Lieut. col. *dec.*

Kennedy is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief for regtl. duty—Major. W. Miller of Art. is appointed Judge Advocate General of the Army, vice Kennedy removed—1st regt. N. I., Ensign W. C. Stathor to be Lieut., vice Hunt invalided—6th regt. N. I. Ens. W. G. McHaffie to be Lieut., vice Mantle—17th regt. N. I., Ens. T. T. Christie to be Lt., vice Pottinger killed—The div. order directing Lt. C. Lodge, 25th regt., to take charge of the detachment at Veerpoor is confirmed—Capt. J. Adamson, 40th foot, is appointed Interpreter the Hindoostanee language to that regt.—Major C. B. James to be Lieut. col. vice Fleming retired—3d regt. N. I. Capt. G. Taylor to be Major, vice James promoted—1th regt. N. I., Capt. W. A. Wroughton and Lt. A. M. Haselwood (transferred to 1th regt. N. I.) to take rank in succession to Taylor promoted—date 4th Nov. 1833—Lieut. J. Hallett to be Capt.—Ens. H. Price to be Lieut. vice Candy resigned—Asst. Surg. J. Howison to be Surg., vice Trash retired—Capt. J. T. Molesworth is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Commissariat department—Ens. H. J. Barr, 8th N. I. is appointed acting Interp. in the Hindoostanee language, to 2d batt. Art., from the date of the departure of Lieut. Pottinger, until the arrival of the officer nominated to the situation—3d regt. N. I., Lieut. D. A. Malcolm to be Adj., vice Hallett promoted—Capt. J. S. Grant assumed charge of the executive Engineer's office at Ahmednuggur from Lieut. Cruickshank, on 3d March—The following arrangements are confirmed—Lieut. R. Hudson, 2d regt. N. I., to act as Brigade Major at Sholapore until the arrival of the officer nominated to the situation—Ens. J. Anderson, 17th regt. to act as Interp. to the detachments in the Myhee Kanta—Capt. G. J. Mant, commanding the Guzerat provincial batt. is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of being appointed to the command of the Marine batt.—Lt. H. Parkinson is appointed to command the Guzerat provincial batt.—Lieut. D. M. Scotch resumed charge of the Commissariat Department, at Sholapore, from Capt. W. C. Freeman, on 7th March—Lieut. E. M. Eanis and J. Hobson, to be Captains by brevet—Surgeon J. MacLennan has been appointed Surgeon to the Governor until further orders.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.—Surgeon J. Burns, M. D., to take rank, vice Fortnum—date of rank 16th Sept., 1834—Surgeon A. Mackell, to take rank vice Wallace, 4th Jan. 1835.

WARRIORS.—Feb. 2, at Belgaum, T. Waller, Esq., Asst.-Surg., to Alicia Anne fourth daughter of J. Gilbert, Esq., of Lymington—4, at Poona, Lieut. W. Long, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Capt. T. W. Stokoe, Bombay Army—11, at Deesa, Serjt. R. Walsh, to Mrs. L. Maira—28, at Bycullah, Lieut. N. B. Thornbury 4th regt. N. I., to Matilda, 5th daughter of J. Barrington, Esq., of Wexford—March 9, Reverend W. K. Fletcher, A. M., to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Carr—17, Mr. E. J. Martinant, to Miss M. Rogers—21, Capt. E. Evans, ship "Sultan," to Matilda, youngest daughter of J. Fryer, Esq., Surgeon, late of Cornwall—28, at Rutnagherry, G. Coles, Esq., to Letitia Hamilton, third daughter of the late Lieut.-col. E. Voyle, Bengal Army—April 2, Conductor H. F. Dilley, to Miss F. Diddleston.

WARRIORS.—Dec. 25, at Deesa, the lady of Lieut. A. H. Williams, of a daughter—Jan. 29, the lady of the late Capt. H. Tudor, of a son—Feb. 4, Mrs. Blackwell, of a son—6, the wife of N. Fernandes, Junior, Esq., of a son—11, at Hursule, the lady of Lieut. W. J. B. Knipe of a daughter, who died on 25th—19, at Rutnagherry, the lady of G. L. Elliot, Esq., C. S., of a son—20, at Poona, the lady of Capt. R. M. M. Cooke, of a daughter—27, the lady of Rev. H. Jeffreys, of a son—March 5, the lady of Major W. D. Robertson, of a son—9, at Baroda, the lady of Capt. J. Clunes, of a daughter—11, at Surat, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq., C. S. of a son—13, at Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Mackintosh, of a son—16, at Kirkee, the lady of Capt. R. R. Gillespie of a son—20, Mrs. A. B. Boswell of a son—21, at Sgroor, the lady of Capt. W. B. Goodtellow, of a daughter—22, at Poona, the lady of B. P. Rooke, Esq., of a daughter—27, the lady of W. M. Webb, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Feb. 1, Mr. J. De Carino—5, Major W. C. Illingworth, 2nd regt. L. C.—13, C. N. Goodwin, Esq.—17, Lieut. C. J. F. Pottinger, 17th regt. N. I., of a wound while gallantly leading an attack on the town of Gotah—28, at Ahmedabad, Christopher, son of W. Birdwood, Esq., C. S.—March 2, at Belgaum, Lydia, infant daughter of Capt. Oakley, H. M.'s 20th foot—5, at Kaira, Mary Emily, only daughter of Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery—14, Jane, wife of W. K. Fogetty, Esq., Surgeon—15, at Mazagon, Elizabeth, the wife, and on the 16th, Jane, the infant daughter of Dr. M. T. Kays—18, Serjeant J. King.

Home Intelligence.

Lord Auckland has been appointed Governor General of India in the room of Lord Wm. Bentinck resigned.

21th July.—The King has been pleased to appoint S. V. Surtees, Esq., to be Vice President of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Rickitt's Case.—We have received a pamphlet, being a "Refutation of the charges preferred against Mr. Ricketta by the East India Company"—and, as it appears, to involve questions, of vital import to the whole Service, we propose directing the public attention to it in our next.

Magnificent Presents from the King of Oude to His Majesty William IV.—

The Duke of Argyll East Indianman, which arrived in the West India Docks, from Calcutta, completed the discharge of a cargo of valuable and costly presents from the King of Oude, in the East Indies, to our Gracious Sovereign. They consist principally of articles of domestic use; amongst others, a bedstead said to be of solid gold, and a table, of the same precious metal. There are also two massive chairs, of solid silver. The whole got up in a manner which would do credit to the first rate English artificers, being richly chased and ornamented with curiously wrought and carved figures. These beautiful presents are now lodged in the warehouses of the Dock Company, where they are to remain until further orders from his Majesty. There are also two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. The elephants, which are male and female, are of a peculiarly small breed, and not yet full grown, being only in their eleventh year. They are accompanied by attendants, natives of the East Indies, who are clothed in oriental dresses of scarlet and gold. The male elephant was removed to Mr. Cross's establishment, the Surrey Zoological gardens, and last night the female was removed to the Zoological gardens in the Regent's park in obedience to the express commands of his Majesty. We understand that the Arabian horses will be forthwith removed to Windsor, and added to the King's stud. The dwarf buffaloes are about the size of the common hog of this country, but are most beautiful creatures, and, as a curiosity, quite unique. The whole of the presents, among which are many valuable shawls, are estimated to be worth £80,000. The appearance of the elephants enveloped in cloths of gold

and silver, and the novel appearance of the riders, excited much attention among the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the dock, and a great many visitors from all parts of the metropolis attended. A gentleman belonging to the King's household was in attendance to receive the presents and superintend their disembarkation.

We have tasted "Thorn's Potted Bloaters for Toast, Sandwiches, &c.;" it is, indeed, quite a delicacy, and none of our friends, proceeding to India and the Colonies, should on any account be without a supply—we certainly give it a decided preference over any thing of the kind that ever came under our notice.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. in the King's Army serving in India and the Colonies—War Office.
 Aug. 7.—54th foot, Lieut. F. Parr to be Captain by purchase, vice Thornbury who retires—Ens. B. Moffatt to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Parr—J. C. Duncan gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Moffatt—55th foot, Lieut. J. Horner to be Captain by purchase, vice Boyes who retires—Ensign H. Edwards to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Horner—J. R. Magrath gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edwards—60th foot, Ensign R. L. Day to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Travers who retires—R. Ramsbottom, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Day—72d foot, Major F. Hope from h. p. unattached, to be Major, vice G. Hall, who exchanges, receiving the difference—11, 14th regt. foot, Asst. Surg. W. H. Allman, M. D., from the Staff to be Asst. Surg. vice Rolland who is appointed Asst. Surg. to the forces—14, 4th foot, Ens. J. S. Shortt from 18th foot, to be Ens. vice Henderson who exchanges—48th foot, Ens. G. W. Henderson from 4th foot to be Ens., vice Shortt who exchanges—21, 13th foot, Ens. J. S. Wood from 48th foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Shortt who retires—48th foot, gent. Cadet J. E. Hall from Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wood promoted in the 13th regt. foot—58th foot—C. L. Nugent gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Rothe promoted in 36th foot—28, 3d regt. foot—Capt. G. J. Austen from 95th foot to be Captain, vice Everard who exchanges—39th foot, C. C. Deacon, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ord who retires—45th foot, Capt. J. London from h. p. of 8th foot to be Captain, vice H. Forbes who exchanges, receiving the difference—54th foot, Asst. Staff Surgeon

R., H. Everard, M. D., to be Asst. Surgeon, vice F. Moran, M. D., placed upon half-pay—78th foot, Ensign S. M. Burrows from h. p. of 5th garrison batt. to be Ensign, vice C. C. Chisholm.

ARRIVALS OF SHIPS.—Aug. 1, Portland, Offley, Staves, South Sea—3, Falmouth, Diana, Dudman China, March 9—Falmouth, City of Edinburgh, Fraser, Bengal, Feb. 27—Falmouth, Smity, Kemp, Van Dieman's Land, March 10—4, Falmouth, Rosslyn Castle, Richards, N. S. Wales, Feb. 22—5, Liverpool, London, Ball, Mauritius, April 8—6, Falmouth, Buckinghamshire, Hopkins, Bombay, March 25—Falmouth, Argyle, M'Donald, China, March 24—7, Downs, Susan, Addison, Bengal, March 18—Dover, Africanus, Watkins, Bombay March 13—10, Gravesend Mary, Morton, Bengal, March 19—Plymouth Swallow, Neilson, Cape of Good Hope, June 4—Gravesend, Camilla Wilson, Laureston, March 11—17, Portsmouth, H. M.'s S. Alligator, Lambert, Ceylon, March 28—1 Plymouth, Symmetry, Stevens, Ceylon, April 10—Liverpool Sarah Syme Bombay, March 31—Portsmouth, Borneo, Sharland, Batavia April 23—Plymouth, Mariner, Patterson, Mauritius, April 20—18, Liverpool Cestrian, Killock, Bengal, March 11—Holyhead, Mary, Tucker, Bombay, March 18—20, Plymouth, Larkins, Ingram, Bengal, April 3—Falmouth, Hindostan, Redman, Bengal, April 11—Falmouth, Craigavon, Keeble, N. S. Wales, April 25—Downs, Portsea, Bews, South Seas—21, Downs, Runymede, Wildridge, China, March 12—Holyhead, Trinulo, Kingston, Manilla, April 26—22, Falmouth, Andromache, Andrews, Bombay, April, 20—Holyhead, John Hayes, Hesse, Bombay—Wight, Aurora de Kaas —, Batavia, April 2, —24, River, Annabella, Anstruther, Singapore, April 19—Downs, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Lyon, China, March 9—Downs, Ganges, Arllie Bombay, March 18—Downs, Lucretia, Muirhead, Bengal, March 23—Liverpool, Horatio, H. and W., N. S. Wales, June 27—Liverpool, William, McCleverty, Manilla, April 6—Liverpool, Fergus, Mason, Bengal, March 20—25, River, Undaunted, Armstrong, N. S. Wales, April 22—Dover, Prince Regent, Aiken, Batavia, April 13—Liverpool, Frances Ann, Hay, Bengal, April 12—Liverpool, Alice, Hepburn, N. S. Wales, April 23—Portsmouth, Helen Mar, Benson, Batavia, March 1—27, Downs, Arab, Ferner, Batavia, May 7—Downs, Lady Normanby, Teasdale, Mauritius, May 1.—29, River, Diadem, Arith, Cape of Good Hope, May 23

DEPARTURES OF SHIPS.—July 1, Gravesend, W. Thompson, Wild, Cape and Mauritius—3, Portsmouth, Gilmore, Landay, Bombay—5, Downs, Dove, Haddon, Cape—9, Downs, Bombay, Routh, China—Downs, Minerva, Templer, China—Liverpool, Rachel, Potter, New South Wales—10, Downs, Prince George, Shaw, Madras—12, Portsmouth, Carnatic, Brodie, Bombay—Downs, Augustus Caesar, Wiseman, N. S. Wales—Downs, Jean Graham, Warren, Singapore—14, Downs, Kinnair, Mallard, N. S. Wales—15, Downs Cornwall, Bell, Bengal—Liverpool, Falcon, Bannell, Cape—16, Portsmouth, London, Wimple, Bengal—17, Dartmouth, Chas. Kerr, Arnold, N. S. Wales—Dartmouth, Marquis Camden, Gribble, China 18, Downs, Malabar, Lucker, Bombay—19, Portsmouth, Marquis Hastings, Clarkson, Bombay—Portsmouth, Royal Sovereign, Moncrieff, N. S. Wales—21, Portsmouth, Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal—26, Portsmouth, Lord Hungerford, Fairquharson, Bengal—Portsmouth, Eagle, Patterson, Mauritius—Portsmouth, Windsor, Henning, Bengal.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 11, at Enfield, A. Cloathing, Esq., E. I. Co.'s Service, to Maria youngest daughter of T. Dobson, Esq., of Enfield—15, at St. Mary's-bone Church G. H. Skelton, Esq., Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Major Genl. Skelton, to Eleanor Sarah 2d daughter of T. Gresham, Esq., of Yorkshire—20, at Droxford, A. Beattie, Esq. of Calcutta, to Mary Anne Elizabeth Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Vice Admiral Sir E. G. Colpoys K. C. B.

BIRTHS.—At Aberdeen, the lady of John Forbes, Esq. of a son—Aug. 10, at Windsor, the lady of W. F. Fergusson, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—May 29, at the of Good Hope, Major C. F. Harcourt, Quartermaster General, Bombay Army—Aug. 1, at Canterbury, Lieut.-col. R. Gordon formerly of Bombay Army—3, at Deptford, Captain Hillman, E. I. Co.'s Service—5, at Hastings, Anna Maria, wife of H. Shank, Esq. of Gloucestershire—6, at Brighton, Louisa Anne, daughter of the late Major Genl. Agnew, Madras Army—12, at Camden Town, Julia Sophia, daughter of Capt. R. Morrison late of Madras Cavalry—13, at Bath, Mrs. Sydenham, widow of the late Major General Sydenham, Madras Artillery—18, in Seymour-street, Mary Armstrong, wife of O. Hasbany, Esq. and 2d daughter of the late E. Strettell, Esq.—20, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, Secretary to Oriental Translation Committee.

